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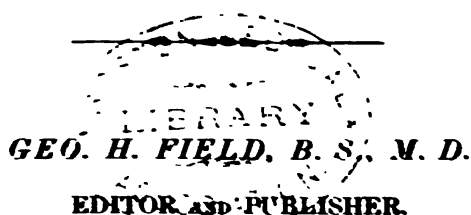
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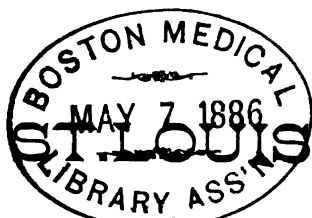
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If thou hast Truth to utter,
Speak it boldly— speak it all.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FUNCTIONAL DISEASES OF WOMEN.

JAMES EGAN, M. D.

CAUSATION OF DYSMENORRHEA.

In deference to the opinion of others we allow mechanical obstruction to be one cause of dysmenorrhœa. We should call it partial or complete retention and not dysmenorrhœal pain. This impediment may be a strictured condition of any portion of the uterine or cervical canal. Flexion, tumors, or polypoid growths may produce a stricture. Every flexion does not produce a stricture; and all persons affected with flexion are not subjects of this ailment. Flexions &c can only be causative when they produce such a narrowing or obliteration of the uterine passages as to render the escape of the menstrual fluid either very difficult or impossible.

The number of cases dependent upon this mechanical obstruction are very few; it is certain that in the majority of persons, where stricture is the cause, it is spasmodic.

The explanation of a stricture or contracted orifice may be very plausible and satisfactory to both patient and physician; but it is nevertheless most untrue.

Dr. C. D. Palmer says, in *Medical News* of date 22nd. September 1883. Page 323.

"In the light of modern gynecology, and with the present facility for thoroughness of pelvic exploration, no one can doubt that obstructions in the uterine canal do exist, and that these may serve to create pain in menstruation. They may arise from abnormalities of the cervix, stenoses, congenital or acquired. These stenoses are by far more common at the external os than at the internal. Organic stenoses at the internal os, except from flexion, are quite uncommon. Obstructions may arise along the uterine canal from flexions and fibroids. Membranous dysmenorrhœa is a clear sample of impeded menstrual flux. Objections were made to much of the mechanical doctrine for the following reasons: A want of uniformity between the seeming causative lesions or abnormalities, and the manifestations of symptoms. This want of uniformity is noticeable in the seat, degree, kind, duration, and time of the occurrence of pain.

When real obstructions do exist, the most severe attacks of pain are rarely present. A patient may writhe in the agonies of the most severe menstrual pain, when a medium-sized sound can easily be passed. Nor are labor-like pains characteristic of obstruction. Pain may reach its climax with the uterine cavity empty, and while not a single drop of blood escapes on the introduction of a bougie.

In reference to flexions, the pain is not in proportion to the degree of flexion, and straightening of the uterus by no means always cures it. A considerable proportion of cases of flexion are unattended by any menstrual pain, at least till some other disease is super-added.

The following varieties of cases have doubtless been witnessed by every gynecologist, and illustrate the want of uniformity referred to.

1. Instances of dysmenorrhœa, when no abnormal condition of the uterus, as to size, shape, position, circulation, or in the ovaries, or any pelvic tissues, can be detected on the most thorough exploration.

2. Instances of stenosis of the os externum, of most marked kind and degree, the result of chronic inflammation, or the use of caustics, and no menstrual pain.

3. Instances in which there are well-defined abnormalities of the uterus, as in pin-hole os, elongated cervix, constricted canal, flattened and ill-developed body, flexion (ante), and no dysmenorrhœa.

4. Instances of well-defined acquired flexion of the uterus, and no dysmenorrhœa.

5. Instances of stenosis of the os externum and cervical canal, associated with dysmenorrhœa, where treatment of a surgical nature proves successful in the relief of the former, while temporary or no relief attends the latter.

6. Instances of uteri with patulous canal and dysmenorrhœa.

From the evidence afforded by a study of the clinical history of these cases, we are forced to the conclusion, that not only is dysmenorrhœa not obstructive in all its kinds and cases, but that any impediment to the menstrual flux, as a factor in the production of pain, rarely, indeed, exists. The theory of dysmenorrhœa, based on mechanical obstruction, is not demonstrated."

The menstrual flow escapes into the womb through the uterine glands; it is the obstruction to its exit that causes the pain. At the period of the catamenial flow the pelvic organs and uterus are intensely congested. The pressure of the congested blood forces the overflow from the uterine glands into the uterine cavity. In dysmenorrhœa we have a condition of the nerve and muscular fibres similar to what we have in the rigid os at parturition. It is the rigidity which, forming an obstruction to the flow of the immense vascular supply, causes the intense excruciating pain. In proportion to the rigidity of the uterus so is the pain. Slight rigidity easily overcome by the vis a tergo influence causes moderate pain; while resistant rigidity imposes extreme agony.

The rigidity of the uterine fibres is produced by one cause whether it be limited to the womb or superinduced upon the womb by the ovaries. In speaking of dysmenorrhœa we attribute it to three sources, stricture, which is mechanical, and the womb and ovaries. From what has been said heretofore it is not difficult to refer cases to one or other of these heads. A very ordinary examination ena-

bles us to decide whether the womb alone be involved or whether in addition the ovaries also are abnormal. When the ovaries are irritated and painful they by a reflex influence superinduce a diseased condition upon the womb. Ovarian pain is not dysmenorrhœa. To constitute this disease the essential pain must be fixed in the uterus.

Dysmenorrhœa is a neurosis; and the cause of uterine rigidity and obstruction must be looked for in the uterine nerves. It is not difficult to arrive at the true ultimate cause of this irritability of the nerves if we will permit the clinical narrative of any case to speak for itself. In all cases we find one common condition, the loading of the blood with bile acids which have no place in a healthy organ. The sulphur albuminoids have not been disintegrated and converted into soluble urinary compounds to be thrown out by the kidneys. Did the woman not have dysmenorrhœa she would have had neuralgia, or rheumatism, or kidney disease. It is the periodical escape of so much acid that protects her from these complaints. Let an examination be made of the urine in any of these cases and it will be found loaded with excess of urea, lithic acid, lithate of ammonia and other products. In addition we find that in the interval between the periods complaints are made of migratory pains in the economy. In Rheumatism so soon as the atmosphere becomes damp the twinges of pain betoken that the skin has ceased to eliminate the acids from the blood, the pain pointing out their excess. In dysmenorrhœa the excess of bile acids are excreted in the periodical menstrual flow as well as by the skin. When bile acids circulate in the blood both muscle and nerve are unable to draw healthy pabulum from the capillaries and irritability is the consequence. Sooner or later the capillaries themselves become diseased and this intensifies the wasted condition of muscular and nerve substance. It will be found that all diseased conditions of the system apart from those diseases which are propagated from contagion, may be traced back to mal assimilation.

The error of the present day consists in the too free use of albuminoids. In a warm climate less meat is required and we know that in India diseased livers are common from the inordinate consumption of meats which the blood and liver or either of them are unable to transmute into soluble urates which can be eliminated by the kidneys. This is the cause of cancer and treatment based on this idea will be found curative. We know that in consumption the capillaries are deficient in the mineral constituents of the blood and hence the treatment by the hypophosphites has proved most successful. To the question why do the capillaries and other organs fail to take up the minerals when presented to them in a pure form? we answer that the blood is so surcharged with noxious elements derived from the non metabolism of the albuminoids that it is impossible for the tissue to extract its nutritive material and hence we have pain and waste and diseased organs.

It is immaterial to consider the relative condition of nerves and muscles; it is not pertinent to the present subject to consider whether contraction and relaxation is inherent in muscle or derived from the nerve. The fact is indisputable that both suffer from mal assimilation and the compulsion of drawing their vital supplies from a fluid which is diluted with abnormal products, and therefore both are abnormal and irritable.

In a certain number of cases this irritability of nerve and muscular fibres is confined to the uterus. In other cases and these are the most severe both the ovaries and uterus are affected. The same cause produces the affection in both organs. Supposing however that the ovary alone is rendered irritable while the uterus is normal then by a reflex influence the uterus partakes of the irritability of the ovary. In any and either case the pain is situated in the uterus even though we have an ovaritic pain in addition.

Dysmenorrhœal pain is the cry of the nerve for food. Its starved condition renders it hyperæsthetic and a similar state

is implanted on the muscular tissue. In other diseases we have this same diseased manifestation; a touch, a breath of air causes extreme acute pain. In place of external causes to produce this form of Hyperesthesia we have an internal cause viz an afflux of blood to the organs. This excitement is sufficient to produce the extreme pain which gives a name to the disease.

In persons affected with dysmenorrhœa whether they be in habitual ill health or present a robust, ruddy, healthy appearance we find that they are extremely nervous and that the passage of the uterine sound causes a degree of pain that is unusual. Were they not victims of dysmenorrhœa they would be applicants for relief from nervousness, a sedative would be their prescription.

Those cases which present intermittent pain and gushes of flow may be ascribed to spasmodic or organic obstruction; where the pain preceeds the flow and so soon as it is established ceases, we may look to the uterus as the source; and where the flow preceeds the pain and the pain continues during the whole period with varying intensity we may regard the ovary as the disturbing cause. Cases glide so closely into one another and are so rarely simple and typical that it is frequently impracticable to diagnose the causative source.—Uterus or Ovaries. In practice this is immaterial as the treatment is alike in both cases.

From the London Lancet of September 15th. 1883 we quote the conclusions of Dr. John Williams paper on the subject read before the Obstetrical Society of London.

“Dysmenorrhœa should be studied first under the least complex conditions in single women. 2. Dysmenorrhœa in single women is rarely acquired; it is almost invariably primary, viz. it appears with the menstrual function. 3. Dysmenorrhœa in a few, but rare, cases ceases spontaneously a few years after puberty. 4. Marriage, if sterile, aggravates the disorder in many cases; it is only very seldom that it relieves the pain. 5. Child-bearing cures a large number of cases, and it is not impossible that were all puerperal complications excluded it would cure every cases. 6. The pro-

portion of sterile to fertile women subjects of primary dysmenorrhœa is one to twelve. 7. Menstruation begins in women who become sufferers from primary dysmenorrhœa at about the estimated average age for the appearance of the function in London. 8. Menstruation is regular in about two-thirds of the cases and irregular in about one-third. 9. The menstrual fluid is profuse in about two-fifths of the cases, scanty in about one-half. It contains clots or shreds in about three-fourths. 10. The changes which take place in the fluid in the course of dysmenorrhœa are various and cannot at present be classified. 11. The uterus is imperfectly developed. It may be too short or too small in volume, or it may be defective in both respects. The cervix may be conical and the os small and round, but stricture of the canal in any part of its course is infinitely rare. 12. The changes in the uterus due to dysmenorrhœa are slight hypertrophy, erosion and eversion of the mucous membrane of the cervix and catarrh. The cavity increases but little in length, for after years of suffering it measures rarely more than two and a half inches in length. In the early stages the tissues of the uterus are in some cases soft; in the more advanced hard. 13. The hypertrophy of the uterus is probably the result of periodically increased muscular action. 14. Ovaritis and perimetritis are possible consequences of dysmenorrhœa. 15. The menstrual pain is the result of spasm of the uterus excited by the separation and expulsion of shreds of decidua and clots, in an organ whose sensitiveness in the performance of its function is enhanced by inappreciable conditions of tissue dependent on imperfect development often associated with others, such as anemia."

TREATMENT.

Dysmenorrhœa being a neurosis and only a symptom of ill health we have the usual complications of such a condition. They are constipation. Dyspepsia, Anemia, Inappetency, all, or only some, united in the same patient. It is best to deal with these complications during the intermenstrual period and then we have to treat the affection at the period in its simplest form. As these disturbances constitute a large proportion of the ailments they are not to be lightly thought of and passed over with a routine prescrip-

tion. They ought to be carefully analysed and treated on the assumption that the dysmenorrhœa cannot be cured unless they be removed. The special treatment for these complications must be left to the attendant as it is impracticable to generalize in this paper. Treat each symptom as though an independent disease and not intercurrent with dysmenorrhœa.

In this connection we will only advert to the flour which is now being milled and used for food. In the process of manufacturing the large mass of albuminous matter as well as the mineral constituents is eliminated and to the consumer nothing is left but the starch. This will not make muscle. It is a Carbo-Hydrate and affords heat which is burnt up. We have seen flour milled so fine and white that it was nothing but starch and would not rise; still it was exposed as a sample of the finest flour for the purpose of catching trade. The flour that ought to be used by the invalid should be the whole wheat discarding nothing but the hard sharp husk of the berry. If it be difficult to procure such flour a letter sent to the Franklin Mills Co. 38 Clark St. Chicago Illinois will evolve information as to the source of supply. Popular sentiment must be educated to discard the use of fine white flour simply because bread made therefrom looks so pearly, white and nice, and return to the old fashioned dark kind. It is impracticable to make fine white flour and at same time retain the gluten which is the nutritious element. It is not surprising that we find so many cases of Rickets and decaying teeth when pabulum for formation of bony material is withheld. It is but a few days since we were consulted about a child whose teeth were soft like chalk and unfit for mastication. We prescribed Gardners Syrup of the Hypophosphites and expect in three months to see a changed condition of matters. This discussion is not out of place as we cannot expect to have good health unless the proper food be supplied. Bread is the staff of life; let us have good nutritious bread.

Stenosis of the cervical canal is generally found at the *os uteri externum*. The effect of this condition is that the mucous membrane of the cervix undergoes chronic thickening, its glands become hypertrophied, secrete in excess and the secretion, from glairy, bland, and clear, becomes mucopurulent and irritating. This is liable to retention; at least it finds imperfect issue through the narrow *os* with pain and difficulty. In place of the *os tincæ* freely opening into the cervical cavity we have a minute round aperture barely admitting a sound.

The treatment for stenosis of the *os externum* is either by dilation or a cutting instrument. Dilation may be secured by bougies, laminaria tents and any expanding instrument. This however is very unsatisfactory as the proceeding has to be frequently repeated as after a time the canal will have returned to its pristine condition. Rapid dilation may be induced by dividing instruments and, though this is more satisfactory in its ultimate results, yet so much violence must be used that an attack of inflammation may be lighted up which overbalances its good effects.

The best method of treating the stenosis is by enlarging the opening to a moderate extent by means of a pair of scissors one blade terminated by a probe end, which enters the *os* the other blade terminated by a hook which seizes and fixes the vaginal portion at the point desired. One stroke of the scissors divides the intervening tissue in a straight line. The proceeding is then repeated on the other side and the operation is completed. There is a tendency to contract again after the operation and this must be guarded against by the introduction of glass stems or such other material as each physician may judge most expedient. This procedure relieves and cures the stenosis of the *os externum*.

Acting on the theory that dysmenorrhœa occurring with flexion is due to the narrowing of the canal owing to the bending and that this could not be relieved by pessaries the late Dr. J. M. Sim's planned an operation in which the in-

cissions are so directed that, if extensive enough, they would make the canal straight. The steps of this operation will be found in his work on uterine surgery. We have no doubt that many cases of dysmenorrhœa were cured by this method. The bending of the uterus in flexions is at the os internum.

In the journal of Anatomy and Surgery of Nov. 1870 there is a paper entitled "notes of some experiments on the rate of flow of blood and some other liquids through tubes of a narrow diameter" which points out how little influence a uterine flexion or other contraction without complete closure can have on the escape of the menstrual discharge. In one experiment a tube was bent four times at right angles, in one plane, and at one point at an angle of about 135 deg. to its former plane; even this had no perceptible influence in modifying the flow, the quantity of fluid flowing in the same time being directly as the pressure and very much influenced by rises of temperature.

As before mentioned we do not believe that bending of the uterus narrowing the os internum or stenosis of the os externum is causative of the painful menstruation. They are coincident affections and have no relation. Still again we do not dispute that after dilation and cutting there is a disappearance of the dysmenorrhœa. In our view this is easily explicable. In cases of dysmenorrhœa the passage of any instrument is extremely painful, at first causing by reflex irritation persistent vomiting. By continued manipulation the excitability of nerve and muscle becomes obtunded and instruments are passed without any pain. It is a general law and without exception that at first tissue answers to irritants with all its force and becomes reduced in proportion to its exhaustion so that an increase of the exiting force will not produce an effect. In the practice of medicine we see this exemplified every day. When undue labor is thrown upon an organ it will make herculean efforts to perform its work and will continue this for a variable period. Sooner

or later it becomes exhausted, congestion take place, it is exhausted, refuses answer to calls made upon it, and after rest recovers its functional activity. Notably is this the case with the liver and can be studied with advantage in the administration of Cod Liver Oil. This is just what takes place in dilation; and the exhaustion and obtundity of the tissue prevents rigidity or spasm. In cutting the internal os the instrument incises nerves and bloodvessels of considerable size and veins without valves. The nerves being severed there is obtundity of tissue the same as prevails in dilation. The trouble in combating this mechanical theory is that it is difficult to tell what causes a cure. *Post hoc ergo, prompter hoc*, is untrue unless the same result follows under similar conditions in every case. The same cause that produces the dysmenorrhœa conduces to the displacement, i, e, ill health, something abnormal. In the unmarried the uterus is imperfectly developed in subjects of dysmenorrhœa. Health is inimical to a diseased condition. Dilation is performed with advantage to the dysmenorrhœa and is curative of the stenoses. Cutting or pessaries abolishes the flexions in some cases and obtunding the nerves relieves the dysmenorrhœa.

The general conclusions which Dr. Herman, examiner in midwifery to the Royal College of Surgeons draws from the effect of treatment are the following which may be found in the *Obs. Trans.* 1881.

1. "That Dysmenorrhœa associated with ante flexion is frequently cured without straightening the uterus.

2. That straightening the uterus does not invariably cure the dysmenorrhœa, and that there is no evidence that it does so frequently.

In summing up his paper on the subject he submits the following propositions.

1. That there is no anatomical evidence that ante flexion causes any appreciable hindrance to the escape of menstrual fluid.

2. That there is reason to think that well marked ante flexion is present in nearly half of all women who have not borne children.

3. That therefore it is to be expected that ante flexion and dysmenorrhoea would frequently coincide.

4. That dysmenorrhoea is practically as common when the uterus is straight as when it is ante flexed.

5. That painless menstruation is practically as common when the uterus is ante flexed as when it is not.

6. That when dysmenorrhoea and flexion go together, the severity of the pain bears no relation to the degree of the bending.

7. That dysmenorrhoea associated with ante flexions is frequently cured without straightening the uterus.

8. That there is no evidence that straightening the uterus invariably, or even frequently, removes dysmenorrhoea which is associated with ante flexion and in which other methods of cure have been ineffectual.

9. That these facts tend to show that the relation between ante flexion and painful menstruation is not that of cause and effect but merely that of coincidence."

MEDICAL SCIENCE.

J. A. MILLER. M. D.

In this age of analytical investigation, it is but reasonable to extract, the development and exhibition of conflicting opinions, on all subjects pertaining to human weal. A large amount of this conflict is unnecessary and might, and would have been prevented, if all writers were careful to analyze, before they attempted to expound. But this is not the case, Some men talk a great deal, and think very little. Some men write a great deal, and analyze none at all. Analysis reveals their error. Hence, the conflict of opinion; and the correspondingly perplexity of the superficial investigator, or the routine imitator. On the question is *Medicine a Science*," there could and would have been but one answer given, had, even intelligent men such as Bennett, Watson *et al*., stopped to investigate the strict philology of the term, or its exact *usus loquendi*, they would not only have announced medicine as a science, but would never have modified

their announcement for fear of awakening allopathic ire.

What then is a science! and why this timidity in calling medicine such, if it meets the requirement? Herbert Spencer says, "Science is simply an higher developement of common knowledge," First principles p. 18.

Now, is medicine, or is it not, "an higher development of common knowledge?" If it is, then it is a science. If it is not then each doctor is an arrant humbug and medical colleges are a fraud on the community at large. He who denies medicine as a science, can pause on this, his own dilemma, to his heart content.

Huxley says, knowledge on many subjects grows to be more and more perfect, and when it becomes to be so accurate and sure, that it is capable of being proven to persons of suitable intelligence, it is called a science. The science of any subject, is the highest and most exact knowledge upon that subject."* If the theories of other schools are still incapable of being "proven to persons of suitable intelligence," then their "*isms*," are not a science.

We claim to have the highest and the most exact knowledge on the subject of medicine, hence our therapeutics is a science. "By their fruits ye shall know them; do men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles"?

PHYSIOLOGICAL CURIOSITIES.

FELIX. L. OSWALD, M. D.,

The Austrian *Militär-Zeitung* mentions a family of Tarnopol in northern Galicia who are afflicted, or, considering the climate, rather blessed, with a hereditary coat of natural hair. A cadet of this family, who had to strip before a recruiting-surgeon, so frightened a comrade, that he made a break for the door, and alleged in defence of his conduct

* Huxley's elements of Physiology page 11.

that he had taken the young man for an emissary of Satan. But the youth of Tarnopol took a more philosophical view of the matter. "That's nothing," said he, "if he had seen my father he would have taken him for the devil himself.

The strongest men of the present world come from Daghestan in the eastern Caucasus; the tallest not from Patagonia, but from eastern Kentucky; the smallest from Grinnel's Land and from Bosjeman-Feld in northern Africa; the finest, after the Grecian standard of beauty, from the neighborhood of Tipples; after our military standard of martial manfulness, from the Austrian Alps; the ugliest from the Negritto Polands of the eastern Philippines; the whitest from Norway; the blackest from the Oasis of El Kant in Soodan; the most effeminate from the aristocratic quarter of Nanking and Peking; the hardest, in a brutish sense of the word, from Tierra del Fuego.

The nomadic habits of the western Afghan have endowed them with a more than wolfish talent for alternate fasts and feasts. A courier who had been robbed on the road from Saklier to Candahar, subsisted for sixteen days on a diet of brakish water and grass-reeds; but, on reaching his destination, indemnified himself by buying a *heska*, or thirty pound bag, of dried mutton, which he devoured within two days, together with a large quantum of boiled raisins and mare's milk.

A dry climate seems, on the whole, to be the most favorable for the development of our species. Prof. Virchow holds that in the type of the Arab race our five senses attain their highest perfection, and all the leading nations of antiquity were evolved in many countries: Persia, Syria, Phoenicia, Greece and Italy. The inhabitants of the foggy Black Sea coast, the Moesians, the Dacians, and the nations of the rainy west-countries of Europe: Portugal and Ireland, never came to much good. The lowest type of our race is found on the coast of Tierre del Fuego, where the

have a yearly average of 325 rain-days. The apparent exception from that rule refer to nations that have immigrated from a dryer clime, and whose civilization enables them to surround themselves with an atmosphere of artificial summer. The bugbear of the British house-keeper is the dampness. In describing a model English household, Charles Reade introduces us to a bed-room "where a fire of beech-logs was blazing though it was hot weather," and where all the sheets had been aired and dried by a responsible majordomo.

Manrus Takary, the phemoral Hungarian pistol-shot, is so nervous that he cannot lift his head without trembling, and some of his countrymen suspect him of performing his exploits by the aid of black art. Manrus himself gives a different explanation. "I have no special secret whatever," says he, "my whole gift consists in doing in the first second what other crack-shots do in the third or fourth, and "aim-taken" about in the tenth."

Cold air, besides being a powerful antiseptic, seems to exercise an *anti-asphyxial* influence. Any proprietor of dogs, cats or guinea-pigs can repeat the following experiment. A German pet-dealer, finding it too expensive to warm his monkeys by keeping up a stove-fire all night, desired a more economical method for supplying them with the requisite amount of caloric. He procured a number of woolly poodle-puppies, and after dark bagged them up with his fourhanded boarders, two poodles for every monkey, and than tied the bags. The monkeys soon comprehended the advantages of the arrangement. They would grab their woolly bed-fellow left and right, tuck them up and compose themselves to sleep, as a man would between a double featherbed. In very cold nights they could be covered up with as many as four additional bags, besides one or two heavy rugs, without interfering with the ease of their respiratory functions; nay, their complacent grunts made it probable that they perferred a double to a single rug. For similar reasons the

Esquimax manage to live for days together in almost or totally air-tight burrows. In cold weather the prisoners of Surajah Dowlah would probably have survived the Black Hole.

The Indians of the La Plata pampas employ a queer kind of laxative. When they find it necessary to counteract the astringent influence of a dry-beef diet, they strip from the waist down and wade into a cold bayou, where they stand shivering, for half hours, evidently not relishing the specific, but with a confidence in its efficacy which experience must, on the whole, have gratified.

After ninety generation the decendants of the hirsute old Longobards can still be distinguished from the Satin population of northern Italy. In the Engenean Hills there are several villages where brown beards, hanging down to the girdle, are as common as aquiline noses at Perugia, or semi-grecian profiles at Ghirgenti—the ancient Agrigentum.

During his researches into the literature of Buddhism, Sandor Czoma came across a queer Chinese receipt for longevity. It recommends many strange hygienic precautions and still stranger medicinal mixtures, but ends with a sensible postscript: “If all this should be in vain, remove your household to the province of Shan-Si-Nan, where the air is very dry and cool.

OBSTRUCTION OF THE BLADDER FROM ENLARGED PROSTATE-PROLAPSUS ANNI AND HEMORRHOIDS.

J. A. MILLER, M. D.,

On Sunday the 9th. 12th. Mo. 83. I was called to see Mr. W— aged 73, in early life had learned the tanning and currier business, then shoemaking, had farmed in Minnessota,

which state he had been compeled to leave on account of asthma, had been in this state (California) ten years, and free from his old enemy for that time except when east last fall a short time on a visit. He had followed shoemaking most of the time since in this state. He had suffered from some difficulty in voiding urine for some time; and on the 8th. an entire obstruction took place, he first used Nitras Spirits Ether, then mellon seed tea, finally undertook the passing of a No. 11 catheter and lacerated the urethra just below its curve around the pubic bone. When I arrived I found him bleeding profusely, but persistently pressing the catheter, which I of course at once removed. To relieve the distended bladder I found it indispensable to have a catheter inserted. I used a silver No. 8 prostatic catheter, and after considerable difficulty in passing it by and the laceration which he had produced, finally succeeded in conducting the catheter up the urethra till obstructed by enlarged prostate, which was found to be producing such pressure on the curves of the bladder as to form a complete occlusion of the urinary passage, while straining to void urine had produced prolapsus anni, in which five large hemorrhoids were found to exist, while the enlarged prostate rendered the return of the fundament an apparent impossibility. After two hours and a half of continuous effort we finally succeeded in working the catheter past the prostate and into the bladder. After relieving the bladder of its contents, we succeeded in returning the fundament, hemorrhoids and all into the body without rousing much distress, which would have been impossible prior to relieving the bladder.

We then formed a solution of the following.

R Fl. Ext. Bayberry.

Fl. Ext. Hammamelis āā 3j,

and thoroughly saturated some surgical batten and of it formed a suppository, and placed it in the rectum and retained it in position by a bandage round the body, attaching to this a "T" bandage between the buttocks, up the groin,

and attaching it in front directing the patient to take the following diuretic.

R N. Spts. Ether
 Fl. Ext. Junniper berries ȳȳ ȳj
 Fl. Ext. Digitalis gtts. xl.
 Syr. Simple ȳiij

M. Sig. Take a tablespoonful once an hour when awake.

This was continued till all was taken with no apparent benefit; catheterization having continuously to be practiced.

The pressure from enlarged prostate had been such as to produce evident paralysis of the urinal passage, as the nerves of sensation failed to respond to the electric current with the one pole placed at the anterior portion of the perinium and the other placed over the bladder.

The local lesion being all over come except the paralysis, the patient was instructed how to use the catheter, and dismissed on the 18th. all having been done for him that medicine at his time of life could hope to accomplish. The enlarged prostate was reduced by the application of a weak solution of Iodine through the rectum. The hemorrhoids were treated by local application of Stramonium Ointment, and constitutionally by the use of elixir of Euonymous.

MILK SICK.

B. ACHELOR.

This is a disease that sometimes goes through St. Louis as an epidemic, but is not recognized as Milk Sick for the reason the disease has never been intelligently written up by a competent person.

Milk sick in cattle, or horses, comes from the bite of the American Congener, or the *Glossina Morsetans*, or African Tsetse. (For a full account of this insect bite, see Livingston's Travels and Researches, page 94 to 96); in dogs and

man from eating beef, milk, or butter infected with the disease.

There are two distinct types of the disease in man and all the animals. Both types have every degree of severity.

The milder type in horses or cattle comes from a diffused venom, the more malignant type from an encisted venom.

The milk sick fly breeds in densely shaded, cold clear water and feeds only on one plant, the Alba Serpentarea or white snake root, better known as milk sick weed; they commence emerging from the water about the 4th. of July, only one generation comes forth each year; Size, Mandibles and venom, correspond with Livingstone's description. Unless it is a milk cow they only bite on the front part of the leg from the hoof upward six or eight inches, a milk cow they bite on the bag. A very poor animal enjoys immunity from the more malignant form, a fat animal seldom shows the milder form.

If the fly bites high up the legs the animal springs and stamps as though stung by a hornet, if near the hoof they never notice it.

The incised venoms all being deposited within a very small space are readily found adhering to the skin underneath the cellular tissue; butchers usually take them off with the hide. They are readily seen with the naked eye. In an animal killed for beef in August those recently deposited will appear colorless, semi-transparent and in size would about fill the eye of an ordinary course sewing needle. By examination with a glass the older ones are seen to have a cyst of cellular tissue forming around them.

Nature has provided for these cysts to all burst simultaneously; if one bursts it makes fever, the fever bursts all. No other disease comes on so suddenly. No other disease disorganizes the muscles and causes permanent loss of muscular strength and energy. After having this form of the disease once, neither man or animal can stand any kind of labor or exertion.

Eighty percent of all the milk sick butter is made between the first of June and middle of July. When a milk cow takes milk sick she lies down and refuses to rise until after the purging stage of the disease comes on which is usually two days. The man or animal that lives until after the purging stage of the disease comes on is out of all danger, unless they have taken opium or a large amount of cathartic medicines. The first milk a cow gives after the attack is the most malignant and is more or less dangerous for a week.

Eating milk or butter from a milk sick cow has the same effect as the venom, it may produce either form of the disease or both. Eating butter lightly charged with milk sick makes the person throw up their victuals without feeling sick, they will eat and throw up six or eight meals a day.

There is a copious flow of saliva and tears and a mucous discharge from the bowels. The eyes assume a very peculiar appearance, the flow of tears thickens so as to dim the vision and cannot be got out of the eyes. Water will not wash them clean and it is difficult to wipe them clean with a dry cloth. The mouth cannot be cleansed of the saliva and the bowels swell.

If the malignant form of the disease follows it is usually from four months to a year after eating the butter. In 30 minutes after feeling the first symptoms the patient is unable to walk, they are constantly making an effort to vomit, high fever and constipation of the bowels are always present. The purging stage of the disease can not be hastened with any medicine, it will come about from the seventh to the tenth day.

The use of opium or cathartic medicines makes the disease invariable prove fatal. Of those who die of this disease over eighty per cent is killed by the treatment; killed by giving cathartic medicines.

Want of space forbids any attempt to direct how to treat, or diagnose milk sick. The person who has once seen milk sick eyes should always know them at sight afterwards.

The person who once smells milk sick will never forget it. For a really offensive odor it discounts the skunk. Many persons turn sick and vomit if they go to the bedside of a milk sick patient. This odor is only present in the malignant form of the disease.

Malignant dysentery, winter cholera, poison in the ice cream, congestion of the stomach and malignant sore eyes are some of the names given to this disease.

PAPINE.

JAMES EGAN M. D.,

Crude Opium is variable in its morphia strength and therefore preparations made from it partake of this variability. Dr. E. R. Squibb assays all his opiate preparations and fixes them at a uniform morphia strength so that physicians using them have confidence that a fixed dose will produce the physiological effect.

The object in the manufacture of Papine is to produce a preparation of uniform strength and at the same time to throw out those alkaloids which produce brain and stomach disturbance. There are many persons who cannot tolerate opium but who are not affected with Papine. An excellent vehicle for the administration of this pharmaceutical product, is, Fl. Ext. Celery, in the form of infusion.

There is a tendency in the profession to seek positive results from remedies. This can only be obtained from drugs of a uniform strength which with crude opium is impracticable; hence the tendency to substitute or use other preparations. This accounts for the increasing use of Bromide or its congeries, Chloral, Potassic Bromide and other definite substances as hypnotics, anodynes and relaxers of spasms, for which opium for centuries past has been the remedy.

In acute delirium tremens, convulsions, epelepsy, puerperal convulsions and inflammations, opium was the *sine qua non*; now we use other remedies because they have a definite strength and action.

In most diseases opium has been the great sleep producer; when used in cases where the cerebral veins are distended and there is want of blood in the arteries, sleep is supplanted by the reverse condition, Coma. To produce sleep we must lessen the amount of blood in the brain; opium first produces excitement by causing an increase in arterial pressure; subsequently the blood vessels contract and we have less activity of the nervous system accompanied by a distinct reduction of the cerebral vascularity. When we use opium to procure sleep in conditions of vascular excitement with a full bounding pulse it must be accompanied by a vascular depressant; these need not be used with papine.

Crude opium produces cerebral engorgement from the large amount of Narcotine, Thebaine and Paparine therein contained. The result of this condition of engorgement is observed in frogs, wherein we observe convulsive effect much greater than in animals having proportionately a larger cerebral and smaller spinal nervous system. Eliminate these convulsive elements from opium and we get the anodyne and soporific effects without that disagreeable condition so often complained of by those who cannot tolerate opium.

It causes headache, ringing in the ears and a multitude of perverse nervous actions most of which can be avoided by using PAPINE instead.

The effect of a moderate dose of Papine, after a brief period of excitation, much shorter than from crude opium, is to induce sleep. There occurs from its use a slight dilation of the vessels of the *Pia Mater* followed by a contraction of their caliber and a reduction of the size of the brain, which continues some time after the hypnotic effect has passed off.

The most important alkaloids of opium are Morphia, Co-

deia and Narceia ; these are retained in Papine. In strong therapeutic contrast to these, are Narcotine and Thebaine ; the first is capable of producing convulsions and death ; and the latter is "a violent tetanic poison when given in about the same quantity as would constitute a fatal dose of strychnia." Narcotine and Thebaine are not contained in Papine.

Of the various constituents of Papine, morphia more nearly represents the aggregate power of the remedy ; it relieves pain better and is more useful in spasmodic affections than the others. Next to Morphia comes Codeia which Claude Bernard ranks as the equal of Morphia as a hypnotic. Lastly Narceia is the remedy for insomnia if not dependent upon febrile or painful diseases. Eulenberg says that narceia is an hypnotic of considerable power and does not produce, after headache, as opium does ; Papine is useful in irritative coughs.

Papine is an analgesic in acute rheumatism, which delights, the sufferer with its pleasant, permanent soothing influence both upon the nerve centres and their peripheral portions. In stomachic and intestinal inflammations no remedy will better secure the physiological rest so needful for their restitution and recovery. To limit motor action, to control hyperesthesia, irritability, and for the relief of pain we have an action different both from opium and chloral and it will be found that Papine will meet all the quieting and soothing indications in alcoholic chorea much better than crude opium, from the fact that the tremulous delirium is not intensified by the convulsive elements contained in crude opium and its officinal preparations.

In moderate doses Papine controls and diminishes nervous action ; in larger doses it suspends functional activity, acting first upon the higher cerebral faculties, affecting but slightly the mere life controlling structures situated at the base of the brain.

Theoretically Papine meets the indications of tetanus better than opium from the fact that opium contains convul-

sive elements while papine does not. When we note the successful treatment of this almost fatal disease with enormous doses of opium (50 to 100 grammes daily) we cannot fail to find in papine a much better remedy. We entertain no doubt that when timidity is thrown aside and doses large enough to control the spasms are given we will master the disease.

We would call the especial attention of physicians to Papine from the fact that it is not gotten up for popular use. It is uniform in strength and as an anodyne and hypnotic is reliable.

NERVOUSNESS.

L. H. WASHINGTON, M. D.,

Tincture of Valerian, Tincture of Hyoseyamus, equal parts, Mix. Dose. A teaspoonful in water 3 times a day.

Valerianate of Zinc, 1 drachm; Extract of Conium, 1 drachm; Extract of Gentian, 2 drachms. Mix, and divide into 60 pills. Dose. One pill 3 or 4 times a day.

Tincture Valerian, Tincture Hyoseyamus, Spirits Lavender, each 1 ounce; Paregoric 2 drachms, Mix. Dose, teaspoonful every 3 hours till rest is procured.

Tincture Cinchona, Tincture Valerian, Tincture Hyoseyamus, Spirits Lavender, each, 1 ounce; Spirits Camphor, 1-2 ounce. Mix. Dose. Teaspoonful 3 times a day.

Tincture Sculleap, Tincture Valerian, Tincture Hyoseyamus, Spirits Lavender, equal parts, Mix. Dose. Teaspoonful 3 times a day.

Fluid Extracts of Cimicifuga, Cypridium and Scutellaria, equal parts. Mix. Dose. Twenty to thirty drops.

Tincture Cannabis Indica, 1-2 drachm, Camphor mixture

1, 1-2 ounces ; Aromatic Spts. Ammonia 1-2 drachm. Mix. Take at bedtime.

Extract of Cimicifuga, Extract of Scullecip, each 1 drachm ; Valerianate of Quinine, 30 grains. Make into 60 pills. Dose. One every 2 or 3 hours.

Extracts of Cypripedium and Hops, each 12 grains ; Extract of Lettuce 4 grains. Make into 6 pills. Dose. One to two.

Fluid Extracts of Cypripedium, Pleurisy Root, Skunk Cabbage and Scullecip, equal parts. Mix. Half to a teaspoonful 3 times a day.

Extract of Hyoscysmus, 30 grains ; Valerianate of Iron, 1 drachm. Make into 20 pills. Dose. One pill 3 times a day in nervous affections of anaemic and debilitated females.

Bromide of Potassium, 10 grains ; Tincture of Conium, 30 drops ; Tincture Valerianate of Ammonia, 20 drops ; Camphor Water, 1 ounce. Mix. For a dose, repeating 3 times a day.

When there is torpor of digestion joined with very marked sympathetic nervous disturbance the two following prescriptions are of great value.

Bicarbonate of Soda, 3 drachms ; Dilute Hyoscyanic Acid 48 drops. Tincture Valerian, 1 ounce ; Ginger Syrup, 2 ounces. Mix. Dose. A teaspoonful in water 3 times a day.

Sulphate of Quinine, 16 grains ; Sulphate of Strychnia, 1-3 grain ; Dilute Muriatic Acid, 1, 1-2 drachms ; Ginger Syrup, enough to make 4 ounces. Mix. Dose. Two teaspoonfuls in water just after meals.

Bromide of Potassium, Chloral Hydrate, each, 4 ounces ; Extract of Hyoscyanus and Cannabis Indica, each 16 grains ; Alcohol, 2 ounces ; Water, enough to make 1 pint. Mix. Dose. Half to one teaspoonful.

The following is serviceable in controlling the nervousness of those nursing the sick. Spirits Camphor, 20 drops ;

Spirits Lavendar, 1 drachm : Tragacath Mucilage, 7 drachms. For one dose, repeating every 6 or 8 hours. Its efficiency may be increased by the occasional addition of a glass of port wine.

The above are only for use during the attack, bearing in mind that the bromides are of service when the nervous system is irritated, when there is exhaustion they do harm. Chloral and alcohols, should seldom or never be given, as persons of a nervous temperament are more liable to use them to excess. Nervousness is usually caused by sedentary habits, the use of tobacco, or liquors, mental strain, anæmia and debility.

SELECTIONS.

RHAMNUS PURSHIANA.

The re-appearance of reports on this drug, which a few years ago excited such a considerable degree of professional attention, has characterized the periodical literature of the latter months of 1883. The cause of this renewed attention to this drug on the part of the medical writers is more directly tracable to the interest which it has excited during the past year in Great Britain. The Brit. Med. Jour. has contained a number of very flattering reports on its efficacy, and the other journals have contained similar reports. The drug seems to have obtained a very strong foothold among our conservative brethren of the British Isles, and judging from the reports which have been given of its action in their hands, it is fulfilling the requirements of a tonic-laxative in that country.

The *Therapeutic Gazette*, for Dec. contains a symposium on cascara sagrada, from which we select some facts which do not seem to have been very generally familiar. Dr. C.

W. Tangeman, of the Med. Col. of O. has subjected it to a series of physiological experiments, the results of which he contributes as follows:

1st. *Cascara sagrada*, when given in small doses (fifteen to twenty drops), acts like a vegetable bitter on the stomach; it increases the flow of gastric juice, stimulates the peptic glands to increased action, thereby bringing about a healthy gastric digestion.

2nd. It acts on the sympathetic nervous system, sending an increased blood supply to the intestines.

3rd. It increases to a limited extent peristaltic action of the small bowels, but increases it very much in the colon, and especially in the rectum.

4th. It has a specific action on the rectum in the way of peristalsis, to cause this portion of the bowel to unload itself.

5th. It does not affect the passage of food in the small intestines any more than a bitter tonic would.

6th. It is not a safe remedy in pregnancy or uterine disorders, especially when given in cathartic doses.

7th. It does not affect the larger glandular organs, liver, pancreas or spleen, even when given in cathartic doses.

8th. Hyperdermically the remedy will never produce the permanent good results in chronic constipation that are obtained when it is given by the mouth.

9th. When employed subcutaneously it acts simply as an evacuant to the rectum.

10th. The same quantity given hyperdermically that produces marked effects when administered by the mouth, will not have the same effect clinically or physiologically.

Dr. T. L. Wright, of Bellefontaine, O., discusses the peculiar applicability of *cascara cordial*, of which *rhamnus purshiana* is the base, in the treatment of the constipation of elderly persons. In this class of cases many of the symptoms which are usually associated by physical decay are directly traceable to constipation, and Dr. Wright has found

that cascara cordial, through its tonic-laxative properties, removes this condition greatly to the improvement of the person's spirits.

Dr. F. C. Herr, physician to the Southwestern hospital of Philadelphia, after extolling the value of cascara cordial in dyspeptic disorders, speak very highly of the preparation as a vehicle for the administration of the more unpalatable drugs. He regards the encroachments of homœopathy upon regular medicine as largely due to the persistent refusal of the old school of practitioners, so-called, to accede to the demands of a sick public for palatable medicines. He has found in cascara cordial a vehicle which at once succeeds in disguising the taste of many disagreeable drugs, and at the same time meets the indication so commonly present for an easy and agreeable laxative. In discussing its applicability in the treatment of young children he has found in this cordial a preparation which is calculated to supplyment to a very large degree the "carminative bottle," which has been in so much demand among young children. These baby-mixtures are too often unsafe and should be given with a spare hand, and if cascara cordial shall be found on future trial to verify Dr. Herr's claim for it, it will indeed prove to be a very valuable addition to the physician's armamentarium.

LOCALIZED BLENNORRHAGIA IN THE FEMALE.

According to M. Boutine.

1. Blennorrhagia in the female has a marked tendency to localization in certain well-determined points of the vulva or the vagina, either primary, or when the inflammatory process has somewhat diminished.
2. Generally, blennorrhagia localizes itself in the glands of the genital apparatus,
3. Blennorrhagia may localize itself exclusively in the

vulva. This constitutes *blennorrhagic vulvitis*.

4. But it may offer more intimate localizations and secrete itself within the *glands of Bartholin*, in the *peri-urethral follicles*, or in the *disseminate glands*, at the level of the labia minor or the fourchette.

5. *Blennorrhagic Bartholinitis* is quite frequent. It may present the following forms:

The acute form, terminating by resolution or induration, rarely by suppuration.

The subacute form, suppurating invariable, the blennorrhagic Bartholinitis then becoming complicated with a plegmonous peri-Bartholinitis. The peri-glandular pus is not blennorrhagic, with the intra-glandular pus presents all the characters of blennorrhagic pus.

The chronic form. If the inflammation occupies the body of the gland, then there are chances of complications of peri-Bartholinitis and of contagion; while, if the inflammation be localized at the excretory duct, the chances are at the minimum. But the inflammation has a natural tendency to invade the body of the gland.

6. The peri-urethral folliculitis may be.

Simple. It then presents well-defined clinical symptoms.

Hypertrophic. It then becomes the point of departure of urethral polypi.

Suppurating. In this last condition the disease is contagious. The contagion is effected by the introduction of a drop of blennorrhagic pus into the canal of the urethra, one of these follicular abscesses being broken during the act of coition.

7. Blennorrhagia rarely localizes itself in the glands of the labia minora or in the form of a patch in one or several vulvar glands situated at the level of fourchette.

8. All the points of the localization of blennorrhagia may become exulcerated under the influence of inflammation, and thus become a point of entry for the chancrous or syphilitic virus.

9. Blennorrhagia may localize itself, when it occupies the vagina, in the cul-de-sac, in the folds which are observed on the mucous surface, in the uterine neck, or even in the cavity of the uterus itself. In the latter two cases it is frequently complicated with peri-uterine accidents, by the intermediary of a lymphangitis or of a juxta-uterine adenitis (adeno-lymphitis,) which especially lead to adeno-pelvi-peritonitis.

10. It is rare that blennorrhgia localizes itself in the rectum; nevertheless, this fact has been observed, especially in the female.

11. It is important to recognize localized blennorrhagia in the female, and to not confound it with dermatoses, such as herpes or zona. Blennorrhagic Bartholinitis should be differentiated from traumatic Bartholinitis and cists of the vulvo-vaginal glands.

Likewise it is important to distinguish peri-urethral folliculitis from inflammatory vegetations, and blennorrhagic vulvitis from simple vulvitis. Physicians ought also to be able to refer a blennorrhagic metritis to its true cause.

12. The prognosis should embrace two factors;

a. The patient is, by the fact of her localized blennorrhgia, subject to acute recurrences of a severe character.

b. She may become contagious, if any circumstance whatever should reawaken the chronic inflammation and induce the least possible puri-form or purulent condition.

13. In order to radically cure the disease, it is necessary, after the subsidence of the acute symptoms, to modify the inflamed points by energetic cauterizations, to even incise the gland of Bartholini and induce suppuration, if it should be the seat of localization of the blennorrhagia. *Jour. of Uutan, and Venereal Dis.*

THE GROWTH OF BRAIN-POWER.

So far, I have been tacitly but intentionally taking for

granted the very principle which I set out to prove, in order fully to put the reader in possession of the required point of view. The question now arises, Where in the series of events is there room for any fresh element to come in; Can any man ever be anything other than what some of his ancestors have been before him? And, if not, how is progress or mental improvement possible? That men have as a matter of fact risen from a lower to a higher intellectual position is patent. That some races have outstripped other races is equally clear. And that some individual men have surpassed their fellows of the same race and time is also obvious. How are we to account for these facts without admitting that new elements do at sundry times creep in by chance, in the false and unphilosophical sense of the word? How can we get advance unless we admit that exceptional children may be born from time to time with brains of exceptional functional value, wholly uncaused by antecedents in any way?

The answer to this question is really one of the most important in the whole history of mankind. For on the solution of the apparent paradox thus prepounded depend two or three most fundamental questions. It is by this means alone that we can account, first, for the existence of great races like the Greeks and the Jews. It is by this means alone that we can account, secondly, for genius in individuals. And it is by this means alone that we can account, thirdly, for the possibility of general progress in the race. It is surprising, therefore, that the question has so little engaged the attention of evolutionary psychologists at the present day.

There are only two conceivable ways in which any increment of brain-power can ever have arisen in any individual. The one is the Darwinian way, by "spontaneous variation" that is to say, by variations due to minute physical circumstances affecting the individual in the germ. The other is the Spencerian way, by functional increment—that is to say

by the effect of increased use and constant exposure to varying circumstances during conscious life. I venture to think that the first way, if we look it clearly in the face, will be seen to be practically unthinkable: and that we have therefore no alternative but accept to the second.—PROFESSOR GRANT ALLEN, *Popular Science Monthly*.

EXTRACT FROM
“MEDICAL EDUCATION IN AMERICA,” AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE MASS. SOCIETY.”

HENRY J. BIGELOW, M. D.,

How few facts of immediate considerable value to our race have of late years been extended from the dreadful sufferings of dumb animals, the cold-blooded cruelties now more and more practiced under the authority of Science!

The horrors of Vivisection have supplanted the solemnity, the thrilling fascination, of the old unetherized operation upon the human sufferer. Their recorded phenomena, stored away by the physiological inquisitor on dusty shelves, are mostly of as little present value to man as the knowledge of a new comet or of a Tungstate of Zirconium: perhaps to be confuted the next year; perhaps to remain as fixed truth of immediate value,—contemptible, compared with the price paid for it in agony and torture.

For every inch cut by one of these experimenters in the quivering tissues of the helpless dog or rabbit or Guinea-pig let him insert a lancet one-eighth of an inch into his own skin, and for every inch more he cuts let him advance the lancet another eighth of an inch, and whenever he seizes, with ragged forceps, a nerve or spinal marrow, the seat of all that is concentrated and exquisite in agony, or literally tears out nerves by their roots, let him cut only one-eighth of an inch further, and he may have some faint suggestion

of the atrocity he is perpetrating, when the Guinea-pig shrieks, the poor dog yells, the noble horse groans and strains—the heartless vivisector perhaps resenting the struggle which annoys him.

My heart sickens as I recall the spectacle at Alfort, in former times, of a wretched horse, one of many hundreds, broken with age and disease resulting from lifelong and honest devotion to man's service, bound upon the floor his skin scored with a knife like a gridiron, his eyes and ears cut out, his teeth pulled, his arteries laid bare, his nerves exposed and pinched, and severed, his hoofs pared to the quick, and every conceivable and fiendish torture inflicted upon him, while he groaned and gasped, his life carefully preserved under this continued and hellish torment, from early morning until afternoon, for the purpose, as was avowed, of familiarizing the pupil with the motions of the animal. This was surgical vivisection on a little larger scale, and transcends but little the scenes in a physiological laboratory. I have heard it said that "somebody must do this." I say it is needless. Nobody should do it. Watch the students at a vivisection. It is the blood suffering, not the science, that rivets their breathless attention. If hospital services makes young students less tender of suffering, vivisection deadens their humanity, and begets indifference to it.

In experiments upon the nervous system of the living animal, whose sensibility must be kept alive, not benumbed by the blessed influence of anæsthesia, a prodigal wast of suffering results from the difficulty of assigning to each experiment its precise and proximate effect. The ruffled feathers of a pigeon deprived of his cerebellum may indicate not so much a specific action of the cerebellum on the skin as the more probable fact that the poor bird feels sick. The rotatory phenomena, once considered so curious a result of the removal of a cerebral lobe, were afterwards suspected to proceed from the struggles of the victim with his remaining undamaged and unpalsied side. Who can say

whether the Guinea-pig, the pinching of whose carefully sensitized neck throws him into convulsions, attains this blessed momentary respite of insensibility by an unexplained special machinery of the nervous currents, are a sensibility too exquisitely acute for animal endurance? Better that I or my friend should die than protract existence through accumulated years of torture upon animals whose exquisite suffering we cannot fail to infer, even though they may have neither voice nor feature to express it.

If a skillfully constructed hypothesis could be elaborated up to the points of experimental test by the most accomplished and successful philosopher, and if then a single experiment, though cruel, would forever settle it, we might reluctantly admit that it was justified. But the instincts of our common humanity indignantly remonstrate against the testing of clumsy or unimportant hypotheses by prodigal experimentation, of making the torture of animals an exhibition to enlarge a medical school, or for the entertainment of students, not one in fifty of whom can turn it to any profitable account. The limit of such physiological experiment in its utmost latitude, should be to establish truth in the hands of a skillful experimenter, with the greatest economy of suffering, and not to demonstrate it to ignorant classes and encourage them to repeat it.

The reaction which follows every excess will in time bear indignantly upon this. Until then, it is dreadful to think how many poor animals will be subjected to excruciating agony, as one medical college after another becomes penetrated with the idea that vivisection is a part of modern teaching, and that, to hold way with other institutions, they too, must have their vivisector, their mutilated dogs, their Guinea-pigs, their rabbits, their chamber of torture and of horrors to advertise as a laboratory.

THE TRUE NATURE OF A "COLD"

Years of study and observation have forced me to the conclusion that the disease which manifests the symptoms popularly supposed to indicate that a cold has been caught is to all intents and purposes a *filth-disease*, arises largely from indigestion, and forms the basis, so to say, or is in fact the *first stage of all* the so-called filth-diseases. Whatever interferes with digestion or depuration, or depraves the vital organism in any manner, produces an impure condition of the body—a condition of disease; and a continuance of disease-producing habits must inevitably result in periodical or occasional "eruptions," the severity of which will depend upon the degree of one's transgression.

Among the causes of this impure bodily condition are (1) impure food, (2) excess in diet, and (3) impure air. Our homes, offices, shops, halls, court-houses, churches, and, with rare exceptions, all living-rooms, private or public are insufficiently or not at all ventilated; and except while in the open air, a very large proportion of our people, in all the walks of life, habitually breathe an atmosphere vitiated by being breathed over and over again; they are starving for want of oxygen, and are being poisoned by carbonic acid. In default of sufficient oxygen the best of food can not be transformed into pure blood—there will always be a corresponding indigestion; nor can the carbonic acid be eliminated freely in an impure atmosphere. We have, then, serious "interference with digestion and depuration," whenever we remain even for a single hour of the twenty-four in an "indoor" atmosphere, i. e., an atmosphere that is not in tolerably free communication with the great body of air without. The only offset for restriction in oxygen is restriction in diet and exercise; but a combination of this character would produce enfeeblement of the system, though if a proper balance were maintained there would arise no febrile symptoms such as we are considering. We have plenty of

people living in unventilated rooms who, so far as *exercise* is concerned, live a well-balanced life ; but seldom do these, any more than the robust and active, practice any sort of voluntary restriction as to quality or quantity of food—nausea and lack of appetite being the only safeguards. Persons of this class are great sufferers from colds. *From "Catching Cold," by Dr. C. E. PAGE, in Popular Science Month.*

PASSAGE OF A RAMROD THROUGH THE BRAIN.

Dr. G. Fisher reports an instance of recovery after severe injury to the brain, which recalls the well known case of Dr. Harlow, of Vermont, in which a tamping iron was forced through the head by a premature explosion. In this case an iron ramrod was discharged during the loading of a gun. It entered the back to the right of the fourth dorsal vertebra, passed upward along the ribs, and through the muscles of the neck, and forced a passage through the skull and the brain, projecting out nearly twelve inches from the left side of the head. An incision was made in the neck, and the ramrod was forced back by a hammer and extracted through the wound thus made. The patient recovered but lost the sight in the right eye. A ramrod being propelled in the same direction through a dead body, it was found that in its course through the neck no important nerves or vessels were injured. The instrument passed through the right optic foramen, toward optic nerve, and passed through the fissure between the frontal lobes. The destruction of brain substance in this region was only a little over an inch in extent, and was confined to the anterior portion of the left frontal convolution. According to our present knowledge, such an injury should cause no motor or sensory disturbances. The author apprehended the appearance in time of insanity as the result of the accident. *Centralbl. fur Klin. Med.*

THEORY OF LIFE.

The late Professor Faraday adopted the theory that the natural age of man is 100 years. The duration of life he believed to be measured by the time of growth. In the camel the union takes place at eight, in the horse at five, in the lion at four, in the dog at two, in the rabbit at one. The natural termination is five removes from those several points.

Man being twenty years in growing lives five time twenty years—that is, 100; the camel is eight in growing, and lives forty years; and so with other animals. The man who does not die of sickness lives everywhere from 80 to 100 years. The professor divides life into equal halves—growth and decline—and these into infancy, youth, virility and age. Infancy extends to the twentieth year youth to the fiftieth, because it is in this period the tissues become firm, virility from fifty to seventy-five, during which the organism remains complete, and at seventy-five old age commences to last a longer or shorter time as the diminution of reserved forces is hastened or retarded. *Scientific Amer.*

THULIE: THE NOURISHMENT OF SYPHILITIC INFANTS. This subject has been experimentally investigated by the author, under the direction of Prof. Parrot, in a *nourricene experimentale*. The experiments verified the general belief that infants so affected quickly die if they are nourished with the bottle. The investigations in question, produced the following data: During the seven months, from the 24th. of June, 1881, to the 24th. of Jan. 1882, one hundred and one syphilitic infants were nursed in the institution. First, six of them were nursed with cows' milk from the bottle, one lived, five died. Second, fifty-two were nursed with goats' milk, nine lived, forty-three died. Third, forty-three were suckled by asses, thirty lived and thirteen died. It appears from these figures that the asses' milk is

particularly helpful for the nutrition of children affected with this disease. *Archives of Pediatrics*.

THE ETHER SPRAY AN IMMEDIATE CURE FOR NEURALGIA.
Dr. McColganen extols the value of the ether or rhigolene spray for the instantaneous relief, principally of facial neuralgia. He first had occasion to observe its good effects upon his own person, he having suffered greatly from facial neuralgia. Since curing himself, he has had occasion to test its efficacy in about twenty cases. The result was invariably a most gratifying success. In many instances a permanent cure was established. He attempts to explain its action by supposing a complete change to take place in the nutrition of the affected nerve in consequence of the intense cold acting as a revulsive.

EXPLOSIVE MIXTURES.—The following cases of explosive mixtures, recorded by various authorities, should be noted by our pharmaceutical readers:—

1. Hypophosphite of lime, chlorate of potash, and sulphate of iron, mixed in equal proportions, are explosive.

2. A solution of one part of chromic acid and two of glycerine.

3. Chlorate of potash, and dental powders containing carbon, explode in the mouth.

4. A pilular mass containing permanganate of potash, mixed with vegetable extracts and iron, easily inflames.

5. Chlorate of potash, or the permanganate, or other explosive substances, must not be triturated with glycerine.

Chlorate of potash and tanin explode if triturated, as do chlorate of potash and sugar. Iodine, or an iodide and a nitrate, may explode. *Popular Science News*.

COURT PLASTER.—Soak isinglass in a little warm water for seventy-four hours, then evaporate nearly all the water

by gentle heat ; dissolve the residue in a little dilute alcohol and strain the whole through a piece of open linen. The strained mass should be a stiff jelly when cold. Now stretch a piece of silk or sarsenet on a wooden frame, and fix it tight with tacks or pack thread. Melt the jelly, and apply it to the silk thinly and evenly with a badger hair brush. A second coating must be applied when the first has dried. When both are dry, apply over the whole surface two or three coatings of balsam of Peru. Plaster thus made is very pliable, and never breaks. *Scientific Amer.*

PREPONDERANCE IN SEXES.— According to Mr. Gosselin, Secretary to the British Embassy, Berlin, in an official report, he shows that London, in comparison with other cities, stands pre-eminent in the preponderance of females, the proportion being as 113.7 to one 100. On the other hand, in Paris, in 1876, there were only 88.5 females to 100 males ; in St. Petersburg (1881) 80.8, and in Rome (same year) 79.5.

If any one will, just at nightfall, take his stand in lower part of Regent Street, or in the haymarket, upon the steps of the Criterion Restaurant, in Piccadilly, he will not dare dispute the statistician who affirms that, in London, the females are to the males in the ratio of ten to one, with wickedness in the same proportion. *Inde. Prac.*

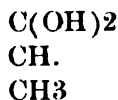
KIDNEY TROUBLE THE CAUSE OF TOOTHACHE.—This kind of toothache often accompanies gravel in kidney or bladder, and is of the most acute agonizing form. None of the usual remedies can be employed, not even the extraction of the tooth will obliterate the pain, which generally disappears as suddenly as it came. Dr. Rodemacher recommends the use of cochineal against the kidney gravel, and as this disappears, the toothache leaves without any medicine. *Ibid.*

NATURE VERSES ART.— Dr. Cory, of St. Thomas's Hospital, says the *Medical Press*, entertained the view that inoculation from a true Hunarian chancre is not possible. He therefore submitted himself to experiment with a view to testing the theory. After four times failing of success, he at length succeeded, a hard chancre on the arm being the result. Notwithstanding that the sore had been cut out, secondary and tertiary symptoms have followed in due course and now, we regret to say, Dr. Cory is wholly incapacitated from regular work. *Louis. Med. News.*

A warning, also a fit subject perhaps for rational treatment. *Ed.*

ON THE CONSTITUTION OF THE NATURAL FATS. J. ALFRED WANKLYN and WILLIAM FOX.—In the course of an investigation in which we are at present engaged we have arrived at some results which appear to us to be very interesting. We find that the generally received view that the fats are ethers of glycerine is partially correct, and that instances of a different kind of structure occur among the natural oils and fats.

Ethers of iso-glycerin, or of homologues of iso-glycerin, appear to occur. Iso-glycerin has this structure :



It exists in its ethers, but cannot be isolated, and should be resolved into :



Ethers of iso-glycerin, or ethers of homologues of iso-glycerin, yield no glycerin when saponified. *Chem. News.*

EDITORIAL.

For the Truth, then, let us battle; And its might shall set you free.

MAXIMS.

HAPPY NEW YEAR TO YOU.

Knowledge is power, both to accomplish and enjoy. *Ed.*

It is not possible nor within the power of man to create or annihilate a single truth, in the empire of nature.

Woodward.

When you know a thing, to hold that you know it; and when you do not know a thing, to allow that you do not know it; this is knowledge.

Chinese Proverbs.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

We solicit short, spicy and pointed articles from every part of the country, and wishing to partly contribute to the satisfaction of our writing, friends, who help us to make the journal so worthy, as well as to show our appreciation of their labors, we will send the journal regularly, and free to every acceptable correspondent, who will send in articles worthy of such preferment.

Articles solicited need not be lengthy but the more good ones the greater our appreciation and the higher satisfaction they afford the readers.

A NEW INVENTION.

The accompanying cuts represents a new wire Ecrasure, as the inventor Dr. Chs. E. Sajons, pleases to call it.

Its chief adaptability is the removal of nasal polypoid growths, of vaginal nonmalignant excreescences, also of like obstructions, in the external and middle ears.

The author claims several points of excellency over other such instruments and of minor import and then sums up the following of greater interest.

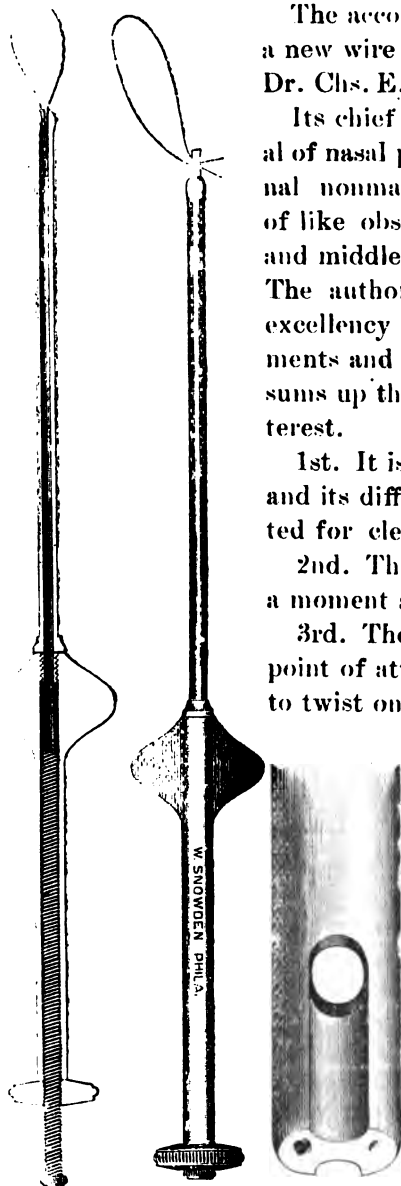
1st. It is strong as well as light, and its different parts can be separated for cleaning.

2nd. The wire can be attached in a moment and as readily withdrawn.

3rd. The loop being close to its point of attachment, it is not liable to twist on its axis.

4th. The loop being at one end, the milled-nut at the other, and the point of support in the center, it is evenly balanced.

5th. The milled-nut being movable longitudinally its rotation does not involve lateral motion of the operator's arm, thereby avoiding pressure of the point of the instrument against the tumor.



The instrument from its intrinsic merit supplies a real want in the surgical armamentum.

Manufactured by Wm. Snowden. Philadelphia Penn.

SPECIMEN COPIES.

It having become so fashionable to request that specimen copies be sent, and some noted examples of journalists offering to send their journal free, on trial and also offering to hire subscribers to buy their *goods*.

We desire to offer the St. Louis Medical Journal, for three months, free to any physician who sincerely wishes to examine its merits and claims before subscribing for it.

Of course this does not include back numbers, as these can only be supplied to regular subscribers, to replace missing ones, or to such as order complete volumes of any of the past years.

Our Dec. number has been quite exhausted already before the Jan. issue was nearly ready.

It will be our purpose to mail to each request, the first three consecutive issues after receipt of his address.

New contributors are cordially invited to write for our pages and fair considerations of their productions is guaranteed.

1884.

With this No. the campaign of 1884 begins, sails unfurled, equipage good, and boundless determinations.

The journal will continue to make itself the organ for free expression of the profession, and the exponent of untrameled exchange of views of professional betterments.

To this end, short pithy articles are solicited from all and every quarter.

It shall be the aim to admit nothing, groveling, slanderous,

or untrue.

Come readers brighten up your communicative ideas and let each singly and associatedly try and see how much of good and sterling worth he can bring to the profession during another year.

Collect your best thoughts, boil them down, put them on paper and forward them to this journal, to disseminate and bring you their returns.

CLUB LIST AND RATES.

As I have no special offers nor hired rates, it is my intention to do just as well by my subscribers and such as wish to order other publications along with mine, as other journalists will do. I therefore offer to supply

| | | | | | | |
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| Any | \$1.00 | periodical | with | this | for | \$2.75 ; |
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| „ | 4.00 | „ | „ | „ | „ | 5.00 ; |
| „ | 5.00 | „ | „ | „ | „ | 5.75 ; ect. |

EDITEMS.

Ergot is recommended for Epitheloma.

Flouric acid is said to cure Goiters.

Citrate of Soda is pronounced excellent in diabetes.

Salisylate of Soda is lauded for diarrhœa, especially such as result from putrifactive ferments and rapid septic actions.

For sweating feet, use Aude Cologne and Bloodroot.

Quinine rubbed in lard, says an exchange, will cure pruritis ani.

Then why not other like conditions? Ed.

Yerba Santa, Pulsatilla, and Bryonia, are the indicated remedies for Colds, the present season.

Dr. Basori, applies the tuning fork while vibrating, over the course of the painful nerve, in neuralgias. The sitting usually lasts about half an hour, and the patient is generally relieved without further treatment. Cin. Lan. and Clin.

Sulpho-Carbolate of Soda, is recommended as an antidote to Bee Sting.

Two cases are reported of operations where the penis was amputated for carcinoma, the urethra transplanted to the perineum and an artificial meatus formed there. Both cases said to have been successful.

La Culture, gives the following simple method for testing the purity of drinking water. Fill a quart bottle two-thirds full, dissolve in it a spoonful of pure white sugar; cork well and let stand in a warm place 48 hours, if it remains clear, 'tis good, if it changes color, impurities exist.

Who manufactures the Sugar of milk that is commonly impure? Surely it is not the milks fault. Let the profession correct the error where it belongs, and cease striking in the dark, or hiding behind mistaken notions.

An exchange furnishes high commendations of the oil of Cajeput in Eczemas and other eruptive diseases.

Glacial Acetic acid, is said to be a certain and mild cure for warts.

A calculation from the tenth census shows that N. H., of all the states, is most favorable to old age, as 1 in 80 are shown there to reach 100; no other state coming near that rate.

Oleum Gaultheriæ for Rheumatism is increasing in favor.

BOOK REVIEWS.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE.—Here it is again, brighter and better than ever; the cover alone, with its delicate tinted background and its dish of gracefully arranged flowers, would entitle it to a permanent place in every home. The book contains three beautiful colored plates, is full of illustrations, printed on the best of paper, and is filled with just such information as is required by the gardener, the farmer, those growing plants, and every one needing seeds or plants. The price, only ten cents, can be deducted from the first order sent for goods. All parties any way interested in this subject should send at once to James Vick, Rochester, N. Y., for the Floral Guide.

BI-CHLORIDE OF METHYLENE, USED IN A JUNKER'S INHALER, BY JNO. H. MCINTYRE A. M., M. D., ST. LOUIS MO.

An interesting epitome on this subject, being a reprint from St. Louis Med and Surg Jour.

GUNNISON COLORADO'S BANANZA COUNTY, BY JOHN K. HOLLOWELL GENOLOGIST. PAPER, 168 PAGES, PRICE 50 CTS. DENVER COL.

The author gives in this work an interesting, thrilling narrative as well as descriptive treatise on the rich resources and wealth of this providentially favored part of the great Colorado Country.

The pen pictures that, as if the fortunate child of the "rockies" pillowed on the bosom, as Colorado's happiest offspring. The author is a faithful exponent and ready reference authority for any who may feel an interest in that region or desire information.

BURR'S INDEX TO MEDICAL SUBJECTS.—Adapted to the special use of physicians and surgeons, for the annotation of particular references to matters found in text books, medical treatise, retrospects, reviews, journals, tracts, etc; and for the entry of notes on peculiar diseases, or facts culled and observations made in actual daily practice, etc; in short for the preservation of memoranda concerning whatever the physician wishes to fix in mind, or lay by for ready reference; comprising the patient instantaneous-reference, marginal thumb-hole cuts: together with page-spaces scientifically and specially arranged to the needs of the physician and surgeon. Price \$4.50.

This work is a most valuable auxiliary to the scholarly physician's work, enabling him to carry the "*creme de la creme*" of his studies, reading and observations, if not directly in his memory, the next to that, at ready reference point.

It is a real practical index review of medical values, combining the excellencies of aid to defective, or over taxed memory. 'Tis brevity and utility, in a nut shell.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY, FOR 1884.

This monthly now a dozen years of age, was conceived under the parent thought of an independent science advocate and culturer, such its mission has been and still is

Growing with the greatly increased culture of strictly scientific thought and developing with the rapidly unfolding's of natures unceasing disclosures.

To science must we look for all valued achievements and from it expect every real exhibit of mans blessings.

It is the power that moves onward the world, that vouches safe the weil of all and supports the inestimable resources of inexhaustible repletion. The Popular Science Monthly is the exponent of our scientific thinkers and writers. \$5.00 per annum, D. Appleton & Co. Publishers 1. 3. and 5. Bond St. N. Y.

A DIGEST OF MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY, BY ALBERT MERRELL M. D., P. BLAKISTON, SON & CO. PHILA. PA. CLOTH, 512 PAGES. \$4.00.

The authors preface succinctly states the object of his work in the following words, "to present a condensed statement of such essential facts pertaining to each drug therein described, as will form the groundwork for their rational employment in the treatment of disease.

The spirit of the modern investigator, in every field of science, is selective, elective or truly eclectic, evincing no respect for theory or practice, however aged, which does not invite the most rigid examination before claiming acceptance."

The author makes but little attempt at originality outside of the expression of forms, or definite strength of preparations.

It is really the most modern of works; its terseuess is commendable; its synoptical and directness of arrangement, lends worth to the practitioner, dispensing pharmacist and the reviewer.

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I. M. Leyburn, Publisher, Louisville, Ky.

MANUAL OF GENERAL MEDICINAL TECHNOLOGY, INCLUDING PRESCRIPTION WRITING, BY EDWARD CURTIS M. D., Wm. Wood & Co. N. Y., 234 PAGES, CLOTH.

This little manual is a tersely composed treatise on the subjects referred to alone, in a convenient and authoritative sort of way that render it a handy conservative of time and patience. It is what many want and most need. St. Louis Stationery & Book Co.

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THE PANSY, is the name of a beautiful spicy and highly interesting weekly, pure, clear and christian like in tone and character.

Ed. by Mrs Alden. D. Lothrop & Co. Pub. Boston Mass.

NOTICES

Attention is called to the advertisement in this No., of Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic, which has reached a most enviable reputation and acceptance from the profession.

ST. LOUIS Medical Journal.

VOL. XI.

FEBRUARY, 1884.

No. 2.

If thou hast Truth to utter,
Speak it boldly— speak it all.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FUNCTIONAL DISEASES OF WOMEN.

JAMES EGAN, M. D.

The treatment which has been found curative in dysmenorrhœa is that which acts as a nervous sedative and antispasmodic as well as a uterine tonic. In a large number of cases the uterus is not of normal size but diminutive.

The general treatment which has been found useful in Amenorrhœa holds a high place in the cure of dysmenorrhœa, we refer to Electricity. Dr. W. R. D. Blackwood of Phila. says in the Phila. Med. Times.

“No one agent nor any series of combined remedies has been so successful or so satisfactory to me as electricity in all the varieties of dysmenorrhœa; and yet, in view of the undeniable power to *relieve pain* of whatever kind, which this invaluable therapeutic agent is known to process, its employment here has been signally neglected even by those who make medical electricity a specialty. In looking over a dozen works on electro-therapeutics I have found in them few subjects which have received less attention, and many comparatively trivial ones which have had much more. My own ideas on the merits of electricity are resultant upon a closely observed list of carefully recorded examples now numerous enough to afford stable ground for the statement I make. As many of these

cases date back fifteen years and as the greater number have remained under my care during that period, I have had ample opportunity of watching the permanence of the results obtained, a matter of exceeding importance, for a goodly proportion of them had been more or less benefitted by treatment at the hands of physicians before coming into my charge the improvement in their condition being transitory."

"Electrization of the uterus or ovaries must be accomplished by direct applications. The plan usually adopted of sending the current through the abdomen by placing one reophore upon the hypogastrum and the other over the sacrum is useless, the current traversing almost entirely the skin and parietal muscles, especially in faradization. The better method is to use a bifurcated conducting cord for one pole, to which two sponge holders are attached, one of which is applied to the hypogastrum, and the other to the lumbar spine. The other pole is then applied, through suitable reophores, to the exterior of the cervix, to the cervical canal at any desired point, to the uterus or to the ovary, which can be reached near enough by pushing the instrument well up on either side of the cervix. In retroflexion or version, one reophore may be applied through the rectum, and in antero displacement it can be directed through the bladder."

J. Dixon Mann, reports cases of dysmenorrhœa cured by use of the constant current of twenty cells. This was used for ten minutes three times a week.

By persistent use of the same agents and undeveloped uterus one and five-eighths inch long grew to the length of two and three-eighths inches. The patient, a girl of twenty years, then began to menstruate for the first time.

Assuming the curative power of either the galvanic or faradic current and we believe there can be no doubt upon this point it cannot be practiced upon young and unmarried women until constitutional treatment has been tried and found futile. No local exploration is justifiable until it is clearly apparent that there is no other resource. As will hereafter appear we have a remedy which almost never fails and as young unmarried women are seldom the subjects of local disease which demands topical treatment there is no

call for electrical treatment until general treatment has been fairly tested. We cannot condemn too severely specular examination in persons unmarried or married unless circumstances render it necessary for the preservation of life and health.

Anodynes and nervous sedatives have been used to relieve the pain at the menstrual period. Opium, Morphia, Codeia and Svapnia may be administered in full dose. Chloroform and Ether are equally effective. These remedies have no effect upon the diseases but simply contrall the pain. The specific Tincture Pulsatilla has been highly lauded in two drop doses every hour. Dr. A. H. Smith looks upon it as a specific. Latterly arsenic has been recommended by Dr. Atthill. Dr. Comsly of New York thinks calomel a specific and has published a list of cures by that poison. While he attributes the relief to the mercury, we consider that the effect was due to the opium with which it was combined. In cases where the source of the trouble was the ovaries the Bromides have been found most useful.

Dr. N. S. Davis of Chicago prescribes.

| | | |
|---|----------------------------|------|
| R | Am. hydro chlo. | ℥iii |
| | Tinct. Strammonii. | ℥ss |
| | Tinct. Cincifuga rac. | ℥jss |
| | Syrup Glycyrrhiza. | ℥ij |

Sig. A teaspoonful three times daily. or

| | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|------|
| R | Acidi Salycilic. | ℥iii |
| | Sodii Bicarbonates. | ℥ii |
| | Tinct. Strammonii. | |
| | Vine Colchici Radicis, of each | ℥iv |
| | Glycerine | ℥j |
| | Aquæ | ℥iii |

Sig. A teaspoonful four times daily in water.

When the pain and soreness extends to the ovaries Prof. Davis has succeeded with these formula in a large number of cases. He recommends that patients place themselves in the knee and chest position three or four times a day for

a few minutes, thus throwing the uterus by force of gravity into its natural position.

Professor J. B. Fownes gives of Paris urges

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| R Powdered Valerian | ℥iii |
| Laudanum | x m. |
| Warm Water | ℥viii |

Sig. As a rectal enema in conjunction with baths and antispasmodics.

Sometimes both Bromides and Opiates are united in one prescription as

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| R Chloral Hydrate | |
| Potassii Brom. of each | ℥ii |
| Morphia Sulphate | grs. jss |
| Syrup Aurantic Cortices | ℥iij |

Sig. A desertspoonful in a wineglass of water every four hours while in pain.

The following from the Med. Gazette.

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| R Tinct. Cannabis Indica | xx m. |
| Spiritus Juniperi | xxx m. |
| Spiritus Etheris | xjv m. |
| Tinct. Aconite | x m. |
| Mucilag Acasie | q. s. |

Mix. Sig. For a draught at bed time.

The treatment of membranous dysmenorrhœa is similar to that of uncomplicated form. In Vol. 18 of the Medical Record, Page 577, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacob says.

"That the pathology of membranous dysmenorrhœa had received a great deal of life from the researches of Drs. George and Frances Haggart of England. They found in the uterine mucous membrane of all the mammalian animals which they examined a 'deposit' of embryonic tissue existing under the epithelium. To the formative activity of this tissue was due the development of the mucous membrane at the beginning of pregnancy. She had occasion to study it in the uterus of rabbits. A lesser degree of formative activity in this same tissue than is aroused in pregnancy provides for the production of the superficial layers of mucous membrane which desquamate in menstruation. In endometritis,

as in other inflammations, this embryonic tissue was in excess, a fact which explained many, if not all the symptoms of the disease. A continuous succession of stages might be traced from the thickened mucous membrane of ordinary endometritis to that degree of excess in the paroxysmal formative activity of the embryonic tissue, which led to the development of a membrane necessarily extruded as a foreign body as soon as its growth was arrested by terminations of the paroxysm.

The Drs. Haggar believed that the nervous influences presiding over that plastic process emanated from the same source in the case of the dysmenorrhœal and of the normal decidua, viz, from the ovary. Membranous dysmenorrhœa was a highly aggravated endometritis, dependent ultimately upon a special form of ovarian irritation, in which the most characteristic function of the ovarian nerves was called into play by an abnormal instead of a normal stimulus."

There is no specific for any disease but we have remedies which partakes of that character as nearly as it is possible so to do. There are two drugs invaluable to the physician in the treatment of constitutional dysmenorrhœa. They have both a specific action upon the uterus. What is singular is that they were not discovered by, but forced upon the profession by the evidence of benefit derived from domestic use. It was only when they became so popular among the people that the profession condescended to bestow a careful study upon them. They are the *Viburnum*—*Prunifolium* and *Opulus*.

Dr. E. W. Jenks thought so highly of *Viburnum Prunifolium* that he deemed it of sufficient importance to bring it to the notice of the Gynecological Society in a special paper on the subject. Dr. Phares, the distinguished botanist, who has used it extensively, calls it nervine, antispasmodic, tonic, astringent, and diuretic. It is of the utmost benefit in colic, cramp, palpitation, and other affections incident to the puerperal state, or consequent upon a diseased condition of the uterus. As pointed out by Dr. Jenks of Detroit, its especial value is in preventing abortion or miscarriage whether habitual or traumatic. It is said to be an antidote to vi-

olent emmenagogues. As a remedy in painful menstruation it is very valuable but inferior to the *Viburnum Opulus*.

Dr. E. C. Mann says in reference to this drug (*Boston Med. and Surg. Journal*.) "It appears to him to act directly and specifically upon the special nerves of the uterus as a true nerve sedative." He has had several violent cases of dysmenorrhœa, being accompanied by epileptiform convulsions of a severe type and in each and almost every case he has seen almost magical relief following the use of the Fluid Extract of *Viburnum Prunifolium*. He had failed to perceive any action on the general system, the whole force of the medicine appearing to be directed to the uterus and its system of nerves. When the pulse has been high from nervous excitement, and the temperature centres in the brain have been temporarily paralyzed, allowing sudden rise in temperature from nervous excitement, both pulse and temperature have fallen to the normal as the uterine pain has been relieved. His cases have been aggravated ones, many of them have been sent to Sunnyside on the verge of insanity.

What a graphic eulogy upon the medicinal virtues of the plant. The picture is not overdrawn as can be vouched for by hundreds of physicians and thousands of women who have used it without prescription from any physician.

Still more important and efficacious in dysmenorrhœa is the *Viburnum Opulus*, more commonly known as cramp bark or High cranberry. The bark of the shrub is what is used in medicine. *Viburnum Opulus* is an antispasmodic and nervine, and while exerting great power in relaxing muscular rigidity and contraction, it yet exerts a still greater influence as a uterine tonic, imparting tone and strength to the female organs of generation.

In dysmenorrhœa we have the most opposite conditions; in some the flow is scanty in others profuse. One of the remarkable peculiarities of *Viburnum Opulus* is its beneficial effect in these two opposite conditions. In what manner it acts I cannot say but the clinical fact is true.

Viburnum Prunifolium is officinal in the U. S. Pharmacopœia and is therefore better known. *Viburnum Opulus* possesses similar properties but in a higher degree and of the two, is to be preferred.

Viburnum Opulus was a remedy well known and used among the Indians. From them the whites gained a knowledge of its medicinal virtues and for over a hundred years it has retained its fame in domestic practice. The fresh bark ought to be used as age deprives it of its active principles and it becomes inert. It may be used in either small or large doses as it is equally efficacious in either way.

Where pregnancy is attended with frequent attacks of spasmodic cramps, called false pains, which tortures the woman no little until it can be relieved, this remedy affords speedy relief. It is of great value in post partum pains in which it should be given after each pain in doses of 30 or 40 drops of the Fluid Extract. It is also a valuable remedy in cramps of the limbs with which many women suffer when pregnant. It prevents miscarriages or abortion. It affords relief in protracted and painful labors and from this circumstance is called 'Mothers Relief.'

The virtues of *Viburnum Opulus* have been known to many physicians in the east for the last fifty years and thirty years since Dr. W. R. Hayden of New York made it the base of his 'Viburnum Compound' which he used so successfully in practice. The formula is in the possession of the N. Y. Pharmaceutical Co. Bedford Mineral Springa Mass. by whom the same is manufactured and sold for physicians prescriptions only, under the name of Haydens "Viburnum Compound. Since its introduction over 500 physicians have testified to its great value and it is in constant use by distinguished gynecologists in the United States.

Viburnum Opulus, though still insufficient, through the unsolicited encomiums bestowed upon Haydens *Viburnum Compound*, has excited the curiosity of the profession and Dr. E. M. Purdy Ex President of the N. Y. County Medical Society read a paper on the subject before the Materia Medica Society, a copy of which appeared in the N. Y. Med.

Jour. I insert an abstract of the paper as reported in Med. Record Vol. 23 Page 188.

The genus *Viburnum* of the natural order *Caprefoliaceae* furnishes two plants used in medicine *Viburnum Prunifolium* and *Opulus*. The first has been quite extensively used, is described by numerous observers and has obtained a place in the revision of the U. S. Pharmacopeia. The second has received but little professional notice and its literature is meagre and unsatisfactory. Believing the *Viburnum Opulus* to be more certain in its action than its companion of the same group, the author proferred to present some points in its history and some of the clinical results of its use in dysmenorrhœa. Referring to its therapeutic properties and uses, the author quoted Hale who lauds high cranberry as a powerful antispasmodic. It is very effective in relaxing cramps and spasms of all kinds, as Asthina, Hysteria, Cramps of the limbs and other parts in females. It is said to be highly beneficial to those who are subject to convulsions during the last month of gestation. In the treatment of dysmenorrhœa for which this remedy is especially indicated, Hale prescribes of the tincture a few drops daily for a week previous to the expected period, When the pains begins he gives it every half hour, or every quarter if they be severe. He has found it equally useful for the severe false pains preceding normal labor and often rendering the womans life a torture for weeks. In after pains it is of great value and should be given after each pain. Hale claims that it will prevent miscarriages if given before the membranes are injured and when the pains are spasmodic and threatening. In constitutional dysmenorrhœa Hale has yet to meet with a single case in which it has failed to cure. Hale says, So confident have I been of its marvelous powers that I have taken pains to look up some old cases that I had dismissed years ago as incurable in order to test the remedy on them. In every instance so far it has cured these obstinate cases. ITS SPHERE OF ACTION SEEMS TO COVER THE SAME GROUND AS GALVANISM.

Dr. Meyer states that *Viburnum Opulus* and *Viburnum Prunifolium* seem to be antispasmodic and to have a specific action upon the uterus. He only uses the former. Its employment has convinced him that it is a uterine sedative and a remedy for dysmenorrhœa and the commonly associated spinal irritations.

The objection to the use of the viburnum in the form of fluid extract and tincture, is the disagreeable taste which impels patients to refuse the remedy. This objection does not apply to Viburnum Compound. Finding that the good effects are increased by association with other uterine tonics Dr. W. R. Hayden made a combination of the best known and powerful of these associated with the Viburnum Opulus; and making and disguising the taste and smell by pleasant correctives has furnished the profession with a mixture which is acceptable to the most fastidious palate.

No physician who has once employed Viburnum Compound in his practice will on any consideration be without it in his pocket case for emergencies. It is a safe and reliable preparation which has been tested by thousands of physicians for the past twenty years with more satisfaction to them and their patients than any one or all other remedies in the *Materia Medica*, for *dysmenorrhoea* menorrhagia, convulsions, rigors threatening abortion, after pains, insomnia, ovaritis, nervous excitability, mental depression uterine debility and all internal pain of the stomach and bowels. It relieves, calms, soothes without narcotizing or stupefying the patient, or leaving any unpleasant sequelae, a decidiratum seldom attained in the administration of patent drugs. No special caution is required in its administration and an overdose will not poison or endanger life.

The Viburnum Compound often induces long and quiet sleep, from which the patient awakens refreshed, the head clear, and the nervous system invigorated by its tonic influences, which is never the case after taking narcotics.

In all forms of internal pain in both sexes, the most prompt relief is obtained in a few minutes. In *Diarrhoea*, *Cholera Morbus*, *Cholera*, *Cramps*, *Spasms*, *Colic* and nervous excitement, physicians will appreciate its happy effects upon their patients.

The Viburnum Compound, contains no preparation of Opium or other narcotic, and may be administered freely

in doses of one to two tea-spoonfuls, and repeated every fifteen or twenty minutes, without any unpleasant after-effects, or causing any anxiety in the mind of the prescriber of having given an overdose. The Viburnum Compound is as essential in the physicians visiting case as Morphia or Quinia, and it will be so appreciated. It is not offensive to the taste or stomach, and is acceptable to children.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS. Dose for adults, from one-half to two teaspoonfuls in a tablespoonful of hot water or milk, and repeat every fifteen or twenty minutes in acute cases, until relief is obtained. In other cases a teaspoonful two or three times a day will be sufficient. For infants, five to ten drops in hot milk.

Should any information be desired regarding Viburnum Compound address communications to New York Pharmaceutical Company, Bedford Mineral Springs Mass.

DREI.

B. ACHELOR.

"Prove all things, hold fast that which is good." (Ed.)

Is Hindostanic or the eastern Asiatic word for the infection that is in the mad-stone

Budha is Arabic or western Asia; some writers spell it Voudeau. It takes the pure blooded african tongue with lips about half an inch thick and well turned out to give it the right pronunciation. In Greek it is Dragon; in Latin Diabolo; and in Hebrew Urim. It was one of the infections in the breast plate worn by the Jewish priest, together with the Ephod; the other the Thumim was from the same original source but manipulated differently in order to give the women, just a little slightly frail, the sporadic form of syphilis.

This infection has been the confusion, the wonder and admiration of the world, since the day Noah left the Ark

down to the present time. It is as we find it in the state of nature the forbidden fruit of the Garden of Eden, the long lost but dilligently sought after Elixir of Youth. On Egyptian monuments and among all heriogylyphics its symbols or character is an imaging or symbolical animal with a feline head the fore feet are bacttian or lizzard feet, the breasts and belly are those of a woman, the tail is that of a tadpole, the right hind foot is a canine foot, the left is a goats foot; that must always be partially hidden behind the dog foot.

The Jewish symbol was the cherubim, no sculptured or well preserved tradition of this symbol is in existence. Unless the Bible is a fraud, both the old and the new Testament, there certainly was some sin that was the sin of witchcraft. Moses says Exodus "xxii, xviii, "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live," in the new Testament Galatians iii, i, "Oh foolish Galatians who hath bewitched you," and again, the sin of ingratitude is worse than the sin of witchcraft. The reader is now ready to exclaim well please tell us what has witch-craft to do with the infection that is in the madstone.

It has a very great deal to do with the subject, for the reason, that when we find what it is that is in the mad-stone that cures hydrophobia we get the secret of the eherem, or charm, by which the jew cured leprosy, hydrophobia, yellow fever, and other diseases and by which the witches worked their magic charms, and put the devil in people. We know now what the apples of mandrakes were that Reuben found in the harvest field and brought to his mother Leah, that made her again fruitful, and they are as potent today for the same purpose as they were three thousand years ago.

The last half of the nineteenth century has been rich in discoveries that astonishes the world, and to the poor unfortunate creatures who are suffering from leprosy in Egypt, India, China, the Sandwich Islands and Central America, a cure for leprosy is worth more to them than the telegraph or the telephone, the photograph or the sewing machine.

Studying the science of sporadic and infectious diseases has just commenced to develop results, as soon as it is generally or universally known, what it is that produces yellow fever, any man of scientific ability of a high order, can go into the fields and pick up the apples of mandrakes, the Elixir of Youth, without asking any questions or studying any other book than the Bible. We propose in another number of the journal to explain *how* the Drei cures hydrophobia, leprosy, yellow fever &c, and will close this article by explaining why the Scotch call the devil old clooty and why he keeps his cloven foot hid behind his dog foot. Everything pertaining to this subject was kept a profound mystery from the day Noah left the Ark. All commentators freely acknowledge themselves ignorant of what the tree of the knowledge of good and evil was, or was its fruit, what was the serpent that talked to Eve in the garden, how the living oracle answered when they inquired of God what the Cebir, or the Urim and Thumim was. They neither knew what the Cherubim or the mercy seat was.

The serpent in the garden of Eden was the pre Adamite Snake, never could talk, they never had either the vocal organs or the intellect. When Mother Eve saw the fruit was pleasant to the eye and to be desired to make one wise, she saw the effect it had on the pre Adamite monkey girls; it made nice modest girls of them. By recurrence to this infection, artificially producing a disease of the genitals, which became hereditary, they changed their nature from the animal or monkey nature, to the human nature, and were thus fortified by nature against the delirium or frenzy that attacks animals under the influence of the sexual passion. When a person is bewitched they are again subjected to this delirium. Because the pre Adamite used this infection they were given the name applied indiscriminately to all infections, or a virus of any kind; a snake has a virus and got the same name. The original pre Adamite was a pure animal, to be possessed of the Devil was to be applied

with an animal frenzy, or furor. In the Dragon the goats foot represent the infection hybridized in the milk, the cats head, the saliva of a cat, in the Aqua Toffano or water of Tophet, the Bactrian feet symbols the scales in leprosy. the breasts of the woman symbols nursing children, the belly of the woman the effects of the bitter water in jealousy, the dogs foot love of foundling.

RATIONAL MEDICATION.

J. A. MILLER. D. D., M. D.

Chapt. I.

Exordium.

During the last year of intensified activities, literary and professional, I had fully contemplated, this year enjoying a season of rest, having entered the arena of public life in 1846, and never having left it for a single day in all these years, I began to feel that rest was essential and intensely desirable; and looking back over the field of life thus far passed through, and the labor performed, the truth promulgated and defended, theological, literary, scientific and medical, I felt as though I was entitled to rest. This desire was no doubt stimulated by the fact that Reforms are necessarily slow of progress, reformers often offensive, an individual effort to stem and correct the tide of popular error is weak, feeble and often aborted, seldom approved, and frequently denounced and condemned, truths arising out of the very nature things, as all truths do, are traduced and misrepresented, their propagators ostracized as ignorant fanatics; their motions impeached, till reformer and martyr are almost synonymous terms. But in the face of all this there is the sustaining consolation, that—

“Truth crushed to earth will rise again,
The eternal years of God, are hers,
While error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies, amidst her worshippers.”

Hence the *eternity of truth*, and the *certainly of its ultimate triumph*, stimulated the advance guard of medical reform to still labor for the propagation and advancement of a Rational System of Medicine. A true reformer can only rest when his work is ended. He can only—

Rest, as on the battle field;
Girded, grasping sword and shield.
His must be—a watchful sleep,
Wearier than anothers waking,
Such a charge as *he*, does keep,
Brookes no moment of forsaking

Stricken humanity is suffering, dying all around him, silence is criminal, it is equivalent to withholding the cooling draught from fevered lips, the bread of life from the starving, the *elixir vita* from the dying.

A recognition of these facts have induced reconsideration and led me to decide to use my pen; voice and influence still for *Rational Medication*, untrammelled by human edicts and unawed by human frowns.

Who then on this basis, of any, and all schools will join our ranks, not to enjoy, but to endure, to suffer, in waging unending war on quackery, empiricism, uncertain irrational medication, though sustained by the edicts of kings and upheld by the authority of nations.

A few on this continent have thus unsheathed the sword of medical truth, and throw the scabbord away resolved to conquer or fall, or falling to conquer, friends to all, enemies to name; but everlasting foes to error, or any system of speculative "*guessing*," where human life and human happiness are involved. Our motto is DEMONSTRATION, AS AN ESSENTIAL BASIS FOR ANY SYSTEM OF MEDICATION.

Dietetics, hygiene, therapeutics, must all be *demonstrated*, before they can be incorporated in a Rational System of Medicine. Experimentation must thus take place, in order to secure demonstration. But experimentation, is to a system of Rational medicine, what quarrying the stone is to

the finished, beautiful structure; it is antecedent, to it—preparatory for it—yet separated from it, and constitutes no integral part of it. This is the mistake of all medical schools as at present constituted. Allopathy, Homœopathy and Eclectism, all incorporate experimentation, as a part of their system of medication—hence, all admit their systems, as a “Theory” a speculation—a presumption—a system of “guessing”—“gussing,” where human life, health and happiness are involved. But we may be asked—How came Rational medicine to be a science, if it is a science at all? We reply by ascertaining

(1) WHAT IS A SCIENCE? Herbert Spencer says—“Science is simply an higher development of common knowledge.”* Professor Huxley says, “The science of any subject, is the highest and most exact knowledge on that subject.”† Now if this is incorrect, and it is; then the “highest and most exact knowledge” of medicine, is a *science*, and who will venture the assertion that this science, is not Rational? Hence Rational medication, being the “highest and most exact knowledge of medicine, is a science—a system of demonstrated medical facts, carefully collected, and systematically arranged, easy of comprehension, and simple in their application.

Thus a system of medicine with its essential corner stone laid in the rational soul of man, and its pyramedial tower constructed by a systematic reasoning process, till its final cope-stone is set in the “*highest knowledge*” is not only a science, *per se* or else there is no science beneath the sun, and if so, any system of medicine which has not attained the dignity of a science is not rational—but irrational, uncertain, impervious and absurd.

Neither is a Rational system of medicine one of the “inexact sciences,” falsely so called, for anything inexact, is not a science at all. For if by any intellectual process we can discover its inexactness, this process is higher than the

*See his *First Principles*, p. 18.

†*Physiology* p. 11.

inexactness discovered. Therefore the inexactness, is not as high as the knowledge which discovers it—hence, is not the “highest knowledge of that subject”—i, e. is not a science. An “inexact science” is a contradiction of terms, contrary to the philology of language, and the *uses loquendi* of the same, and can have no application in medicine whatever, for if medicine is inexact, it is not a science, and if it is a science, it is not inexact—So that term is, and ever must be excluded from the domain of medicine. But are we asked, what do you mean.

(2) BY RATIONAL MEDICATION. The term “*Rational*” is derived from the Latin, “*Rationalis*” and signifies “Same, sound, intelligent, sensible, judicious.” The root has direct reference to the faculty of the mind through which reason is evolved—hence, rational is the predicate, of which reason is the consequent—for without a rational intelligence reason could not exist or be manifested. Thus, a Rational system of medicine implies a system constructed by reason, and sustained by the highest concept of a Rational soul—as in opposition to any system not sustained by reason, which has resulted in demonstration—the product of the highest type of Rational intelligence—empiricism, uncertainty, guessing though sustained by dogmatism, and upheld by the authority of venal courts and kings.

By *medication* we mean in its most comprehensive sense the preparation and application of medicine, to the prevention, relief and cure of disease in all its forms and phases. Thus *Rational Medication* becomes *per* consequence—as Herbert Spencer says “an higher development of common”—medical—“knowledge;” thus, is a *science*; and the application of this science to the cure of disease is an “*art*.” Hence, in contradistinction to other methods, and the old nomenclature which has a “*Theory*,” i, e, a contemplation—and a practice (which many cannot get) we have a “science and an art of medicine—and as” Health is man’s normal inheritance, nature presents a rational method of reaching”

that inheritance. And this method is within the reach of human comprehension—is positive in its action, direct in its application and uniform in its results—and in order to reach these results *nature* must be comprehended—not—“Theories.” *Man* must be studied, not *books*—further than they help to understand man. If the *visa tergo* of man was fully comprehended—deranged vital force would be understood, the derangement corrected and normal equilibrium restored, and with a view to aid in this, these papers are written.

MEDICAL ADVERTISING.

J. M. HOLE, M. D.

One of the most troublesome problems to the average moss-back, physician at this time is just how they can control or hold in check the advance along the line of medical thought, and yet they themselves would like to have the world believe they are the only to be trusted oracles of true Medical Science.

This age is full of the wrecks of those who have launched their vessels on the tide of do nothing, unless it be in accord with some super-anuated code, of years ago, when men only aped their predecessors in the healing art.

To our mind this great regard for the wisdom of the past is only entertained by a class of persons who are constantly allowing themselves to be goverened by the brains of others, either from a lack of the article, or having it in such a small quantity they are not caring to call it up, in fear of runing short of stock entirely.

Just how a man can allow another to do his thinking for him, in medicine or in any other department of life, is one of the things we have failed to find out.

Hence the constant effort is being put forth to control that class of medical men who do not think for themselves, and

it seems astonishing how many such person are to be found in the ranks of those, who in all other matters, except medicine really seems to be ordinarily capable of judging from the merits of the case, and not from the opinion of others.

To be thus bound to the carr of medical slavery is as repulsive to me, as to be tied to some other than my own opinions. Who were the founders of medical science, certainly no other than men who are long since dead? The changes and mutations of time have to a greater or less extent rendered their modes of cure comparatively obsolete; who to day is "bleeding," "blistering," "calomelizing," "salivating," their patients, yet the code antedating that period of medical quackery, must be adhered to, and if one who has discovered something valuable, and well adopted to the wants of the sick, he must keep it concealed, as to notify the people of such a boon, subjects him to the censure and contempt of all the code-fearing, super-anuated claim of hundreds in the profession. No! no to advertise to the world a remedy even if it contained the pure balm of life, and would be of the greatest possible utility, no one but certain parties dare use it, until it is branded "officinal" and then it could not be advertised in any way, but the M. D., added to John Smith, who might get his town paper to speak of it at the risk of make-believe, incurring the displeasure of John Smith M. D.

Now all this kind of red tape "tom foolery" either in medicine, religion, or anything else, is to my mind only one of the many scintillations of the dark ages, and is not in accord with this rollicking, dashing, go ahead era of human progress. In medicine as in other business the comfort and happiness of the masses should be paramount to the selfish greed of a few who would deprive the many of the advantages of what the achievements of the age has developed for the general good, so if you have a good thing let your lights shine. Should it prove upon trial otherwise, it will soon drop out of notice.

Salem Ohio.

MICROBOMANIA.

A TRACT FOR DOCTORS.

Ever since the publication of the "researches" of Pasteur and Koch into the nature of *microbes*, *bacilli*, *bacteria*, etc., the profession has had a mania for bacilli hunting, resulting in the alleged discovery of a separate germ as the cause of almost every disease to which flesh is heir. The "germ theory" is the latest fashion in medicine, and bids fair to revolutionize, if it has not done so already, the generally received opinions, in etiology and pathology. Already Surgery has wheeled into line with its "antiseptic" treatment; and Therapeutics promise to follow suit with the administration of "germicides" for the extermination of the *microbes* which are affirmed to be the cause of disease.

"Preventive medicine," acting on the Jennerian hypothesis, purposes the cultivation of germs with which to inoculate the healthy; that is to say, it proposes to prevent and arrest the progress of corruption by inoculating with corruption those who are healthy and clean. Small-pox is no longer to monopolize vaccination; but must share it with scarlatina, diphtheria, typhoid, tuberculosis, erysipelas, cholera, measles, malaria, and probably the whole catalogue of diseases; for if the "germ theory" be correct, its universal application in the causation of disease is only a question of time. There can be no doubt of it being shown to produce Gout and Ophthalmia; Epilepsy and Osteo-malachia; Rheumatism and Hydrocele; Pneumonia and abortion; St. Vitus dance and Urticaria; Psoas abscess and Tic-Doloureux; Hysteria and Varicose Veins; Nymphomania and the "Jim-Jams;" Mollities cerebri and Microbophobia. [The latest "scientific" therapeutics are "germicides" and cultured virus" (see Tyndal's 'Methods and hopes of experimental physiology,' Pasteur, Koch, etc., etc.)

There is no longer any necessity for medical colleges or

medical text-books. All that is required is a vial of Pasteur's 'cultured virus,' at 50 francs a vial, and a bottle of 'germicide'. "Throw physic to the dogs!" All that need your watchful care are your vermifuges, germifuges, subterfuges, and—*fees*. The *sine qua non* for a fashionable "scientific" physician is microbiology, the *ultima thule* in physic. Never forget the "cultured virus" dodge; but vaccinate and revaccinate every mother's son (and daughter, too,) on whom you can lay hold. The ladies will especially bless you, because, "It is so nice, you know. Those microbes are so cunning. Besides it is 'bad form' to oppose the profession, you know, at least that is what *my* doctor says, and he is very smart."

The following outline will serve as a basis for a scheme to work the "cultured virus" dodge:—

FIRST WEEK.

On Sunday, Vaccinate for Scarlitina.

| | | |
|--------------|---|-------------------|
| " Monday, | " | Small-pox. |
| " Tuesday, | " | Diphtheria. |
| " Wednesday, | " | Measles. |
| " Thursday, | " | Cholera Infantum. |
| " Friday, | " | Typhoid Fever. |
| " Saturday, | " | The "Jim Jams." |

SECOND WEEK.

On Sunday, Vaccinate for Pneumonia.

| | | |
|--------------|---|----------------|
| " Monday, | " | Erysipelas. |
| " Tuesday, | " | Tuberculosis. |
| " Wednesday, | " | Syphilis. |
| " Thursday, | " | Gout. |
| " Friday, | " | Microbophobia. |
| " Saturday, | " | Tic-Doloureux. |

This plan is capable of considerable development and by pursuing it, every week in the year can be filled in. When you get through the list of diseases commence re-vaccination in order to protect your patients and *yourselves*. "There's millions in it." If the "ignorant" object to be scarified, you will urge the enactment of sumptuary laws *compelling* them

to have the microbes, and then your fortune is made *cito tato et jucunde*.

Jan., 1st. 1884.

"FRANK ENGLISH," M. D.

N. B. Since the above was written a new germ has been discovered and threatens to cause a dangerous epidemic. It is the *bacidus lunaticus medicus*.

Jan. 5th. '84.

"F. E."

HANAFORD'S SAYINGS.

DR. J. H. HANAFORD.

God and his physical laws are written in ineffaceable characters on every organ of the body, interwoven in every fiber, illuminating the whole structure. Skill, complexity of arrangement, manifest design, intricacy of the adjustments of all the parts, are no more apparent, than, that law controls the whole. In obedience to that law perfect health is secured, immense power of muscle, wondrous agility, force and endurance capable of continuing for many more years than the average of human life. As a result of such obedience,

The mind rests on a physical basis, having an unlimited power of growth and development, increasing from year to year till it attains majestic and giant proportions. As a legitimate sequence, of such harmony, the soul, the monarch of the whole structure, by divine appointment is less than usually in the chains of sensualism, less than the slave of the propensities, and approaches nearer to its creator. It is by disobedience that pain, suffering, confusion, sickness, contaminating diseases, fearfully abridged powers, and a fractional existence, are introduced into our sin stricken world.

If our *Materia Medica* is so poor, so despicably empty, in the strictest and utmost significance of the term, as to compel us, in the treatment of disease, to put the "cup of de-

vils" largely under contribution, I would discard all medication, trust to nature, untrammelled, to good nursing, seeking to know more of the laws of life, the conditions of health, so that nature might eventually restore health and maintain it in her own way.

But the *Materia Medica* is not this meagre in its resources, not so limited as to compel the practitioner to so largely depend on one class of remedies, and a class well known to derange and impair digestion, on which strength, vigor and health so largely depend, we need not employ doubtful remedies, or those in conflict with the body.

There are many in the world who are never satisfied unless they are "miserable," who seem so anxious for human sympathy, as a means of enjoyment, that they are never content unless they "enjoy *poor* health." They are generally accommodated in this regard, for worry, fretting and unrest, waste more vital force than hard work, of itself.

PRACTICAL THERAPEUTICS—ULCERS.

L. H. WASHINGTON, M. D.

Chronic ulcers of the leg, of frequent occurrence among the poorer classes. The ulcer and leg having been cleansed, are to be covered with a layer of wadding, and then the limb is enclosed in a starched bandage. After the dressing has dried the patient can follow his usual occupation. In from five to eight days the dressing is to be removed and renewed. If the ulcer has callous edges it is best to strap it first.

Dr. Bidder.

Indolent venereal ulcers. Iodoform, 6 drachms; glycerine 3 drachms; alcohol, 1 ounce. Mix. Apply on lint and change not oftener than twice a day.

An excellent ointment for old ulcers, particularly those

of low vitality and varicose origin : Sulphate of hydrastia, 20 grains ; Sulphate of morphia, 2 grains ; Simple ointment, 1-2 ounce. Mix. Spread on a piece of linen and place on the sore.

Sulphate of copper, 16 grains ; pure water, 1 pint. Mix. Apply as a wash twice a day. An excellent application for ulcers or old sores. In obstinate cases the amount of blue vitriol may be doubled, in all cases being made strong enough to cause considerable smarting. It is very efficient in healing up ulcerations from mercurial salivation.

Indolent ulcer. Distilled water, 3 ounces ; Salicylic acid ; Sulphite of soda, each, 3 drachms. Mix. Use as a lotion, or : Simple ointment, 1 ounce ; Sulphite of soda, Salicylic acid, each one drachm. Make ointment.

An ointment prepared by stewing mullein leaves in fresh lard, is most efficacious in old irritable ulcers.

Three grains of corrosive sublimate in a pint of whiskey is an infallible remedy in scrofulous ulcers or sores. A rag dipped in this two or three times a day should be kept on the ulcer until healed. Edinburg Med. Jour.

The following is highly recommended by M. Archambault in all kinds of painful ulcerations, etc., in infants. Mucilage of quince seeds, 15 parts ; Extract of Rhatany 5 parts. Mix. For a local application.

Dr. Brackenridge treats ulcerated sore throat with a gargle composed of 2 grains of sulphate of quinine with 5 minims of sulphuric acid to 1 ounce of water. Sometimes he has been compelled to diminish it, but when well tolerated, the stronger the better. Simple non-syphilitic ulcers of the throat, under this treatment, at once assume a healthy aspect and heal rapidly. In syphilitic ulcers, the local treatment is accompanied by the internal use of iodide of potassium or other constitutional remedy, but the cure is hastened by the quinine gargle.

Syphilitic ulcers of the hip. Nitrate of lead, 10 grains; water, 1 ounce. Mix. Apply on a piece of soft lint. Prof. S. D. Gross.

Varicose ulcers. These are cases which though apparently simple, are hard to heal. The perforated rubber bandage, or the rubber stocking, placed over a common roller bandage, left on for one week when applied, gives the surrounding parts such a support as to allow the ulcer to heal. If there be any proud flesh in the sore, it should be destroyed with the stick nitrate of silver. If very indolent or sluggish, touching the parts with tincture muriate of iron is good, following with a dressing of carbolic acid ointment. This to be applied once a day. The rubber bandage or stocking always to follow the dressing.

This treatment I have usually found quite sufficient to cure these troublesome ulcers. Good food and quiet is very essential. The patient should when possible to do it, lay the foot higher than the hip of that side, with a view of relieving the limb of the gravitation of the blood.

Dr. O. E. Newton.

Dr. Short used the following in a case of phagedenic ulcer: Creosote, 10 drops; Vinegar, 2 drachms; Pure water, 2 ounces. Mix. Apply with a camels hair brush, one or two applications are frequently found sufficient.

Syphilitic ulcers of the tongue. Locally, I direct acid nitrate of mercury, diluted with water, one part to twelve, to be applied with a camels hair brush once in the twenty-four hours. Prof. S. D. Gross.

Old sore legs. The most successful treatment of indolent ulcers is to apply a Martin elastic bandage in the morning, as soon as the patient is ready to get up, and before he puts his foot on the floor, before retiring, remove and wash it. Should there be much discharge it is well to apply a dressing of ointment, covered by a compress to keep the band-

age clean. The application must be neatly and evenly made and extend from the toes above the knee, or as much higher as may be necessary. The bandages can be procured of any width and length, and have tapes attached for the purpose of securing them. Dr. L. D. Bulkley.

Continued.

SELECTIONS.

POISON INDICATED BY THE GUMS.

The following, taken from the Independent Practitioner may not be without interest ; A red line on the gums, with fetor and metallic taste, indicates pytalism. A blue line—lead poisoning. Great sponginess, with sloughing and great fetor—scurvy. A red line about the teeth and along the gums—periostitis. Purple gums and purulent discharge—necrosis. Gums hot, red, swollen, very tense—phlegmon. Gums inflamed and soft, with fluctuation—alveolar abscess. Swollen gums, fetid discharge, mucus patches, shallow ulcer under the tongue, eroded palate, eruption of mouth, skin, and scalp, gums everted, fetid matter from necks of teeth—syphilis. A white-coated tongue denotes—febrile disturbance. A brown, moist tongue—indigestion. A brown, dry tongue—depression, blood-poison, typhoid fever. A red moist tongue—feebleness, exhaustion. A red dry tongue—inflammatory fever. A red glazed tongue—general fever, loss of digestion. A tremulous, moist and flabby tongue—feebleness, nervous. A glazed tongue, with blue appearance—tertiary syphilis. The careful family practitioner into whose care is committed the general health of a household will never neglect the inspection of teeth. It is true that the majority of good mothers watch over that part of the economy with scrupulous care, but at the same time

there is still a larger number who fail to appreciate its importance, and others again who, although they realize its importance, fail in their investigation. We can only do our duty in this respect by making an earnest effort to realize what it is that produces dental caries. *Week. Med. Rev.*

THE NEW CODE.

There moments of millennial calm in which the distinctions between tweedledum and tweedledee sink out of sight and the nineteenth century applauds itself for having risen permanently above any power of names and titles, and come into that dominion of pure principles which it declares to be real spirit of the age. And the looker-on is persuaded in spite of himself that this must be so and such steady assertion covers as robust a fact. They are after dinner moments usually and the mouthpiece of these pleasing statements has been warmed by good companionship, mellowed with good wine, and looks upon all angles as potential circles, rounding out under precisely such influences as he and his kind can bring to bear. It is at such times that a sense of the broad liberality of the age overpowers speaker and hearers and catholicity of thought appears to have become common property. Whether in sect or party, walls fall, and for the time being cease to exist, and whether it is a question of church or state, of municipal or private life, bearings are plain and the day of sharp divisions over, once for all. In the matter of education, this seems to have become in degree an established fact. Everywhere sharply-defined limitations have ended, and an eclectic system is chosen in harmony with the needs of the day. The word is hailed as a symbol of national freedom, and the law of selection has become an inalienable right—part of the inheritance of the American citizen. In every profession, save one, it holds. The lawyer may draw his principles from every code under

heaven. The liberal minister searches out the heart of every creed, and seeks more and more for a union of underlying and common faiths. The scientific man binds himself to no system, but gleans from every source the facts that make the wonderful mosaic of modern discovery. But one profession remains in which the members, as a whole set their faces against a dead wall, and refuse to admit that there is even a chink though which light may enter. The recent bitter and still-continued discussion of the medical code is a startling commentary on the inherent bigotry of a caste which refuses to take a step forward till forced to it by the pressure, from here and there, of a mind too broad to be confined in any such circles as that in which the profession ranges itself. * * * * Yet among these men the wisest thinkers, the most successful practitioners are those who have watched the course of what is known as quackery, and chosen from hydropathy and homœopathy, the herbs of Indian doctors, or the theories of the magic healer, the means that united mean a system of genuine healing. Every physician whose work is of slightest value is practically an eclectic physician, and the best admit it, though guardedly, and with a terror of compromising their real standing. There is reason, then, for the establishment of a college, where thorough training shall be demanded, and the quack, who is never likely to submit to training of any sort, shut out from this very fact. The application for a charter has been signed by an array of names belonging to the regular profession, but willing to admit that wisdom may be found outside the allopathic fence; and every lover of genuine liberty will watch eagerly the progress of the bill which secures them a charter, one chief good of which will be the blow, more effective than any yet struck at medical dogmatism and "regular" intolerance. Continent.

M. JULES SIMON, of the Hospital des Enfants Malades, treats croup as follows (Gaillard's Med. Jour.): As soon as the malady is diagnosed he touches the throat with lemon

juice, or a solution of muriate of iron every two hours. Every three hours he washes the part affected with a solution of borax (two drachms to the ten ounces). At the same time the atmosphere of the room is charged with atomized phenic solution, a stimulant nourishment is given, and three to five drops of tincture of iron administered every three hours. When dyspnœa becomes apparent an emetic is to be given, but if the symptoms are not relieved tracheotomy must be performed without delay. The results of the operation are not, however, very satisfactory, as when the child is under two years a fatal termination is the rule, whereas about that age one out of five recovers. The after treatment consists in placing a piece of tartan over the cranula, warming the room, and administering beef tea and tincture of iron. The removing and cleaning of the cranula should be done by an experienced person, and might be definitely removed after the eighth or tenth day. M. Simon considers that chlorate of potash is of little use in croup.

Lactic acid is to be perfered. (Ed.)

DEATH FROM PASSAGE OF AIR THROUGH THE UTERINE VEINS—The patient was a healthy and powerful woman bearing her second child. The labor ran a normal course, the patient being in the left-sided position. Immediately after the expulsion of the fœtus the patient was turned on to the back and the uterus pressed upon. The placenta followed quickly and easily, but immediately afterwards convulsive movements supervened and the patient became unconscious. Deep collapse and superficial respiration followed, and then death, notwithstanding all efforts. At the necropsy bubbles of air were found in all the veins of the neck of the heart, even to the finest branches, as well as in the veins of the uterus. So that the diagnosis which had been made of cardiac paralysis from entrance of air into the circulation was proved to be correct. As neither catheter nor vaginal tube had been passed into the genital pouch,

Dr. Gustav Braun, of Vienna, whose case it was, gave the following explanation: At the change of position of the patient, air found its way through the gaping vulva, the massage of the fundus uteri separated the placenta and forced it out again, but it again entered on relaxation of the uterine walls, and was forced into the uterine veins by the continued massage. The author believes that many cases designated as collapse, *post partum*, and many of sudden death in child bed and labor, are explained by the supposition of the entrance of air into the uterine veins. *Med. Press & Circ.*

TETANUS SUCCESSFULLY TREATED WITH CURARE AND CHLORAL—A three-year-old child having been injured by a horse-car received a severe crush of the calf of the leg (reported by Dr. Hjoirst, *Norsk Magaz. for Laegevidensk.*) Under antiseptic treatment of the wound the patient did well until the thirteenth day, when symptoms of tetanus developed. Morphia and chloral gave some relief by the rectum, but the disease became more marked. On the twenty-fifth day the child's condition seemed hopeless, and after consultation it was decided to give hypodermically an injection of curare .001 grm. (gr. 1-64), which was repeated at the end of three hours increased to .002 grm. (gr. 1-32), which gave decided relief. The next morning an injection of .0015 grm. (1-48 gr.) was given; the patient was decidedly more comfortable; chloral was again given by the rectum at night. The next day patient was much better and had spontaneous diuresis and evacuation from the bowels. Convalescence gradually was established. The reporter observes that the success of the treatment may not be entirely attributed to the curare, however.

A CONTRIBUTION TO MODERN CHEMISTRY.—The last contribution of modern chemistry to science is the production of quinine from gas-tar Prof. Fischer, of Munich, has suc-

ceeded in obtaining from distilled coal a white crystalline powder, which, as far as regards its action on the human system, can not be distinguished from quinine, except that it assimilates even more readily with the stomach. Its efficacy in reducing fever heat is said to be remarkable, even rendering the use of ice unnecessary. The importance of such a discovery as this consists, not so much in the actual fact achieved as in the stimulus given to scientific research by the opening up of a new channel of investigation. The romance of gas-tar is evidently far from being exhausted.

In addition to the sweetest scents, the most brilliant dyes the most powerful disinfectants, and even prussic acid, are some of the numerous and wonderful products of its decomposition.

THE ADVANTAGES OF IMMEDIATE OPERATION FOR LACERATED CERVIX.—Dr. E. P. Murdock, thus concludes a paper on this subject (*West. Med. Rep.*)

1. It is in accordance with the well-established maxims of all good surgery that the operation to repair an injury should be performed at the earliest possible moment, to secure union by first intention, to prevent deformity, and to prevent sepsis.

2. It saves the incalculable annoyances of preparatory treatment with its physical burdens and mental anxiety contemplating a secondary operation.

3. It gives the patient the best possible chance to escape septicemia, subinvolution, and all the other complications which follow cervical lacerations.

4. It saves the patient much time, great expense, and avoids a deformity which in many cases would never be repaired by plastic surgery.

READY METHOD OF OBTAINING LOCAL ANÆSTHESIA.—Dr. Cheize in the *Jour. de Med. & de Chir. Practique*, says :

The want of a Richardson's atomizer I recently supplied in the following manner: A girl presented herself with inverted toe-nails and solicited an immediate operation, *i. e.*, extirpation. I saturated with *ether* a piece of cotton wadding of the size of five francs, and place it upon the big toe, and with a common hand bellows I blowed on it for a few minutes, until complete evaporation had taken place.

I saturated the cotton wadding a second time, and again manipulated the bellows. In less than five minutes anaesthesia was complete. I extirpated the in-grown nail, and applied to the matrix the actual cautery without the patient experiencing the least pain. I had to exhibit the extirpated nail in order to prove to her that the operation was complete.

THE USE OF COFFEE IN STRANGULATED HERNIA.—Dr. Antonia Sarra relates that he was called one evening to a man sixty-three years of age, suffering from a strangulated femoral hernia. The patient was nearly moribund, there was no appreciable radial pulse, the face was pinched, the extremities were cold, and the attempts to vomit almost incessant. Happening to remember the report of a similar case relieved by *coffee*, Dr. Sarra ordered an infusion of this substance to be employed as a drink and also externally, and then took leave of the patient, warning the family that death was inevitable unless a prompt amelioration ensued. Upon returning early the next morning he was surprised to find his patient in perfect health. The man stated that soon after taking the *coffee*, he experienced a feeling of warmth and returning strength, then a large quantity of gas was expelled above and below, and when he put his hands upon the tumor it at once slipped back into the abdominal cavity, much to his astonishment as well as joy. *Lyon Med.*

APOMORPHIA A SAFE, CERTAIN AND QUICK EMETIC—A writer in the *Brit. Med. Jour.* recommends *apomorphia*, used hypodermically, in cases obnoxious to ordinary emet-

ics. He prepares a solution containing a grain of *chloride of apomorphia*, twenty minims of rectified spirits and water to two drachms, of which he injects ten minims, which equals one-twelfth of the grain. There is no nausea or bad after-effect.

In cases of alcoholic and narcotic poisoning, *apomorphia* is a most valuable remedy, and will prove a speedy cure for acute gastralgia and convulsions in children due to overloaded stomach.

PARALDEHYDE; A NEW HYPNOTIC—Its chemical composition is, $C_6H_{12}O_3$, and it is a polymeric form of *aldehyde*. In physiological action it strongly resembles *chloral*. A dose of three grams (45 grains) procures quiet and refreshing sleep for from four to seven hours. It differs from *chloral* in its action on the circulatory system, strengthening the heart's action, while diminishing its frequency. It has also a well marked action on the kidneys, greatly increasing the flow of the urine. The skin is not at all effected. The drug does not give rise to any unpleasant symptom. Up to the present, *paraldehyde* has been used about 350 times, and has been found a valuable remedy in mania, melancholia and other nervous affections, as well as in the sleeplessness that accompanies acute bronchial catarrh, lobar pneumonia and heart disease. *Brit. Med. Jour.*

DEVELOPMENT OF A FATTY TUMOR AFTER INJURY—A case, interesting from an insight which it gives into the pathogenesis of morbid growths, is reported by Th. Kolliker in the *Cen. fur Chir.* A hæmatoma of the shoulder following a fall was followed by the development in the same place of a lipoma, which nearly four months after the injury had attained a considerable size (two and a half centimetres high and six and a half centimetres thick), when it was removed by the reporter.

A NOVEL AGENT IN THE RADICAL CURE OF HYDROCELE—J. E. W. Walker, writes to the *Brit. Med. Jour.* that by an accident, he injected *liquor ergotae* in place of *tincture of iodine*, which it was his intention to throw into the, cavity for the radical cure of hydrocele of the tunica vaginalis. No inflammatory state occurred, and there was entire absence of pain, so that the patient was allowed to return to his ordinary occupation the next morning. To the present, some seven years having elapsed, there has been no return of the abnormal secretion. He has since, on two occasions, used the same plan with perfect success, and he attributes the cure to a specific action, exerted by *ergot*, which re-establishes the balance between secretion and absorption.

TREATMENT OF WARTS—A plaster of black soap, applied each night for a fortnight, according to M. Vidal, will soften a wart so that it may be scraped off. The treatment by M. Cellier is to transfix the principle wart with the point of a pin, the head of which is then to be held in the flame of a candle until the wart is destroyed: it will drop off in a few days. The remaining warts will then usually disappear. *La France Med.*

ALCOHOL—By olfaction, by means of a saturated sponge or of cotton wool, is the most efficient treatment of acute or chronic nasal catarrh and of hay-fever. It should be applied each day and continued until it does not excite increased secretion of mucus. The cure is safe, rational, and in accordance with most advanced therapeutic research. *N. Y. Times.*

SALICYLIC ACID IN NIGHT-SWEATS—The following powder is recommended by Dr. Konhorn in the night sweats of phthisis: *Acid salicyl.* gr. 45, starch drachms iiss, chalk ounces iiss. The entire body of the patient is dusted with this powder at bedtime. The author claims to have obtained

great success by this treatment. The same powder is employed in the Austrian army in sweating of the feet. *Mem.*

A LARGE FAMILY—The Madrid *Estafete* states that a Spanish gentleman, Senor Lucas Nequeiras Saez, who emigrated from his native land to America seventy years ago, recently returned to Spain in a steamer of his own, and brought with him the whole of his family, which consists of no fewer than 197 souls, sons-in-law and daughters-in-law not included. Senor Saez has been three times married. His first wife had 11 children at 7 births, his second had 19 children at 13 births, and his third had 7 children at 6 births. The youngest of this family of 37 is aged nineteen; the eldest, who is seventy, has 17 children, of whom the first born is forty-seven. Of Senor Saez's 23 sons, all of whom are living, 13 are married, 6 are unmarried, and 4 are widowers; and of his surviving daughters 9 are married. The granddaughters number 34 and of these 22 are married, 9 are unmarried and 3 are widows; and of the 45 grandsons, 23 are married, 17 are unmarried, and 4 are widowers. There are also 45 great-granddaughters, and 39 great-grandsons, of whom 3 are married. Senor Saez has never tasted wine or any alcoholic liquor, and lives chiefly upon a vegetable diet, with but little salt. In spite of his ninety-three years, he is still hale and hearty, and makes a point of walking briskly for at least three hours every day.

LET NATURE REMOVE THE PLACENTA—In Deutch. Med. Woch., Dr. Dohrn thus sums up his experience:

1. In one thousand lying-in women, in whom the expulsion of the placenta was left to nature, the results were far better than in one thousand others in whom Crede's method of expulsion was used.

2. The one thousand lying-in women in whom the placenta was spontaneously expelled, had considerably less hemorrhage and fever after delivery. In those cases treated

by Crede's method, porportions of the membranes were frequently retained, and there were more fatal cases than in the others.

3. The disadvantages which are conditional to the method of Crede, are especially seen in the cases in which the placenta is expressed during the first five minutes. After a longer time the expression was more complete, but never as safe as by the spontaneous method.

THE REPORT OF AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE is given in L'Union Med. (Lancet). It is that of a fœtus of full term which had remained for fifty-six years in the neighborhood of the mother's womb without having undergone any change, and without causing any distress to the mother beyond that resulting from its size and weight. The mother died at eighty-four years of age, and the perfect infant was found in a cyst, the wall of which was petrified about the right Fallopian tupe.

BISULPHIDE OF CARBON A CAUSE OF INSANITY.—California physicans who have attended various cases of trouble arising from the poisonous properties of bisulphide of carbon, have become satisfied that the inhalation of the vapor of this substance will produce insanity. The bisulphide is used in Los Angeles County to prevent the spread of the grape disease, phylloxera. Several strong and healthy men who have been exposed to the fumes of the vile stuff have become insane. It may be a subject worthy of investigation whether other deleterious gases may not in like manner affect the human brain. *Scien. Amer.*

WOOD-WOOL ; A NEW SURGICAL DRESSING—In Germany the reign of *carbolic acid* is over, and *corrosive sublimate*, or *sublimate*, and it is there called, reigns in its stead. Many substances impregnated with *sublimate*, such as glass, wool,

ashes, sand, etc., have been employed as attempts at permanent dressing with greater or less success. Something has still been wanting—something that will absorb a large quantity of discharges and at the same time remain aseptic. Professor Bruus' (Tubingen) wood-wool (*halzwole*) is finely ground wood, such as is used in the manufacture of paper. It is clean-looking, delicate fibred, soft, yellowish-white, having an odor of fresh wood, and absorbs immensely. *N. Y. Med. Times.*

REMOVAL OF THE GALL-BLADDER—At a recent meeting of the German Surgical Congress in Berlin, Dr. Langenbach, of Berlin, showed a woman, aged 34, from whom he had removed the gall-bladder. The patient had suffered from gall-stones for nine months; the gall-bladder was felt as a hard, prominent, sensitive tumor. On opening the abdomen, the gall-bladder was found to be hypertrophied and adherent to the neighboring tissues, and to contain a large number of stones, some of them adherent to the walls and threatening perforation. The viscus was emptied by a Pravaz syringe, and then easily detached behind the cystic duct; and the patient now looked well and blooming, although she had had a floating kidney removed in 1881.

GALLIUM APARINE IN CANCER—Referring to the use of this drug, Dr. Charles Boyce writes to the *Brit. Med. Jour.*

“*Cliver*, or *gallium aparine*, has the reputation of reducing the size and diminishing the pain of cancer; the latter I have noticed in a marked degree in a case where I recently employed it locally; my patient, indeed, rebuked me for not telling her of it sooner. It certainly seems to have power in arresting the ulcerative action and in promoting a more healthy one.”

NEW INVENTIONS.

IMPROVED NASAL AND AURAL INSTRUMENTS.

GORHAM BACON, M. D.,

Aural Surgeon to the N. Y. Eye and Ear Infirmary.

The first wood-cut represents Duplay's nasal speculum as modified by M. Collin, of Paris. The instrument consists of two blades, one of which is fenestrated, and, after introduction into the nostril, is easily retained in position by adjusting the screw.

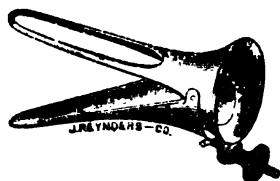


Fig. 1.

Messrs. Reynnders & Co. have made this speculum for me exactly similar to one brought from Paris.

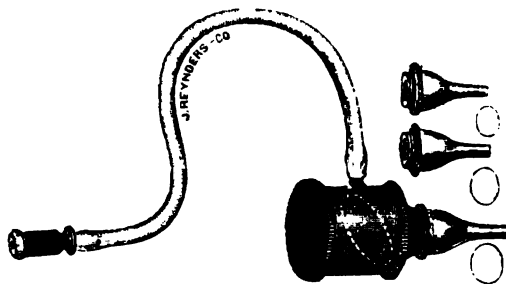


Fig. 2.

The second wood-cut shows Siegle's pneumatic otoscope with the following modification ; In place of the hard rubber, round speculum, like Politzer's or Wilde's, I have substituted a metallic speculum with the interior surface of the upper portion blackened. It is very similar to the Gruber specu-

lum, with the exception that the upper end is made round and adjustable to the air-chamber of the otoscope. There are three sizes of these specula.

The advantages of this instrument are that the speculum is better adapted to the shape of the canal and more readily introduced. A much better view is obtained of the movements of the membrana tympani during condensation and rarefaction of the air.

NEW HYPODERMIC SYRINGE.

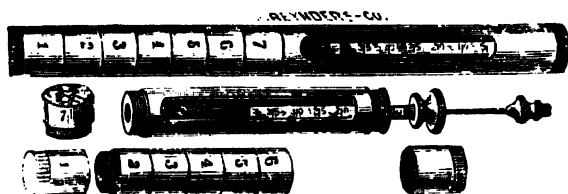


Fig. 1

The outside case of this syringe is fenestrated and forms also the protection over the glass cylinder; the needle is contained in the hollow piston rod and is held in place by a cap screwed on at the end; at the other, one or more compartments can be screwed to the syringe for carrying pills for hypodermic medication.

This whole instrument is very compact, is just the thing for the vest pocket.

EDITORIAL.

For the Truth, then, let us battle; And its might shall set you free.

MAXIMS.

Wisdom is the substantiality of ingathered truth. *Ed.*

The wiser the few of our generation, the wiser will be the multitude of the next. *Zanoni.*

He is physically fortunate and metaphysically wise who escapes, and lives beyond the evil mechinations of maliciousness. *Ed.*

There lies before every man by day and by night, at home and abroad, and immense field for curious investigation in the operations of his own mind. *Galton.*

Like the escape of the steam through the "safety-valve, to avoid the explosion of the boiler, censure, "evil surmising," and gen eral fault-finding burst out from the heart surcharged with malice, envy, jealousy and hatred, as naturally as the stream flows to the ocean. *Hanaford.*

PROFESSIONAL CONSISTENCY.

So long as the profession continue blindly to place inflammation as a disease; when the fact is that it only follows leasions and is ever an effort of the *vis a tergo*; and likewise place so much stress on Animalculæ, baccillus, etc, as malignant causes, instead of the fact that they are only and ever, the product of abnormality; and too, so long as they insist on cancer cell as being a specific histogenetic product, *denovo*, instead of the fact that they are only modified products of prior existing cell modification; just so long will the present hetrodoxical, paradoxical and destructive prac-

tices maintain; and so long will any dominant system of practice founded upon and practicing from such false, hypotheses continue to merit and receive the odium of the "*vox populi*."

It is no use of talking against facts, nor kicking against the pricks, all the lore of centuries, and episcopacy of ages, can never coerce one grain of fact into indirect channels and eliminate good.

Just in so far as our profession adheres to the ancient faiths and practices in medicine blindly adhering to the tenets of ignorant bigots and oftentimes unprincipled and tyrannical, selfish aspirants; so long will we merit the goading of an indignant and unwilling patronage.

Gentlemen we must come to the truth, we must yield to facts, and no matter how loth we are to modify our adherence to the past, duty calls and cherished love for an ameliorating profession bids us arise, come out of Babylonish captivity to error and seek the light that begins to dawn.

Let us study facts as they are, altogether anew and free from the trammels of hypocristian indoctrinations, and then fearlessly we can point to the results of practical harmony and say verily, "by their fruits ye shall know them."

Medicine then will cease to be a system inimical to the patients best interests, fears of the "pill bag" will vanish, and coveted aid will console, relieve and highten confidence, while the real healer will then become the—as he really ought to be, the sick man's best, last, and foremost, earthly friend.

A MEDICO-LEGAL MYSTERY.

The following is a report of a mysterious death, and is recorded for the purpose of eliciting light, or reasonable conjecture as to the mortuary cause.

Mr. ——— a hotell keeper for many years, a stout german decendant, ordinarily a regular drinker, but rarely if ever

over intoxicated, aged about 42 years; was thrown from a carriage about 4 P. M. and slightly stunned. The most rigid search for injuries within thirty minutes of the accident, elicited no evidence of any whatever. The patient however kept constantly complaining of an acute pain in the right elbow, but there was not even the evidence of a bruise there.

At 8 P. M. the elbow pain had rather increased, but no other symptoms, showing either internal injury or outward harm could be found.

The urine had passed, the bowels kindly responded to enematta and the brain and lungs eluded every means of detecting lesions.

No change in this state of affairs being perceptible at 11 P. M., one tenth grain, sugar-coated morphia pill was given in my absence; 11.30 I was called; 12 at night the man was dead. Post-mortem was solicited but persistently refused.

Now what was the immediate lesion that thus cut short the animation and closed his earthly career?

A lesson of caution too, may here be given. As the morphine pills were procured on my prescription I noted the box and counted the pills in presence of a brother practitioner, though a professional opponent, who was also called in and arrived a moment later than myself.

Only one of the number ordered was missing. But as the prescription had been filled at an irresponsible druggists, whose displeasure I had incurred by reason of his prior blunders; I sent a reliable person to the store early to make sure and procure a copy of the prescription as a means of protection against all trickery. The copy being obtained, was all O. K., as here set forth and was an effectual check against unjust censures and perhaps secured from annoying scandal, if not forgery and prosecution.

Strict vigilance is needed by any practitioner. If anybody can offer a solution of this case please send it to this journal.

EDITEMS.

The Garfield Hospital at Washington is progressing.

The spray of Eucalyptus is recommended in diphtheria.

It is said that the Philadelphia Hospital for skin diseases, rely largely upon a variety of baths.

Dr. Squibb substitutes a purple litmus paper for the blue and red, acids turn it red and alcohols blue.

Surg. General Chs. R. Francis of the British Army, reports the case of a foetus with enlarged spleen, which could not be delivered on account of the immense size and though dead, had to be dissected.

The Russian poet Turgenjeff, who recently died, at Paris is said to have had a brain which weighed 2,012 grammes; the heaviest on record.

Sugar as a diet, is being observed and where soundly considered, is being largely repudiated. Justly so as experience teaches.

January 6th. a man died of Yellow Fever, at N. Y., said to have just recently arrived from Havana.

Small-pox is reported as prevailing alarmingly at several eastern points, notably in Penna.

Cremation is said to be growing in favor in Rome.

Barthalow pronounces thymol the best deodorizer ofiform.

At Attowa, Canada the mortality of the foundling Hospital has averaged 90 per cent for the past two years. The Council has ordered it closed.

Tincture Benzoin is brought forward as the best application for frostbitten parts.

The N. Y., Infant Assylum seems to prosper with age and may yet reach maturity.

Skin grafting as well as sponge grafting, is not making much progress.

The term "good health" as used by insurance companies, has been legally defined to mean that the appearances of a person are those of a well person and cannot be attested by the person of himself.

Eclectism in New York. It is currently reported the E. M. College of New York City has been brought to answer before the law on the charge of selling its Diplomas blank, and the United States Medical College has been refused a new charter as its friends had so consolingly anticipated.

Sic transit gloria mundi.

Mr. Sellew of this city has just bequeathed to the Washington University \$40,000 and \$10,000 to St. Lukes Hospital.

A Russian physician is said to have recently been infected, while operating for tracheotomy on a child suffering with diphtheria. It proved fatal to him six days after.

Congress has been asked, as it is said to vote a large sum of money to establish and endow a medical university combining all systems of medicine, a sort of poly-politic-participation polytechnic school.

Cincinnati is to have another Medical College. This is just right, seeing they are scarce; two or three have just recently winked out in St. Louis and others at deaths door.

Pittsburgh too is moving for Medical honors and a new Medical school. She ought to have it, 'tis just the thing in these hard times.

In Russia they give ergot in delirium tremens, with good effects. It is well we consider to mention this latter feature, since so very little of the stuff exhibited is really curative.

The Medical Department of Pa. are about to erect a crematory for the refuse of their dissecting room and generously proffer its use to all who may see fit to incinerate their remains.

S. M. Miller has just been enjoined from selling his "epitome of Medicine and Surgery" on the grounds that it is not what it purports to be.

Dr. Pollack of this city, has used ice-water hyperdermically for sciatica, with success.

Dr. Paul Mundi, from actual experiment, confirms the observations of Beck and Wernich; that the os uteri, does alternately dilate and contract under sexual excitement.

Dr. F. Smith has sued J. H. Roach, the Sec. of Illinois Board of Health for \$50,000, damages for pretending to revoke his license to practice. Probably another of his—Roach's unjustifiable domineering despotisms.

M. Thuillier, of the French commission to study Cholera in India has fallen a victim and died, the news reports that all the resident Europeans in the city, the consuls, the medical corps and other members of the commission attended his funeral. The wonder is what good all that show did the corps.

The St. Louis Health Commissioner classes Croup as one, and the first one, of the contagious diseases.

There is an opposition just now manifest by some of the St. Louis "Medico's", to the attempt to force them to report births, deaths, and contagious cases, without pay for their labor. We trust they will push the point to a just

and legal recognition of their inherent rights. As no class of men are so overridden of rights as the physicians.

The Boston free Hospital for women, it is reported, received a donation of \$35.000 from Mrs. Oliver Ames.

A Womans Medical College is to be established at Toronto Canada. \$10.000 has been given it.

The Govenor of Texas recommends compulsory vaccination.

The library of the Surg. Genl. Washington D. C., is said to be more extensive and of better character of books than the best in England or France. Encourageing to American pride and patriotism.

Prof. Bizzozero of Rome has won the Riberi 20.000, Francs prise, with his researches on the physiology and pathology of the blood.

Oil of Turpentine is said to be an antidote to poisonous effects of phosphorus.

A child has died recently in Philadelphia from eating "Georgia Clay" white earth, made into candy.

Dr. Jones brings forth the idea that fat globules may become disengaged and so obstruct the smaller vessels of the brain and perhaps other parts.

Zemssen's researches prove that Faradic Electricity does not stimulate the heart, while Galvanic does.

Faradization of the abdomen may be profitably employed in ascites.

The *London Lancet* reports the case of vicarious menstruation in a young lady who menstruates from the right eye.

Diazobenzene Sulphonic Acid is proposed as a test for diabetic urine, 1-10 of one per cent of sugar present will give a red color with the acid.

We often hear of strange migrations of lumbricoids ; one of the most curious perhaps, being that of the woman, where they passed out from the ear.

In France a druggist has been fined \$2,000 and \$400, damages for selling morphine to a woman without a prescription.

If the Tincture of the sesqui-chloride of Iron be mixed, first with sugar and then in milk it loses all hurtfulness to the teeth as well as its unpleasant taste.

Dr. Coray of the cork Maternity ; concludes that puerperal eclampsia is dependent upon one or both of two distinct causations.

The accumulation of, and impaction of retained feces, or a retarded development of the uterus and rising upward of the fundus and consequently a disproportionately large fœtus.

Dr. H. Millard pays a high tribute to Enonymous in the cure of Brights Disease of the kidneys ; and we are sure it is meritorious.

It has been suggested that a monument to the memory of Dr. J. Marion Sims, should be erected in Center Park New York.

The Caterer, asserts that, sulphuric acid is a complete test for pure butter. Fresh pure yellow butter in contact with the acid turns a pure white, while butterine made from animal fats change to a deep crimson, mixed with lard or other oils, give diversified colors, even to showing all the tints of the rain-bow.

BOOK REVIEWS.

A TREATISE ON SYPHILIS, IN NEW-BORN CHILDREN, AND INFANTS AT THE BREAST, BY P. DRIDAY, TRANSLATED BY G. WHITNEY M. D., WITH NOTES AND APPENDIX, BY F. R., STURGIS M. D.. Wm, WOOD & Co., N. Y., LIBRARY SERIES FOR OCT. 1883.

This immensely important work having passed the hands of three conspicuous writers, is now before the public, and handles this prolific subject with an interest becoming a grave topic, but for reasons of the heretofore meager research and unskilled observations, the laborers while trying must necessarily fall far short of the great underlying import of the subject.

The work treats of the possibilities and facts relative to transmission from parent to offspring, from the nurse; showing up the positive contagiousness, symptoms etc.

From the glimmering light of the past, the author seeks to elucidate the crude devastations of this malady in one of its common and yet insidious marches through the conquering and devastating course in the human family.

The depths of, and miseries of syphilis as hereditary, are innumerable, are a blot and stigma, a blast and a blight, a corroding subtle virulency, that neither tongue nor pen can fully trace.

Deep as the depths of human nature, sure as the canker worm that dieth not and as polluting and corrupt as satanic venom thrice distilled and doubly concentrated, is this the great arch fien of mankind, as it wreaks vengeance upon frail, infantile man.

The hopes of the worlds redemption surely lies largely due to a proper realization of the subject matter contained in this volume.

Everybody is interested and especially the physician who must apply and reflect light to the rest of the races.

St. Louis book and stationery Co.

A TREATIES ON BRIGHTS DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS. BY HENRY B. MILLARD M. D., A. M., Wm. WOOD & Co., N. Y. 246 PAGES. CLOTH. ELEGANT WORKMANSHIP AND LIBERALLY ILLUSTRATED.

This monograph deals with the pathology, Diagnosis and Treatment, of this affection; giving a detailed outline of anatomical structure of the organ and the more advanced views of its functional disturbances.

The lesions of no one of the glandular structures perhaps holds more intimate relevancy to the general health than does the kidneys. Hence their wholsomeness must bear corresponding comparison.

Lying deeply ensconced under superadjacent structures, lends difficulty, while heretofore undirected inquiry has suffered the renal elucidations to lie greatly dormant.

Dr. M. essays to bring system out of chaotic teachings and to harmonize the best literature, with his vast experience and rendering a serviceable work for his co-workers. A labor we think he has very successfully performed, as from his standpoint. Would that he could detach his wrong ideas of inflammation from his conception and also entirely eradicate as he has so nearly done, the twin relics of barbarism and ignorance, Bleeding and mercurializing from his treatise and practice.

Reformation and a fair desire to be candid, mark his writings and add greatly to the intrinsic value of his book, while commending it to the profession.

St. Louis book and stationery Co.

SCHOOL HYGIENE BY CHARLES J. LUNDY A. M., M. D., DETROIT MICH. PAMPHLET.

In this address to the Amer. Health Asso. the authors ably set forth some of the very common faults attending our common schools, justly criticises local Boards of Health, and pertinently calls attention to a glaring evil which demands most prompt attention. 'Tis of vital import and this essay is opportune and needful.

NOTICES

Rec'd.—The Illustrated Catalogue of Joseph Harris, or the Morton Seed Farm, Rochester N. Y. for 1884.

This old and reliable seed culturer offers most reliable seeds in any quantities and guarantees their freshness. Send for his catalogue and peruse it, 'tis interesting and richly repays the Florist and Horticulturist.

ST. LOUIS Medical Journal.

VOL. XI.

MARCH, 1884.

No. 3.

If thou hast Truth to utter,
Speak it boldly— speak it all.

COMMUNICATIONS.

ACUTE RHEUMATISM.

JAMES EGAN, M. D.

Rheumatism is a neurosis. The late Professor J. K. Mitchell of Philadelphia was the first to propound this theory. At the time little attention was paid to the subject; but, now that stupendous strides have been made in physiological science, renewed interest attaches to the discussion. The neurotic theory explains all matters which have been a stumbling block to our knowledge of the pathology of the disease.

There are several diseases of known nervous origin where we have affections of the joints resembling Rheumatism. Sugar in the urine gives rise to Arthritis. Locomotor ataxia very frequently is accompanied with Joint diseases as has been verified by Charcot.

It is well known that in Rheumatism the blood is surcharged with acids. This has been demonstrated by both clinical facts and experiments. Numerous attempts have been made by chemical analysis to indicate a particular acid as an invariable cause. They have failed, as in some lactic acid has been isolated while in others Uric Acid has been found,

and again both have been discovered in the same subject. It is patent that the presence in excess of any acid must be due to suboxidation of the blood and tissues, which can be accounted for only by irritation of some nerve centre; hence the ultimate cause of rheumatism is a neurosis.

Of the origin of glucose and lactic acid we have undoubted knowledge.

When we prick the mesial line in the floor of the fourth ventricle, in the centre of the space between the origins of the auditory and pneumogastric nerves we at the same time produce an exaggeration of the hepatic (saccharine), and of the renal secretions: if the puncture be effected a little higher, we very often only produce an augmentation in the quantity of the urine, which then frequently becomes charged with albuminous matter; while, if puncture be below the indicated point, the discharge of sugar alone is observed, and the urine remains turbid and scanty. As these two points are very near one another, it often happens that if the instrument enters obliquely they are simultaneously wounded, and the animals urine not only becomes superabundant but saccharine.

How uric acid, urea and urates, are formed in the liver, blood and muscle has not as yet been demonstrated. When Physiology has accomplished this then we have the key note to a scientific treatment of Rheumatism. With our limited knowledge we can only treat symptoms which, without their causation, is unsatisfactory.

Our knowledge of the disease may be summed in the words, "an abnormal amount of acid circulating in the blood." On the amount of acid and individual idiosyncracies depends the severity of the attack. Thus we have Acute and Subacute forms of the disease in every variety.

A powerful argument in favor of the neurotic origin of the disease is found in the fact that total abstinence from all kinds of food containing albumen, has no affect in alleviating or cutting short an attack. We can go further and state, that the same holds true of starchy food. We have never seen starvation tried, and speak of the result in acute cases where pain and fever render food most distasteful to

the patient; but no effect upon the disease has been noticed.

Drs. Dobell and Murchison, have attributed Rheumatism to functional disorder of the liver. That the liver is disordered is admitted; but this is the effect of the neurotic cause. The metabolism of albumenoids and starches takes place not only in the liver, but in the blood and muscular tissue, and the same causative forces that causes suboxidation in the liver prevails in the fluids and tissues.

The modern exponent of the neurotic origin of Rheumatism Dr. Roberts Bartholow, in a paper on the subject wherein he implants his positiveness and personality, divides cases into three classes, which we will adopt as being the only method by which the patient can be treated and not the disease.

First. Spare persons of considerable bodily vigor, good muscular developement, and having a distinct family history of neurotic or rheumatismal disorders.

Second. Obese subjects addicted to malt liquors and good living, some times with—more often without—an inherited predisposition to rheumatic diseases; the gelatinous descendants of albuminous parents, as they have been entitled.

Third. The feeble, pale, anemic subject, depressed by poor diet, and evil hygienic surroundings, including dampness and bad air.

There have been various methods of treating acute Rheumatism, some have adopted the acid treatment—others the alkaline—and Dr. Harkin has introduced blisters over the heart as still one more successful mode of treatment. With these and others which it is unnecessary to mention, a measurable success has been achieved in the hands of their originators. Lactopeptine and Ingluvin, have been found the most potent curative agents in the hands of Dr. Swerengen of Fort Wayne Indiana. Lastly, patients have recovered without any treatment whatever; and the hospital records show that, when any of the above methods have been adopted and tested on patients indiscriminately, the total results

have been only a trifle better than the "no treatment," expectants only having been used. This will always be the case unless the type of patients and not the disease be examined and understood and remedies directed accordingly.

The first thing a patient desires from his physician is relief from pain. This can sometimes readily be accorded him. An application of equal parts of Oil of Wintergreen and Olive Oil, or Compound Soap Liniment, will effect this. One part of Ethereal Oil of Mustard, combined with forty parts of Alcohol, will be found efficient. Oil of horse radish, both internally and externally, has met with favor in New York City. Any powerful anodyne liniment will answer the purpose. Let me remark that pure Oil of Wintergreen is essential. The article now put up and sold as commercial oil of Wintergreen, is simply Oil of Birch, and will not do. There is no difficulty in procuring the true oil if the price be paid.

So soon as the pain in the joints has been relieved, I would recommend that the painful or swollen joints, be smeared with Vaseline or Cosmoline, or other Petroleum Jelly, and bandaged with Martins Rubber Bandage.

A hot air or Turkish Bath, when such can be secured, will be found of the greatest benefit. I hesitate not to say, that were I to be confined to one remedy, I would select the hot air bath. There are two difficulties to be encountered. Firstly; a bath is not handy. Secondly; the patient cannot be removed. These difficulties can be overcome by heating a brick and placing it under the bed clothes, so that free diaphoresis may be secured.

There is a general treatment, also applicable to all cases, from which the best results may be confidently anticipated. This is Electricity. Experience and trial can alone determine in each case which current is indicated. Sometimes the Galvanic Current and at other the Faradic will be curative. It is necessary to alternate them to discover which is best adapted to the case. Static Electricity not being por-

table cannot be used ; but when this objection can be obviated it is well to give it a trial as it possesses advantages not attainable from the others.

In every case of acute rheumatism, the liver is disordered and the secretion of bile is faulty, in quantity and quality. Violent stimulation is to be deprecated. A hepatic stimulant given twice or three times weekly is all that is necessary. It is not sufficient to increase the flow ; it must be carried off by the bowels in the morning. For this purpose a glass of Pullna Water, or Sulphate of Soda, dissolved in much water will be prescribed. Rochelle Salts, is a good morning aperient. Attention is particularly required to this matter, as, if no aperient be used, the bile left in the bowels will be reabsorbed and reenter the circulation. The choice of chologogues is unlimited, as ;

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| Podophyllin, | ..... | gr., i. ; |
| Essence of Ginger, | ..... | 3, i. ; |
| Alcohol, | ..... | 3, vij. ; |
| M. Sig. A teaspoonful at night. | | |

Messrs. John Wyeth & Bro., Elixir of Wahoo, is a very energetic hepatic stimulant, and very palatable. It can be administered in doses of from one to four drachms. Iridin, can be given in a dose of four grains ; but it must not be repeated. Euonymin, is another excellent remedy. The pill, Podophyllin compound, Schieffelin, Soluble Coated, is one on which implicit reliance may be placed. The physician must choose from the long list of chologogues, that which is best suited for his purpose, and most acceptable to his patient.

While relieving the pain with external applications, means can be taken to render the blood alkaline as rapidly as possible. This ought to be effected within the first twenty-four hours. Medium doses of an alkali as Bi-carb. Soda, Bi-carb. Potass, Acetate of Potass or Nitrate of Potass, will be sufficient in patients of the first and third class. The patients who rank under the second class, will require the maximum dose. Whatever drug be employed, let the whole amount

to be taken, be dissolved in a pint of water or more, and administered in small quantities from time to time, so that the stomach be not irritated. Water is an excellent diuretic and the larger the amount consumed the better will it be for the patient.

A special treatment is required for the third class. They must be built up with food, iron and tonics, before we can expect success from the remedies indicated for the disease.

If whey can be conveniently procured it is an excellent drink for rheumatics. In a city it is difficult to obtain, and in the country it is not often wanted.

In cases where topical applications fail to relieve the pain, simultaneously with the exhibition of an alkali, and alternately with it, we may prescribe the Salicylates. The combined experience of careful observers, both at home and abroad, are agreed that the Salicylates relieve, the pain, reduce the swollen joints, and abort the pyrexia of the disease, in a notable manner. The Salicylate of Soda, is one of the best of the series. It is to be given continuously and in medium doses, so that irritability of the stomach may be warded off, as long as possible. No matter how carefully it may be given, it will have to be discontinued from time to time, to allow the stomach to recuperate, and small doses often repeated can be given longer, than large doses at longer intervals. The trouble is that a relapse is apt to follow, on withholding the remedy; and the longer it is continued, the less liability there is to a relapse.

It is most material that the Salicylic Acid used in the preparation of the salicylate, be made from Wintergreen. This can be procured from Thorp & Lloyd Brothers, Cincinnati, Ohio. I presume it may be obtained elsewhere, but as I first used their make, I continue to do so. I will quote Dr. Greenhow as to the physiological effects of Salicylate of Soda, which I impute to a preparation made by Carbolic Acid and not Wintergreen.

One of the most obvious effects of the treatment in the majority

of cases, was a speedy fall in temperature, sometimes within a few hours from commencing the treatment, and, save in a few cases, within two or three days. The pulse usually, but not invariably, came down in frequency, with the fall of temperature. In forty-five out of the fifty cases, certain well marked physiological symptoms attended the reduction of the fever. There were effects on the nervous system, such as deafness, vertigo, headache, noises in the ears, delirium and hallucinations. Deafness often occurred early, and was noticed in twentyseven cases. Sometimes it was very intense. Vertigo occurred in fourteen cases. Very intense headache chiefly frontal, though less frequent than deafness and vertigo, was, when it occurred, a much more distressing symptom. It was complained of in nine cases, and in one, recurred on the resumption of the medicine. Delirium was present in eight cases; hallucinations in four. Great depression of the pulse and action of the heart, was the most important effect produced on the circulation. More or less weakening of the pulse, calling for stimulants in almost every case; great weakening of the impulse of the heart, and in ten cases, almost complete obliteration of the first sound; pulse irregular and dicrotous in some. Vomiting occurred in twenty two cases; great injection of the tongue in many cases; soreness of the tongue in three; and an aphthous state of the tongue in three cases. Diarrhœa in two cases, was evidently referable to the salicylate. Epistaxis occurred in seven cases. In two transient albuminuria was observed; in two others, tremor of the hand or tongue, which may not have been due to the drug.

It is clear from the above description that the tendency of the salicylates is to produce anemia; but, as persons of the third class are already anemic, I think that the deduction may be fairly drawn, that the salicylates are inadmissible in their case. As a rule Hospital cases may be relegated to that class, and the physiological effects portrayed by Dr. Greenhow, are such as are produced on them. The effects on persons of the first and second class, would be trifling.

I will now place in juxtaposition, the physiological effects of Carbolic Acid. "When six or eight grains of carbolic acid, are taken in a wine glassful of water, a sense of numbness is felt on the lips and in the mouth, followed by a sensation

of coolness. Then if the stomach is empty, slight nausea and an uneasy sensation in the abdomen follow, with vertigo, ringing in the ears, and slight deafness. The pulse falls in frequency and force, as does also the cardiac impulse, and diarrhoea sometimes occurs.' Commercial Salicylic acid, is prepared by passing carbonic acid into carbolic acid and is therefore, unless very carefully prepared, liable to contain carbolic acid. With Salicylic Acid prepared from Wintergreen, I have never seen the extreme ill effects depicted by Dr. Greenhow. Still I cheerfully admit that sooner or later, the effects are such, as to render a suspension of the drug necessary, to be resumed after a few days.

In the first class of cases Salicylate of Soda will be given, in such doses as will control the pain and pyrexia, say from fifteen grains to one drachm, or two drachms during the twenty four hours. There is a perfect relation between the pain and the fever. As the pain lessens the fever subsides. So soon as both pain and fever have been subdued, continue the Salicylate in small doses, large enough to keep the patient under its influence, but not enough to produce the severe physiological effects. As soon as constitutional disturbance manifests, at once discontinue the remedy, and resume in a few days. Bartholow, advises a subsequent use of the Salicylate for as many days, as it was necessary to use it, for the cure of pain and fever.

Salicylic Acid and the salicylates are less likely to produce general systemic disturbance, when taken in capsules. It is claimed that fifteen grains of Ergotone, or its equivalent in Ergot mixed with two drachms of the acid, will prevent the irritant effects of the latter.

A writer in the Medical Brief speaks highly of Warner's Elixir of Salicylic Acid Comp. and states that it can be given in any quantity without unpleasant effects. In any case when small doses of the salicylates are being given, there can be no doubt that it will be efficient.

There are cases where the disturbance is so great, as to

render the administration of any Salicylate impracticable. In such cases, fly blisters may be applied round the affected joints. They are not to be allowed to remain on the part long enough to vesicate. Vesication is not necessary for their curative effect; and it renders the patient irritable, and produces unsightly sores, which are eyesores and troublesome to dress.

Patients, of the second type, are to be treated after the method laid down by Dr. Fuller, who is a prominent advocate of the alkaline method. I quote his own words.

By the alkaline treatment I mean, a plan of treatment in which alkalies play an important part, but which consists not only in the administration of alkalies, but in the careful regulation of the secretions, the strictest attention to diet, and the administration of tonics, such as quinine and bark, as soon as the patient can bear them. My practice, is to give, not less than one ounce and a half of the alkaline carbonates, either alone or in combination with a vegetable acid, during the first twenty-four hours of treatment. More commonly two drachms are ordered to be taken in effervescence, every three or four hours, in combination with an ounce of lemon juice, or half a drachm of citric acid, dissolved in four ounces of water. At the same time if the bowels are torpid, ten grains of colocynth and calomel pill (Brit. Pharmacopia) are prescribed at bedtime. As soon as the urine, when freshly voided, ceases to show an acid reaction, which is usually the case after twenty four hours, the quantity of the alkali is diminished by one-half, six drachms only being administered during the succeeding twenty four hours. At the expiration of that time, if the urine remains alkaline, three drachms only are given, in the next twenty four hours; and on the fourth day if the urine still shows an alkaline reaction, the form of the medicine is altogether changed. The treatment ceases to be essentially alkaline; either a cinchona draught is ordered to be taken three times a day, containing a scruple or a half drachm of bi-carbonate of Potash, a little more or a little less, according to the condition of the urine, which should be kept nearly neutral—or three grains of quinine dissolved in lemon juice, is given three times a day in effervescence, with half a drachm of bi-carbonate of potash or soda. The diet is restricted to beef tea or broth, with

soda, water and milk, and barley water as a drink, as the smallest quantity of solid food, given a day before the tongue has thoroughly cleaned; is apt to produce a recrudescence of the disease. Wine and spirits are strictly forbidden, though experience has convinced me that wine and spirits prove less hurtful, than the smallest quantity of solid food.

Dr. Bartholow, says, that cases of the second class, are relieved by salicylic acid, is undoubted; but they tend to relapse, and the process of recovery is slow and often imperfect. In my experience the special peculiarity of acute rheumatism, in these obese subjects, is, the tendency to assume a sub-acute character, and to be delayed in the progress toward recovery. They are also more liable to heart complications. The alkaline treatment carried out as described by Dr. Fuller, gives better results in respect to relief, to suffering, to duration of the disease and freedom from complications.

The average duration of the disease, under the alkaline treatment, is eleven days. The number of cases of heart complications, is one in twenty three.

The third class of patients, are better treated according to the plan of Dr. Russell Reynolds. Large doses of Tincture chloride of Iron are to be given, from half a drachm to a drachm, largely diluted, every six hours. Dr. Anstie, states, that this remedy, given in anticipation of an attack, will abort it.

In these cases the following prescription has been found effective:

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| R. | Tincture of Aconite, | | 12 drops; |
| | Sulphide of Ammonia. | | 16 " |
| | Spearmint Water. | | 6 ounces; M. |

Sig. A fourth part every fourth or, in severe cases, every third hour until the pain is relieved, and fever abated.

In cases of the first and second class, after subsidence of the acute symptoms, the tincture chloride of Iron, will be found an excellent tonic and promoter of speedy convalescence. In all cases where a return to health is slow, and the patient lingers in a non-improving condition, prescribe

the iron, and the patient will at once quickly improve.

Salicylate of soda has been a favorite base with the profession, on account probably of its being the first introduced, its solubility and sweetish taste, which renders it easy of administration. There are other bases which have their advocates, and which meet indications in particular cases. I may mention :

Salicylate of Ammonia.

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|---|---|--------------|
| " | " | Bismuth. |
| " | " | Lithia. |
| " | " | Lime. |
| " | " | Potash. |
| " | " | Quinia. |
| " | " | Cinchonidia. |

This last base, contains one third of its weight of the acid. It is insoluble ; and the bitter taste is not perceived. It may be given, in the form of Wyeths compressed tablets, which can be swallowed quickly like pills. It has been found efficient in Neuralgia, Pleurodynia and chronic rheumatism. There are many cases of acute rheumatism, where cinchonidia, might be advantageously substituted for soda.

Oil of Wintergreen has been used in place of the acid, and with equally favorable results. Of course I refer to the pure oil, and not the commercial, which is simply oil of birch.

I regret that I cannot give the indications for the use of oil of horse radish. That the results have been most satisfactory, is saying too little. Dr. Chandler, of New York city, has built up an immense practice by this special treatment, but in what class of cases, he finds it curative, I cannot say. It is due to the profession, that he through the columns of the medical journals, make his observations public.

As regards diet, I have nothing to add, beyond what is said in the quotation from Dr. Fuller.

RATIONAL MEDICATION.

J. A. MILLER. D. D., M. D.

• Chapt. II.

It is a medical truth as old as Hippocrates, that in order to understand abnormal manifestation, deviation from health, "mans normal condition;" that normal condition, must be first understood, before abnormal manifestation can be comprehended—this implies a knowledge of anatomy. Then normal function must be understood in all its multitudinous manifestations, Physiology. Not so much the anatomy and physiology of books, as the physiology and anatomy of the human subject as it actually exists. How few masters we have in these two fundamental branches of our medical science; a mere routine practitioner may exist without this knowledge, he may and does, exist in all schools; he may even become a Rational imitator, but he never is, and never can be, a Rational originator in medical science. This is why the area of imitators is crowded, while the field of originators, presents but here, and there, a lone traveler.

A young man may just as well contemplate a voyage to the sun, as to contemplate mastering these two great fundamental subjects of medical science in the two or three years course, and a dissection of "his half of a subject," and without this knowledge, in an advanced degree upon present attainments a Rational Scientific Therapeutics will remain a physical impossibility. If so let each practitioner who would aim to be Rational commence, by at once increasing his knowledge of Anatomy and Physiology. Having done this we may then pass to notice.

(I.) THE FUNCTION OF NUTRITION. The process by which the integrity of all the parts are maintained in their structure and function, in their integrity as a systematic whole. Then the careful observer may at once be prepared to correct any deviation from the normal standard. Without this, any

attempted correction, may well be designated a system of "guessing"

Since the origin of medicine, there has not been wanting pathologist, all along the historic line, who failing to comprehend the specific function of nutrition, has been ready to ascribe all diseases to an altered condition of nutrition, others have ascribed it to an altered condition of the blood, while others have regarded the function of nutrition as subject, or subservient to that of innervation. The only way of arriving at a satisfactory conclusion is perspicuity of description and ease of reference. We may divide the process of nutrition in man into five successive stages.

a. The introduction into the stomach and alimentary canal of suitable nutritive material.

b. The formation from this, of a suitable circulatory fluid, the blood, and the changes, it undergoes in the lungs.

c. The extraction of material from this fluid to be transformed into tissue for reconstructive purposes.

d. The disappearance of this transformed material, and its reabsorption back into the blood.

e. The excretion of this effete material from the body in various ways and forms, and by different channels.

Now these five different stages comprehend not only the supply of the nutritive elements, but involve the process of assimilation, absorption, secretion and excretion; and it is only by understanding this function in this enlarged sense, in all its various ramifications that we can explain the diseases which are produced by, and arise out of, impaired nutrition. Let us then consider these five elements, seriatim.

(1.)—*The introduction into the stomach and alimentary canal, of suitable nutritious material to maintain the integrity of the body in all its parts.*

This nutritive aliment has been divided into several groups or classes.

Chemistry classifies them, as azotised and non azotised substances; nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous. The most im-

portant nitrogenous substances are Fibrin, Albumen and Caseine. The most important non-nitrogenous are fat, starch, gum and sugars. Hence both animal and vegetable aliments yield similar proximate principles, but in quite different proportions. While the aliment richest in oil and albumen, is found to possess the most nutritive properties, and are most important for the formation of tissue, as their abundant presence in milk, the natural aliment in the young fully demonstrate. It is a fact well established and distinctly understood that oil and albumen are the essential alimentary matters by which nutrition must be performed. While those who have the care of the sick should make a note of this fact, for when these two are properly mingled together they produce an emulsion, identical in structure, with milk, containing numerous globules composed of a minute drop of oil, inclosed in an albuminous membrane. Hence, the function of the stomach and intestines, consists in separating from the materials submitted to them; albuminous and fatty matter, in a fluid state, this being absorbed constitutes the emulsion observed within the Villi when they are active and forms the fatty basis of the chyle.

Now this fluid fat and albumen together with the various aqueous elements, perform a certain function which is essential to the proper nutrition of the body, which cannot be overlooked by the intelligent practitioner with impunity, as on its proper performance the physical well being of the whole economy depends, in fact without it nutrition cannot and will not take place. It is this combination which holds in solution the mineral substances essential to nutrition such as Phosphorous, Sulphur, Iron, Potassium, Sodium, Calcium and Magnesium. Hence the failure of this albuminous emulsion to elaborate or retain the normal quantity of any one of these mineral substances in the system, becomes at once the productive cause of disease; which could be promptly overcome, if the practitioner had sufficient intelligence to ascertain which element was lacking and supply it. But sup-

posing there is from defective aliment, an impoverished emulsion, a deficiency of fat, water or albumen, so that any one of the mineral substances is not held in proper suspension; hence, is not supplied in proper quantities; irritation is set up and disease is developed. One of these medical "guessers" is called in and he "guesses" there is deficiency of iron, and prescribes it, when the deficiency was phosphorous, the prescription increases the deficiency, augments the irritation and aggravates the disease. In all cases of febril reaction the aqueous elements of the body are rapidly consumed, this emulsion becomes improperly formed, these essential elements imperfectly elaborated, and the system imperfectly nourished. A "guesser" interdicts the use of water, while famishing nature pleads for a supply, but "our doctor" has forbade it, and nature pleads in vain, till overcome, exhausted, starved she sinks to rest, and the winding sheet and grave cover up the doctors damnable ignorance, and saves his neck from a justly merited halter, which a patient public, would be free to apply if they knew the whole facts in the case, and this practice, in this age of intelligence is called "regular," "scientific" &c, &c.

As it is from the albuminous, fatty and mineral groups of alimentary principles, that all the various tissues, organs, fluids and solids of the body are formed, a Rational practitioner will first try to find in which one of these elements the defect exists, and supply the necessary material to restore "normal equilibrium" and if he is familiar, which he should be, with the normal constituents of the body he will have but little difficulty in finding out the defect and remedying the evil. He knows that albumen preponderates in the fibrous tissue, if it is soft, placid, flabby, he knows albumen is deficient, if there is a deficiency of adipose tissue, he recognizes at once a deficiency in the oily substance and he is not likely to interdict the use of milk, butter, meats and order "*cod liver oil*." Sweet cream with a mild solution of any one of the mineral substances which is deficient will

meet these indications much better. If he finds a deficiency of red blood corpuscles, he at once recognizes a deficiency of iron, which he supplies, and the difficulty vanishes. If a deficiency of biliary secretion, he recognizes a deficiency of sulphur and administers Euonymus because rich in that principle. If brain innervation, he finds a lack of phosphorus, a supply of this, and a correction of the aliment which causes the difficulty, cures his patient. True it may not enrich the doctor like the old practice would but it relieves the suffering and prevents misery and death, an object of at least paramount importance.

It is the excess or diminution of these three essential principles, that not only stamps certain features to our physical forms, but the morbid lesions of individual organs and textures are intimately connected with albuminous, fatty and mineral formation, and this fact exposes the fallacy of certain dietetics, who would confine man to an exclusive vegetable diet, and not the system of its necessary fat producing element, and also of certain, would be medical practitioners, who continuously howl about "*mineral poison*" and exclude all mineral elements from their materia medica. Rational medication, uses everything God has made for the benefit of man to restore and maintain as nearly as possible, natures sublime equilibrium.

HOW DREI CURES.*

B. ATCHELOR.

All nature is built on the dual plan, whether we call this dual plan, male and female, positive and negative, or by some other name, it extends through all the ramifications of nature. From this arrangement comes the origin of species in plants and animals, all of them may be hybridized or changed into new species. Whenever a disease is cured by the Drei, it is hybridized or changed into another disease,

presumably a milder one and as a matter of course when ever we hybridize a disease we have a new one. If we were to take the secretion that "*sticks*" the mad-stone to a wound we would have the infection of a new disease, that would be neither Drei, nor Hydrophobia. Another thing that hybridizes an infection is the blood of different animals. The difference between small-pox and the vaccine virus is the blood of the goat in China and the blood of the cow in Great Brittain. The original source of both is the same. Another statement the reader will have to take on trust until he understands it better, is that all infections, proper or true infections, represents or are analogous to the pollen that fertilizes flowers, that is the male contribution in nature.

Another statement to be taken on trust until he understands it, is that all sporadic and true infections make a zymotic ferment. If this zymotic ferment makes a fungus animal growth of a certain kind it is an infectious disease if not the disease is only sporadic.

The mad-stone is the Drei hybridized by communicating the disease to some animal, most likely a feline, the saliva of this animal is mixed with infusorial silica and animal carbon, as long as it will absorb any. In mad-stones found in Mexico, the animal carbon predominates; those found in Asia infusorial silica predominates; the infection is as indestructible as the elements that hold it. There is probably not one in inexistence that was manufactured since Titus destroyed Jerusalem. The infection in the mad-stone is the positive. Before applying it to the wound it is put in sweet milk warm from the cow, in milk it makes the negative of the mild, when applied to the wound the virus in the wound becomes the positive and a new infection is formed, consequently the old one is destroyed. Practically this is what was done by the Jewish Priests to the leper when he shut him up seven days.

*Evidence proves, all things. Ed.

Leprosy is positive, apply a negative and we destroy it. Small pox gives us a well known and familiar example.

Take small pox the natural way ; the positive applied to the mucous membrane of the mouth, stomach, etc., let it make negative the secretions of the mouth ; it will make positive the cellular tissue, under neath the skin ; and statistics show thirty per cent will die. Reverse this process, and apply the positive, to the cellular tissue, it will make this negative, and statistics show only one in six hundred died. The vaccine virus is positive, both it and small pox, communicate negatives to the mucous membrane.

Whenever vaccination fails, it is because the negative was not communicated to the mucous membrane.

How Drei cures Yellow Fever. This fever is a disease of two distinct paroxysms, the first comes from the negative, a zymotic ferment of the bile, or secretions of the liver ; the second is from the positive and is a fungus animal growth on the glands of the stomach. Nothing whatever can be done for the first paroxysm but let the patient suffer through it. The best way to treat Yellow Fever is for the patient to swallow some of the Yellow Fever infection which is positive and let it make negative the stomach. This will prevent the second paroxysm and not increase or aggravate the first a particle, but if the first paroxysm is passed and the second commenced the case is reversed we must apply a negative. Then put the Drei as we find it in the state of nature in sweet milk warm from the cow, some three or four hours will elapse only before it is ready for use, this milk is negative and will destroy the virus of yellow fever in the stomach, just the same as it destroyes the virus of Hydrophobia in a wound. We might go on and explain how Drei proved the guilt or innocence of the woman charged with adultery, (see numbers 5th. chapter and 11th. to 31st. verses ;) how it makes barren women fruitful, as in the case of Leah ; how the witches worked their mystic charms ; how it becomes the elixir of youth, and the forbidden fruit ;

how the foolish antediluvian women, when they had to wait from the time they were eighty to one hundred and fifty years old, before they could marry, hastened puberty by this infection, and thus, shortened the life of the sex, and made Noah determine to make it lost knowledge, except to the priests.

Results can be obtained from the Drei, that never were hoped for by the most sanguine of the human race.

We might add, there is no Miasma, no Malaria, Bacteria, Baccillia, vegetable fungus, or sewer gas about the Drei or "yellow jack;" both of them are solid realities.

MEDICAL EDUCATION AND BOARDS OF HEALTH.

DR. W. J. ATKINSON.

Is legislative enactments the best way to promote Medical Education? This question settled, we will know just how to proceed. To my mind you can not raise the standard of Medical Education by organizing state Boards of Health. It is a maxim that no stream rises higher than its fountain. If the law creates a legal standard or fountain the profession will stop at that point. It is another fact, that progress or new ideas have always come from "heretics." There is no branch of knowledge but what has been led by irregulars; medicine is no exception. If there had been a law to regulate the practice fifty years ago, where would have been the reformers in medicine of today? Echo answers where? Have not the "regulars" fought progressive ideas ever since the Immortal Beach began to teach his reform ideas? Did they not denounce him and his condjutors in the work of establishing a reform College where they could teach American Medicine? Yea verily! Do they not refuse to recognize such a student of medicine, as an M. D.,? Yes and it is not because, as they say, that reformers are not educated, for many of them have as good education as any

regular, and any one of them perhaps can cure the sick quicker and better than many of the "regulars," when a man is sick he will praise the doctor that cures him, if a man is able to produce a cure, that man is to the patient educated in that way. If he knows how, to cure he is a scientist that far, science means to know; and that treatment, that cures, is scientific. The proper way to raise the standard of Medical Education is to Educate the masses.

When the whole people become better educated, physicians will also be better educated.

The people will choose as their medical advisor, the practitioner that gives the best satisfaction. It does not require any law to regulate that. The only law needed is one to punish mal-practice.

Is it right to relieve the pains and afflictions of the sick? If it is morally right to do so, then no Statute law can make it a misdemeanor to do so. No man nor set of men have any right, morally, nor legally, to compell any one to do it in a certain way nor go through a certain process of training before allowed to do so. Medical laws, such as we have in Missouri, is in conflict with the bill of right of American citizens. It prevents the enjoyment of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness.

It is the first step towards building up a medical monopoly into whose hands the whole duty of education is placed. It is a stepping stone to a medical aristocracy controlled by the medical priesthood—the state Board of Health. Let all people who love liberty, proclaim against these medical laws as they would laws regulating preaching and the worship of God. But these things only show which way the wind blows; old decaying buildings have to be propped to save them.

These laws are evidences that the regulars are in a decaying condition and must have legal support, or props, to save them from falling. No truly great man ever yet wished to proscribe any one, it is the small men of the profession who have urged the claims for such laws.

DISEASE vs. SYMPTOMS.

DR. J. H. HANAFORD.

Nature is ever vigilant on the line of self preservation, ever busy in the protection of the powers of the body, ever laborious in her efforts to recuperate waning and wasting energies. While myriads on myriads of infinitesimal creatures, in numbers utterly baffling our wildest efforts at computation, are ever busy, by day and by night, in preserving the integrity of the human body, some taking with them their "repair-shops" to every place which has sustained an injury, others seizing atoms of filth, decaying matter, tugging it along the stream of blood, or bearing a freight of oxygen, to vitalize, all toiling, to sustain the structure in its normal condition, there are forces as busy, perfect models of fidelity, as busy in their attempts to relieve the system of its disease-germs, or to cure disease.

These corpuscles, the lowest forms of animated existence, the red and white, in their fidelity and activity, working in harmony, all, for the general good, teach us an important lesson, practically receiving instructions from nature. On the contrary, poor mortals often "lay siege" to her, batter down her walls, to the extent of their ability, rarely co-operating with her, in her efforts to remove disease.

The indications of her curative efforts, the manifestations of her activities, the results of her sanitary measures, we mistake for the *true* disease, in the removal of which, we produce confusion, practically crippling her that her, merciful offices are to a great extent rendered valueless.

For example, when the system is so saturated with filth, with foul germs, and spores, that death from "blood poison" is imminent, a great alarm seems to occur, followed by a general activity, an arousing of every power, for the expulsion of the foe, and this we call a *fever*, not the cause, the real trouble, any more than the usual efforts of the horse ascending a hill with too heavy a load, with the in-

creased heat, the perspiration, the trembling and fatigue, may be regarded as the cause of the heavy load. The immediate cause, disease, is the impurity, the foulness of the body, among the remote ones being the closing of the pores, the sewers of the body, breathing foul odors, taking impure food, or more than can be disposed of, the remnant fermenting, becoming putrid, with general uncleanness. To destroy this mass of putridity, retained by the closing of the pores; nature institutes an actual combustion, burning what can not be ejected, through the instrumentality of more rapid breathing, with a corresponding increase of the action of the heart, creating a "fever heat." More frequent breathing supplies an unusual amount of oxygen, with consequent increased combustion of this poisonous waste, while the heart sends out more purified blood, gathering up a larger share of waste matter than usual, doubly purifying the system, the result of which is fever, incidental symptoms, while nothing of the kind would have occurred aside, from the accumulation of filth. What is our duty? shall we stop this action, manacle nature, throw every possible obstacle in her way, give anodynes, to diminish this activity? (I would as soon increase the load of the struggling horse, or bind and paralyze his muscles, expecting that I should aid in moving the load.) Or, shall we open the pores that the waste matter may escape more readily, stop the food supply, in accordance with the loss of the appetite, give drinks copiously, not only to cool, but go to reduce and dissolve the foul atoms that they may pass off the more readily, supplant the foul air by that as pure as the breezes of heaven? Shall we employ all of the natural forces, air, light, electricity, strenuously and faithfully co-operating her, as an assistant, sitting at her feet to learn her methods and appliances, or shall we array ourselves, in a fashionable way, administering all of the popular poisons, at the present in vogue, soon to be replaced by others, like Parisian styles, selecting such as will the most readily antagonize with nature.

SANTONINE POISONING.DR. W. J. ATKINSON.

Three children were given a box of "Worm Lozenges." Do not know how many were eaten. In a few hours, each one began to vomit, it continued so during the night. Next morning I was asked to prescribe for Cholera Infantum. I did so, requesting to be notified if they were not better by noon. Was informed two were better, but baby no better. I visited it, found it raving for water, perfectly crazy for it, throwing it up soon as swallowed. Tongue, lips and face cold as death and purple. Upon inquiry, I learned it had had the "worm candy to play with." I pronounced it poisoning from eating worm candy. The treatment for pale lips, Sulphite Soda, withholding water, and given when it must drink, warm water. The thirst was allayed but a fever continued which was cured by aconite and anti-periodics.

Thousands of worms was destroyed from the three, so the mamma said.

ULCERS. (*Cont.*)L. H. WASHINGTON. M. D.

Dr. Calletti, effected a cure in three cases of epitheloma, by dusting nitrate of lead over the parts. In one case the part effected was the nose, in the second, the cheek, and the third the breast. Two obstinate ulcers of the foot which had resisted other methods, quickly recovered under the same treatment.

M. Vidal, has for several years made use of a plaster which he considers efficacious in cleansing the greater number of ulcers, and scrofulous sores. Its composition is as follows :

Diachylon Plaster, 26 parts; Red Lead, 2, 1-2 parts; Cinnabar, 1, 1-2 parts; These ingredients are thoroughly mixed and spread upon a piece of calico like an ordinary diachylon plaster; small pieces of the plaster are used, a little larger than is sufficient to cover the ulcer. It is a very appropriate mode of treatment, and may be easily employed for a long time. Mr. Vidal recommends it strongly.

A two, four, or six per cent, solution of tartrate of iron and potassa (with addition of a little ammonia to prevent precipitation) is recommended as a dressing for varicose ulcers. Saturate charpie in the solution and apply to the ulcer, morning and evening, at first, and when cicatrization has commenced, in the evening only. Over the charpie place a dressing of simple cerate; should there be much pain, dress with opium cerate for a few days, after which use the solution exclusively. The charpie must be fine and the cerate dressing abundant. Remove the charpie dressing after having saturated it so completely as to allow its removal without the retention of a single filament by the sore, as that would disturb the healing process.

Bisulphide of carbon is particularly useful in all ulcers showing a tendency to spread, especially if of a syphilitic nature. It is by far the best local application in that larger class of ulcers termed indolent or chronic. Apply freely twice a day by means of a camels-hair brush, or a piece of charpie may be soaked in the liquid and squeezed upon the mouth of the bottle to expell any excess of the drug; then lightly brush charpie over the surface of the ulcer, and cover with some mild, unirritating powder, as subnitrate of bismuth or starch. It generally produces severe pain, which however lasts only a few seconds. Dr. Dorrington.

Much satisfaction is experienced in the treatment of chronic ulcerations by the use of a solution of chloral hydrate, 10 grains to the ounce of water, as a daily dressing. The application is generally attended with considerable smarting,

which become less after each successive application. Foul ulcers quickly become sweet, and all forms heal more rapidly. Dr. Lucas.

Dr. Craig uses it with good results, 2 to 4 grains to the ounce of water.

Finely powdered iodoform, or mixed one part to three with petroleum ointment, makes an admirable application to the most sensitive surfaces, such as irritable ulcers, etc. It is a good rule never to apply soap to such surfaces; even the best obtainable is often irritating, and water should be thoroughly boiled and used when cooling. To do away with the odor of iodoform it may be mixed with equal parts of tannin, or employed in ethereal solution.

Old ulcers.—In varicose ulcers, I give tincture of hamamelis, internally, in doses of five drops, three times a day, and bandage the limb, wetting the bandage in a solution of hamamelis, eight or ten days. When I have thus sufficiently contracted the veins of the part, I commence local treatment. An excellent remedy, is iodoform, dusted over the surface of the ulcer two or three times a week, and then that may be followed by the ointment of boracic acid, tolerably strong, applied daily, which will soon change the condition of the ulcer, causing it to heal rapidly. In cases of indolent ulcers same treatment, omitting the hamamelis. Dr. Goss.

Lupus.—Dr. Jarish, recommends a ten per cent ointment of pyrogallie acid to be used on the ulcer continuously for three days, then a rest of a few days. The almost invariable effect of this treatment is the destruction of the lupus infiltration and setting up a healthy granulating surface which is taken on at the edges of the sore, the best evidence of that healthy cicatrization. If after the period of rest any evidence of the disease presents itself, the pyrogallie acid must be again resorted to and so continue until all evidence of the malignant ulceration has been overcome. The ointment is prepared as follows;

Cosmoline, 2 ounces ; white wax, spermaceti, each, 1 ounce ; Glycerine, 1 drachm. Melt the three first together and when nearly cool stir in the glycerine ; to this latter the pyrogallic acid must be previously added to the amount of 240 grains and well incorporated.

Salicylic acid has been used to cure lupus with flattering success. Salicylic acid, 1 drachm ; Water, Glycerine, each, 1-2 ounce. Mix. Apply to the ulcer with a camels hair brush twice a day. Dr. J. Adolphus.

For the healing of gangrenous ulcers of the foot, the following procedure is recommended. Take dry earth (like gypsum) and use in such a manner that a layer comes to lie upon the ulcer itself, to be secured by a cloth moistened in pure water. The dressing remains twelve hours.

In the hospitals of India good results have been obtained by this application.

FAILURE OF VACCINATION IN CHICAGO.

WM. YOUNG.

To the Editor.

Sir,—Noting that your columns have been freely open for discussion of the Vaccination question, I venture to solicit the insertion of a few facts relative to the City of Chicago, taken from the official Report of the Health Department of that City, for the years 1881 and 1882, now before me.

Should any person have a lingering faith in the asserted protective powers of Vaccination, a study of these facts must surely convince him that such powers are purely mythical, and that Vaccination should be relegated to that limbo where lie buried other medical fallacies of the past.

According to this Report, the small-pox mortality of Chicago for the last thirty years (the population having increased from 252,000 in 1868, to 560,000 in 1882) has been as follows:—

| Years | Small-pox mortality. |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1851-60 | 109 |
| 1861-70 | 778 |
| 1878-80 | 1,479 |
| For the year 1881 | 1,180 |
| “ 1882 | 1,292 |

Thus concurrently with the almost universal Vaccination of the population, with a resort by wholesale to that “infallible nostrum,” Bovine Virus, small-pox has increased at an alarming rate. None are so blind as those who will not see, and in the face of the above admission of the utter impotence of Vaccination, or Vitulation, to prevent small-pox, it would be incredible to find in the same Report the audacious assertion that, prior to the advent of the fatal epidemic of 1881-2, “our citizens had been efficiently protected by methodical house-to-house Vaccination” did we not know that, out of nine officials of the Board of Health, no less than six are physicians.

So much for prevention. That Vaccination has equally failed to mitigate the disease is proven by the admission that the average death rate of patients, treated at home and in the Hospital, was 37 per cent., a death rate exactly double that recorded by Jurin, Duvillard, and other competent observers, during the last century, when all were unvaccinated.

Cobbett said, “quacks have always one shuffle left,” and thus we find the Medical Officer of Health attributing the increase of small-pox amongst his “efficiently protected citizens” to the influx of unvaccinated foreigners; a theory contradicted by his own facts, for he states that out of 2,062 cases treated in the Hospital, 1,009 were emigrants from England, Scotland, Ireland and Germany; the best vaccinated countries of Europe, ninety-five per cent. of whom had, doubtless, before landing on American soil, been branded with the mark of the beast.

If the Health Department of Chicago was not dominated and be-fooled by medical interest, influence and intrigue, it would find in the Report of Dr. Dewolf, a rational and

satisfactory explanation of the increase of small-pox ; for he says (page 5) :—"Such has been the addition to the population, that our tenement houses and cottages and barn lots, have filled with human beings far beyond any sanitary limit.

If Chicago is to receive an accession of 50,000 souls yearly, packing them, as at present, in unsewered districts below the street level, on ground saturated with moisture and organic filth, the penalty will surely appear in some devastating epidemic."

These are pregnant words. Has not the warning already appeared, indicating that if a devastating epidemic is to be averted, no reliance must be placed on that broken staff of Doctors and Virus-venders—Vaccination, but a prompt resort must be had to the Sanitary Engineer and Scavenger, who must remove the causes of small-pox and all other zymotic diseases, viz., filth and pollution of every kind, prevent overcrowding, and supply to every house and tenement an abundance of light, pure air, and water—Nature's grand and unfailing prophylactics against disease.

114. Victoria Street London.

SELECTIONS.

ENTRANCE OF AIR INTO VEINS DURING SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

MR. FRED. TREVES, in the *Brit. Med. Jour.* in an interesting paper gives a short account of this untoward accident and details a plan of treatment adopted by him and successfully carried out in two cases. The accident is greatly to be dreaded. It occurs most frequently if not altogether in the veins of the neck and axilla, and is caused by the aspiratory movements of the thorax, acting upon a vein partially divided, For the accident to occur it is necessary for the mouth of the vein to be held open either by being partially divided or from inflammatory adhesion, or from being in-

cluded in the substance of a tumor, or from peculiar relations to normal structures as in the axillary vein to the costo-coracoid membrane or in the relation of the jugular veins to the cervical fascia. The entrance of air is accompanied by a hissing noise and sudden terror, severe dyspnoea, failure and irregularity of the pulse and collapse. About two-thirds of the cases die in a few hours or days. Some cases, however, recover. The fatal result appears to be due to the rapidity of the entrance of the air rather than to its amount. Death is caused by arrest of pulmonary circulation, the mixture of blood and air preventing the functioning of the tricuspid and pulmonary valves. Mr. Treves, founds his treatment upon the observations of the fact that the accident occurs in what may be termed dry wounds. He has an attendant ready with a sponge full of water, which is squeezed into the wound immediately upon hearing the hissing noise. Then during the next expiratory effort forcible pressure is brought to bear upon the thorax, expressing the air as much as possible. When all the air has been forced out, the wounded vein is to be seized and either entirely divided or ligatured, always during the movements of expiration. He gives two cases in which he thus treated successfully this serious complication. The first was a child in whom tracheotomy was performed; immediately after the wound was sponged out, a hissing noise was heard and the child became collapsed and to all appearance dead. The wound was at once filled with water, and forcible pressure made upon the thorax during the expiratory movements. The vein and structures were then seized with forceps and divided completely. The child recovered. The second case was in a man aged fifty. The common carotid was about to be ligatured. The neck was short, thick and fat. Before the ligature was applied a hissing noise was heard, the wound was at once filled with water; the thorax during the next expiratory movement was forcibly compressed. The vein was then seized and clamped. No further trouble ensued. The patient in each case was anæsthetised.

SYMPTOMS OF CARBOLIC ACID POISONING.

A few days ago, writes H. H. VINKE, M. D., St. Charles, Mo., I had a chance to study the symptoms of carbolic acid poisoning in two children, the one, a boy of 8 years, and the youngest, a girl of 5 years. They were both troubled with *Oxyuris vermicularis* (thread-worm), and I had prescribed carbolic acid, twenty drops to be added to a pint of water, and used as an injection. But on account of some misunderstanding the mother had added a large teaspoonful of the acid (which contained by actual measure seventy drops) to a pint of water. She had given both children the above injection about half-past 7 o'clock, a. m., and in about 5 minutes after the administration of the injection, they both fell asleep, and slept for about twenty minutes. After this they awoke, got up from their bed, talked constantly and incoherently, walked about the room in a restless manner; very soon their gait became uncertain and unsteady, till, unable to maintain an erect position, they fell upon the floor.

They were entirely unconscious, their eyes had a wild and vacant stare, and pupils were much dilated. Their breath was charged with vapor of carbolic acid. The head of both children was hot, extremities, however, were of a normal temperature; the skin was covered with perspiration. The pulse was full and frequent. Even after they had been put to bed, they showed constant muscular agitation, and it appeared that they might have convulsions any moment. They did not appear to suffer any pain.

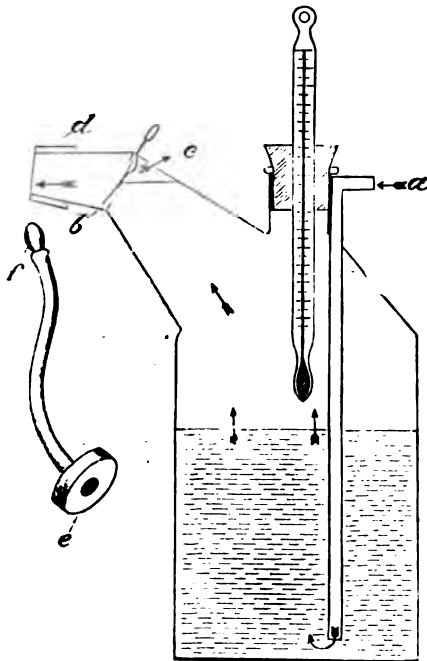
About 9 o'clock, a. m., they became more easy and quiet, the muscular agitation gradually subsided, and they fell into a comatous condition from which they could be aroused only with difficulty; when they would open their eyes, still having that same wild and vacant stare. During this state, respiration was somewhat laborious and diminished in frequency. About 11 o'clock, a. m., the boy, when aroused, appeared to be conscious, but immediately relapsed into a somnolent state.

About one hour later, the girl regained consciousness. Soon after that they commenced to vomit and vomited more or less all day. After that they recovered rapidly.

In regard to the treatment, I wish to add that immediately upon my arrival at the house, I washed out the rectum with an injection of water, soap, and castor oil, and not knowing an antidote for carbolic acid, I administered five drops of spts aeth. nit. every hour, with a view of eliminating the poison by the kidneys. *Med. News.*

NEW INVENTIONS.

COMPRESSION INHALER.



A new instrument for the application of medicated steam, and the emanations of volatile drugs to the respiratory tract, eustachian tubes and middle ear, and for systematic forced respiration of cold or heated atmospheric air, or steam, pure or medicated, in deficient respiratory capacity. Devised by Dr. CHARLES E. SAJOU, Instructor in Laryngology and Rhinology in the Post-Graduate Course of Jefferson Medical College, and Clinical Chief in the Throat Department of Jefferson College Hospital.

The Compression Inhaler, besides combining all the ad-

vantages of the most improved inhaler, introduces a simple device by which the inhalations are rendered much more effective. The annexed cuts represent the instrument as it appears to the eye on one side, and as it would appear were it exactly divided perpendicularly on the other.

It is made of tin plate, and of the capacity of one pint. *a*, is a tube for the entrance of air; *b*, an opening of the same diameter as that of the tube, *a*, for the egress of the air along with the steam; the opening is covered externally by a valve, which is raised by the current of air and steam as these are inhaled, and closed by the exhaled current; *c*, is another opening, of a diameter *one-fourth* of that for inspiration, also covered by a valve, which is opened in expiration and closed in inspiration. When an inhalation is taken, the air rushes in at *a*, passes through the medicated liquid, and out along with steam through *c*, raising the large valve. In exhalation, the air is blown back into the mouth-piece, and out of the upper and smaller opening, *c*, into the surrounding atmosphere. A thermometer passing through the stopper, indicates the temperature of the *steam*. The mouth-piece is covered with a piece of rubber-tubing, one-half inch long, to prevent burning of the lips. (For purposes of cleanliness, physicians should keep a number of pieces of tubing on hand; their cost is so slight that one piece can be used for each patient.)

With the above description the general *modus operandi* of the instrument can be readily enough understood. The object of limiting the diameter of the expiratory valve to so small a proportion as *one-fourth* of that for inspiration *is to establish a resistance to the expiratory effort, and this expiratory effort being exerted by the pressure of the thorax around, by the diaphragm under, and by the inherent resiliency of the lung itself, the lung tissue is, as it were, crowded on the medicated atmosphere, the latter forcing itself into the smallest ramifications.*

EDITORIAL.

For the Truth, then, let us battle; And its might shall set you free.

MAXIMS.

Wisdom comes only by thought— great labor, and there are no enduring gains except wisdom. *Ed.*

This world was never meant for genus to exist, it must create another. *Zanoni.*

Mild remedies, small doses, external applications and direct therapeutics constitute the *Ne plus ultra* of successful practice. *Ed.*

Friendship is the legitimate germ from which friends are produced. Kind impulses, words and deeds are the most effective means of incubation, growth and perfection. *Hanaford.*

Fashions in therapeutics should be followed only when the new mode has the sanction of one's scientific knowledge, or is sustained by unimpeachable testimony. *Hibbard.*

NEW ETHICS AND THE N. Y. CODE.

We are glad to see that the N. Y. State Medical Society at its late meeting in Feb., has vindicated its integrity, by standing firmly to its departure on the code question, and has really emphasized its determined efforts for reform, by another pronounced vote, of a large majority in favor of its

former absolution and freedom from the old antedated code of the American Medical Association.

It is from just such heroic firmness and patriotic manifestations, that grow lasting benefits.

The Church, the State Politics and all associate departments of society have ever shown the necessity for just such sterling manifestations as our N. Y. brethren are evincing.

It may be death to the old restrictive code, but it is life, vigor to the new.

It is fixation to the liberty that lighteth the soul of man. It is the foreshadowing of what is to come, when the principles that illumine, American Liberty, and which purchased so much liberizing essentials from the thralldom of monarchical despotism through our Independence, and which aptly illustrates just what is essential in medical domineering, to set aglow the spirit of a genuine advancement.

If ever in the history of medicine, there was a time when such a revolt was needed it is just now, and the future historian will look to the action in N. Y. as the very cradle of liberalism.

It is not needful to dwell upon the errors of the old code as a guidance to this age; every unbiased observer sees and realizes that the times demand not a traitorism, but a heroic and firm opposition to that which through reason of non-adaptability, has grown to a musty, obsolete dictum, of dubious necessity, and absurd indoctrinations, positively hurtful in tendency, and grossly damaging in execution.

It has long been the bane of the profession, and deserved to have been *dinamitized* long ago.

It is just right, in the everlasting harmony of things, that mankind and medical men in particular should learn that the days of domineering are over; that kindness should second sympathizing effort and that exclusions must cease to bar professional independence.

In the minds of some reluctants, love for the code may chain their adherence to its arbitrary charms, but the aven-

ging angel of humanizing character, of individualizing integrity, and that above all which erects in man a character at once benign and associated with the divine ; can, is doing, and will completely snap the shackles and free captives, whether acceptable or otherwise.

The Star of Bethlehem did not sink into oblivion and leave a world void of the "*lamp of life*," nor has systematic bigotry and conjured up selfishness, succeeded in effectually dismaying the light-holders of this *day*, our *day* and our generation.

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS AND BRIEF REPLIES.

The following questions are now pending before the international congress that is to convene at Copenhagen, Aug. next, and formulates a portion of their labors.

These replies are not intended as replete answers in detail, but as reflecting suggestive food from which each rational practitioner, may elaborate consistent guidance relative to the matters in point, and pertinent to his own cases.

Q.—The function of marine stations in pediatrics?

A.—Climatic and epidemic mostly.

Q.—The normal increase in weight among children, after early infancy?

A.—The import will directly aid physiological studies, and divide from pathological conditions, finally lending impulse to the ultimate study of function, natural and abnormal.

Q.—The result of prophylactic treatment in ophthalmoblenorrhœa among the new born?

A.—Hygienic principles and requiring better methods in management of the enciente and remotely looking to the prevention of managable sins or physiological incest.

Q.—The same, in milder forms and positively arranged

according to natural method, is, of kind according to relative tissue.

A.—This being the all important point in all antiseptic administration. (The reader is here requested to remember and examine an article to be presented at some future time on the relative value of antiseptics to different tissues.)

Q.—On the importance of the pediatric poly-clinic for the propagation of hygienic notions among the people?

A.—If rightly managed and truly, as its name would indicate, a good thing.

Q.—Nephritis among children, especially in the first years of life?

A.—Will tend to give it proper status among the septic perversions, and guided by higher thought to more rational practice.

Q.—Tubercular Meningitis, in early infancy?

A.—If soundly considered will surely develop the right of this to be recognized as a scrofulous dependency and of positively malignant tendencies.

Q.—On the nature of the so-called acute Rachitis?

A.—Positively dependent on faulty nutrition, the direct result of incohesive, inorganic elaboration, founded in, and sustained by, hereditary functional aberration.

Q.—On intestinal invagination in children, and the apparent difference of its frequency in different countries?

A.—Depending on mal-relations between the muscular tonicity and nerve activity, or irritability.

Q.—The treatment of acute Articular, Rheumatism in children by means of salicylic acid?

A.—Better let it alone and rely upon better measures.

Q.—Does Croup constitute a category which is well defined clinically?

A.—Yes, when once understood; not as yet depicted by authors.

If the questions elicit thought, or our replies direct good attention, the object sought will be attained.

BOILS, FELONS AND CARBUNCLES.

These three conditions have been so classified as to lead the unwary to conclude they held separate pathological relevancy, and quite differing causological characteristics, when in reality the variances are of trifling import.

The real characteristic differences consisting in the location and surrounding tissue constructions, or as is largely the case, depending upon temperamental tendencies.

Thus some persons, though subject to all the operative causes, that can and do ultimate in one or the other of these affections, are nevertheless quite exempt, while others from slightest experiences, and even under strict prophylaxis, do fall heir to the unenviable inheritance.

Sure we are that though they may be for thousands of times pronounced valuable and compared with eagles in worth, yet none can be found who envy their commercial valuations.

In the light of "*filthy*" the luckless possessor inherits his misfortunes, while in that of "*lucre*" the profession reaps its harvest.

This harvest will undoubtedly be plentiful, though the laborers (physicians) may be few or plenty; so long as faulty hygiene continues the bane of society, or as irrational-medical practices exist.

Now boils and carbuncles are due alike to the same provocations, viz, failure to eliminate impurities of one or an other characteristics from the economy.

Most frequently these are lodgements of undigestible or non-assimilable substances, entering the body through the food channels; hence, seen most often at, or near the terminus of long and severe winters, and in those accustomed to rich, and over feeding.

Buckwheat cakes, other hot breads, treacle, greasy meats, and carbonaceous and stimulating ingredients generally.

Their physical phenomena is shown to consist in chiefly a

localized effort to remove the offending materials, hence the signs (improperly called symptoms.)

It should be observed just here too, that these painful troubles, only come to the young and vivacious; those whose reactionary forces are strong and ready to answer any summons and which respond promptly to the call for voluntary aid in expunging the offending enemies.

Under the laws of elimination, as every where in nature, the weakest part suffers first, *ceteris paribus*. This is why one point is selected in preference to another for their appearance.

And the differential facts between Boil and carbuncle, is only due to local environments.

The same cause localizing in the looser structures, the cellular tissue and general sub-dermoid structures, will yield the boil, while if under the strongly resisting tendons, broad and unyielding facias, or beneath calloused cutis, may extend, burrow and involve, greater areas and be more tardy in suppurating, and exhibit less real *signs*, while giving greater nerve shock and true *symptoms*.

Their treatment is the same, modified only in degree and in consonance with the above features.

Each may be aborted if observed in time and prior to the development of septic ferment.

Hot applications, of a marked sedative and relaxing tendency, persistently applied, and even cold ones, will often discuss the concentrated action by facilitating vascular disengorgements which constitute the chief source of difficulty.

Next to this; not always unquestionable measure; comes the development aids and the evacuation proceedings.

Pustulation now becomes imperative and the earlier brought about and at the same time thrown out, the sooner and safer the recovery.

For the former indication, warm acetous cataplasms are of the first importance. If not vinegar poultices, rotten apples or decaying vegetables, then yeast, and these alterna-

ted with caustics or destructive chemicals, applied through incisions, down to the depths of molecular disturbance, so as to effectually destroy those atoms primarily involved or else more easily disintegrated.

Septicity being the paramount idea and imperative demand.

In the case of the boils of lesser character, a small poultice of slippery elm, or linseed, or other poultices, of like import may suffice, or numerous adhesive plasters, so called drawing appliances, may answer the purpose.

The larger and severer sort, require, after facilitating the suppurative stage, to be opened with thumb lancet, or thin abscess bistoury; down to the nidus or chief seat of active eruption, and besides if retarded action be there evinced, some chloride of Zinc, sulphide of Zinc, or some of our very efficient hasteners of molecular disintegration, be pressed down with the scoop or other means to the very bottom of the natural ebullition. After this, anti-septics are required to stay the dismembering of adjacent, but not directly involved structures. Thorough and free elimination is to be effected, to the end that no unlawful residue be allowed to shelter within the domains of innocent, integral membership of the economy.

The Felon has this difference, that of more commonly being engendered by a contusion, which destroys some cogent molecule, or perhaps temporising or incipient blastoderme, thus converting otherwise homogeneous plasma and homogeneous formations into dead, obnoxious debris, to be necessarily removed. The removal of which may in certain cases go forward over rapidly, for the recuperating powers to supply construction, and so the physical reparative want, may become the pertinent impairment and lead to local distress and pain; such cases will usually recover after a few days of threatening and temporising pain. They often find freedom of circulatory currents limited, or as may happen, the gateways cut off, and the pointing process the only avenue of escape, and this to carry out nature's plan, can only be effected

by means of the fluidity of pus. So that here the same cause of development and termination, become, necessary and the treatment only varied on account of the necessary carrying off the delayed escape of the dead particles, which could not effect a discharge through the dense resisting superimposed structures.

To accomplish this greatest desideratum, the evacuating incisions should consist of several deep outlets, these according to area of the deadly encampment, and the textures preventing coming to the surface.

Scarcely any danger from too many, or over free evacuating conduits.

Each incision should then be crowded with one of the before mentioned caustics, or some of more alkiline nature. I have found the caustic soda (Soda Nitras,) preferable, but permanganate of Potassa is good.

An admirable precaution is to break down as much of the encompassed semmi destroyed tissues, as may from the nature of the case, be admissible, and then to suffuse the entire cavernous mass with some strong alkaline caustic liquid.

I say cavernous, for what more natural, as well as assuredly true, than that such a cause, impelled by meandering tendencies should first reach and effect such textures as are most exposed and conjoinedly, more easily disintegrated; the older, while under the action of senility, and those of present neucleative vitality, should longer resist death tendencies.

Iodoform offers a very suitable transmogrifying agency, and is eminently sericeable.

Thymol, perhaps now, stands at the lead of all useful antiseptics.

The serious tendencies of some of the severer cases, and the jeopardizing import of some, in dangerous proximity to important vessels, tissues or cavities, are not to be overlooked, or for one moment, disregarded, under penalty of rightful censure for criminal ignorance, of culpable carelessness.

Neither are the constitutional effects to be overlooked, alteratives, eliminatives and general purification and antiseptic restoration is necessary, and often preventive of recurrent complications. Thus the Boil, Carbuncles Felons, are kindredly related, subject to allied treatment, and demanding scientific consideration at the hands of the profession.

The word science here implies normal, rational, consistent, adaptable, energizing, recuperative treatment.

I have here intentionally followed no formulative course, nor ever required any passive measures of doubtful tendencies, but have endeavored to lead the reader and student to thoughts, to considerations, that might ripen into natural judgement, and finally to a worthy, sensible not too uncouth, and yet most speedily curative attention.

EDITEMS.

The destruction by fire of the Powers and Weightman, Chemical Works, at Philadelphia Pa., they being the largest manufactures of Quinine and Morphine, in the world, has led to great inflation, in the prices of these two articles, and reopened the discussion of other manufactures.

As reformers use very little Morphine and can dispense with Quinine. they will not feel so keenly the rise in prices.

Stiffs, that were not stiff. The late murder of the three colored persons, constituting an entire family, near Cincinnati Ohio, and their reception at the Ohio Medical College, before the bodies had cooled, seems a wretchedly reckless measure for college authorities, and a most outrageous crime on the part of the atrocious body-snatchers.

A Paris man is having an Electrical Lamp attached to his spectacles, for viewing the Larynx, Pharynx, etc.

Nasal obstructions have been shown to be prolific of Asthma, Cough and even epilepsy.

The Oleate of Quinine is mentioned as the best form, of that drug for inunction.

Out in Colorado, lately they hung a Dr. because his patient died after taking a dose of his prescribing; this was done by the white civilized inhabitants. Farther west the Pi-Ute Indians, shot their medical practitioner, according to their rule, after having lost three patients in succession.

It would seem that it is a strange sort of civilization that is so much less civil than the uncivilized practices.

Paris is about to honor the memory of the noted alienist, Pinel, by erecting a monument at Place Pinel, Paris.

The last English census reveals the fact that blindness is growing less frequent and has been accounted for on the hypothesis of better surgical treatment, and less severity of small pox in children.

A strong vinegar poultice, applied at night for one or more times, to corns, is said by the Druggist Circular to remove the worst, or make them easily picked out, without pain.

It seems that one Dr. Williams, better known as Dr. Lucas, of Chicago, has been imprisoned and fined for circulating obscene literature.

The eighth International Medical Congress, meets at Copenhagen from the 10th. to 16th. of August this year.

Dr. M. Jarnier, of Paris, has invented, and introduced into the Hospital Maternite, what he calls the Canvense for children. It consists of an apparatus, to be kept heated by means of hot water, so as to secure a pure atmosphere, not too dry and yet so warmed as to remain at all times a steady temperature for the infant.

The distinguished Italian Scientist, M. Bufalini, out of his enthusiasm for better means and truer system of teaching scientific facts, left at his death, a large sum to be used as prize money, to the best essay on the study of science;

open to all nations. The first to be given next year, and every twenty years thereafter, one.

The prize is 5,000, francs; and is open for competition till Oct. 1884.

At the Hospital Maternite, Paris, the use of all nursing bottles, has been forbidden. The children are fed with spoon, or from a glass.

The Library of the Surgeon Generals office, Washington D. C., was increased during the past year, by the addition of 3912 volumes and some 5000 pamphlets; making a total contained, of 60,000, vols. and 68,700 pamphlets.

The micrococci of delerium tremens, remains unfound. X. Not at all so, it is the "worm of the still."

Dr. L. Wolf, says that patent medicines constitute two-thirds of all the drugs sold throughout this country.

Dr. Vale, is reported as asserting that from 7,000 cases of anæsthesia in the London hospitals, every case manifested alarming symptoms and all of those that were rolled over on their left sides, recovered, while those turned to their right sides all died.

A valuable statistical hint to the wise.

There are reported to be 2,432 female physicians in the U. S.

A blind physician successfully treats heart diseases, in Chicago, says the Medical Herald.

Cimicifuga is said to cure Epileptiform Night-mare.

Dr. Beall, of Texas, reports the favorable use of Gelsemium in Tetanus. This may be new to some, and it will be found good by all.

An exchange says, arrormati sulphuric acid is the best remedy for after pains.

For Puerperal Eclampsia, the following can be relied upon,

R Tinct. Serpentaria,
 Tinct. Xanthoxylum bac, āā g'tts. v ;
 Fl. Ext., Jaborandi g'tts. x ;

M. and administer, repeating as often as required until symptoms are controlled.

Funny Anatomy. *Phrenological Jour*, says an old lady down in Me., says her daughter has just bought an elegant cabininet organ, and she thinks the "nux vomica" stop is just lovely.

Ibid. A medical student says he has never been able to find the "bone of contention" and wonders if it is'nt the jaw-bone. We suspect he knows the location of the "funny bone."

Nitrite of Amyl has been employed, by Dr. Tanner, with good effects in morphine poisoning ; used by inhalation.

Dr. Ryder, (*So. Med. Rec.*) asserts his positive belief that Jaborandi, possesses the power to eliminate from the system almost any specific poison, through the skin, if resorted to very early. No question but it has virtues, though hardly safe to trust alone in extreme cases.

Many prominent foreign and domestic Medical Journals, are calling attention to the positively poisonous characters of many of the popularly used pomades. A caution in time, may save— nine-hundred troubles.

Glycerine is gaining favor in dermatological practice ; both alone when required, and as a solvent and adjunct for positive remedies. It scarcely admits an equal.

BOOK REVIEWS.

A DICTIONARY OF MEDICINE, BY RICHARD QUAIN, M. D., F. R. S.
 SEVENTH EDITION, 1884. PRICE \$8.

This much to be prized work embraces nearly 2000 double col-

ume pages, 8 vo., with illustrations; formerly gotten out and published in England, is now improved, brought up to the present time, in modern ideas, and latest improvements, along with our newer *Materia Medica*, and published in America.

It is not only a dictionary as its name indicates, but is far more; it is a real, concise, treatise on any topic comprehended as directly involved, or auxiliary to the profession.

No other such work exists. *Zemisen*, may be larger, this is small; it may be prolix, this is concise, it may be elucidative, this one is descriptive; it may be theoretical; this is practical; it may be full, this is exhaustive, in merit.

Both a definer and instructor, of ready reference availability and guidance for the busy man.

Its vast sales attest, the professional esteem.

The author inspired to produce a work comprehending the cream of literature past, present, and of the most approved teachings of the epoch, has by aid of collaborators furnished this elegant, meritorious and splendid, compendium.

Having suitable arrangements we are enabled to offer, to send the work, C. O. D., to all who may order through this journal or the writer personally. Just send to me and order it sent to your address and pay for it when it reaches you. Give plain directions to prevent mistake.

THE INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF SURGERY, VOL. IV. BEING A SYSTEMATIC TREATISE ON THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY BY VARIOUS AUTHORS, EDITED BY JOHN ASHHURST JR. M. WOOD D., PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED WITH CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS AND CUTS. HAVING VI VOLS. WHEN COMPLETE. Wm. Woods & Co. N. Y., CLOTH WITH NEARLY 1000 PAGES.

This volume embraces a continuation of the discussion of injuries and diseases of the tissues, and begins the surgery of regions, embracing articles on, Injury of Bones, Diseases of Joints, excisions and resections, Tumors, Injuries of the Back, with malformations and diseases of the Spine. This is the great achievement of modern, American Surgery and marks distinctively a characteristic movement due to the western activity, energy, enterprise and talent.

While local in reference to conception, construction and honor;

it is nevertheless, cosmopolitan in literary character and instructive authority.

As an exhaustive treatise, few can afford to be without it, as an authoritative one, all needs possess it, as a complete and comprehensive guidance, from the tyro to the adept it holds a sway commensurate with the surgeons every care, vicissitude and necessity.

St. Louis Book & Stationery Co.

A MANUAL OF PRACTICAL HYGIENE, BY EDMOND A. PARKES, M. D., F. R. S. EDITED BY F. S. B. FRANCIS De CHAUNMOND, M. D., F. R. S., SIXTH EDITION WITH AN APPENDIX BY FREDRICK, N. OWENS. VOL. II, 536 PAGES. Wm. WOOD & Co. LIBRARY SERIES, 1883, N. Y.

Vol. I. of this sterling work was noticed at length, and this Vol. II. completes truly a book of great intrinsic merit.

Leading off, as it does with the ripened, theoretical views and practical studies of Europe, the annex on American experiences and adaptation, renders the treatise not only full, but repletely up with the times in all the important matters hitherto discussed and observed.

Twin subject to Sanitation, Hygiene ranks foremost in the studies of both peaceful times and war. Civil and military hygiene therefore becomes rightfully interwoven in the text of the work before us, and in the present light of protective science become doubly interesting and forcibly pertinent to the studies and efficiency of any practitioner.

St. Louis Book & Stationery Co.

RETAIL DRUGGIST DIARY AND WANT BOOK. PUBLISHED BY FREDERICK STEARNS & Co. DETROIT, MICHIGAN. 1884.

The above contains sixteen pages of important tables and information, scientific and political, fifty two pages of diary; with space for each day of the year for entering memoranda, twelve pages of want book, for entering wants and purchases. In addition we have Catalogue No. 84 of non secret medicines, toilet and domestic articles, with buyers address, for the manufacture of which the firm have become widely known. The formula of each remedy is printed on the wrapper. In the country districts where the physician dispenses his own drugs many of the staple medicines and

some of the specific preparations will be found useful. The ague and Rheumatic cure are valuable ; creek Indian remedy for syphilis (Dr. J. M. Sims formula) and Red Rose Wash and Sandal Wood Emulsion for Gonorrhœa, cannot be surpassed. There are 193 illustrations of the various remedies. Lastly there is appended catalogue No. 83, ninety four pages of prized pharmaceutical preparations, with 874 illustrations. This catalogue is preeminently useful, as first there is given the crude drug and then the various combinations and preparations of which it is the principle. The cuts of plants illustrating this catalogue have been borrowed from the most accurate sources. The country physician who can procure a copy of this work will find that he has an aid to the Pharmacopeia.

While the firm put up their goods in suitable sizes for retail druggists use, they also sell in quantity to physicians. Any private formula can be put up by them cheaper and in a more elegant form than by the physician himself. . E.

VETERINARY MEDICINE AND SURGERY, F. O. KIRBY. COLORED PLATES AND 168 WOOD ENGRAVINGS. WOOD'S LIBRARY, 1883, Wm. WOOD & Co. N. Y.

The author says of his work, it was prepared with a desire to present in a concise form a practical manual of the diseases and injuries of the horse, and their treatment, for the use of practitioners of medicine and other intelligent horse owners.

The subject is an interesting one from the view of comfort, sympathy and financial considerations, is well arranged, explicitly written and considerably Illustrated.

It bears semblance of authority and from the context and subject matter germane, must be a work of great merit.

Doctors proverbially love good horses, this serves as a guide to purchase by, and by aided his knowledge of animal physiology and adaptable therapeutics, while armed with this guidance, the physician can avail himself of his own capabilities, to keep his best of servants hale, healthy and serviceable. Be kind to the dumb animals.

Book & Stationery Co. St. Louis.

A HAND-BOOK OF ECLAMPSIA, OR NOTES AND CASES OF PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS, BY A COMBINATION OF PRACTITIONERS, AROUND AVONDALE PA. F. A. DAVIS ATTY, PHILA. PA. 68 PAGES, CLOTH.

The authors instruction explains the work, thus, to show the various forms of eclampsia; its frequency, and alarming increase; probable causes; the superior value of blood letting as a remedy and how to apply it.

It is a unique little dissertation, not without some merit, but chiefly in adequacy of Bleeding for this puerperal manifestation of disease.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY—for March is brim full of highly interesting and instructive matter, most reliable and trustworthy; indeed every month brings but freshness and piquancy, to this leading, schollary and progressive magazine.

RECEIVED—Circulars of information of the Bureau of Education 1883, Government Printing Office, Washington D. C. The Bufalini prize, and Education in Italy and Greece.

NOTICES

St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, will hold the 24th. Annual *ST. LOUIS FAIR* Monday, Oct. 6th. to Saturday, Oct. 11th. 1884, both days inclusive.

\$50,000.00 Appropriated for Premiums on Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry, Agricultural Implements, Machinery and Mechanical Displays, Textile Fabrics. and Farmers' Products.

These fairs have an interest for everybody, and are not excelled anywhere. Address:

Festus J. Wade Sec'ty., for information and catalogues.
710 Chesnut St , St. Louis.

DR. J. W. LOWEL & CO., Portland, Me.

GENTLEMEN:—I have been using your *Caulocorea* in a case of Uterine Leucorrhœa and Pruritus Vulvæ, with good results. Please send me one of your hand books, and oblige.

J. M. D. JOSLIN, M. D.

Med. Dir. Great Eastern Mut. Life Ins. Co.

ST. LOUIS Medical Journal.

Vol. XI.

APRIL, 1884.

No. 4.

If thou hast Truth to utter,
Speak it boldly—speak it all.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Short, Pithy and Practical articles Solicited.

TREATMENT OF SYPHILIS.

FRANCIS A. EVANS, M. D.

I do not propose in this article to give symptomatology, or even the outline of incipient symptoms—the brevity of the article precluding it. What we are after is to sift the chaff of treatment pretty closely, and get the grains of worth that are strewn among it, realizing that while “straws float upon the surface, pearls lie at the bottom.”

The initial lesion, if healthy, needs but to be kept cleansed with tepid water, or water and castile soap. Of course I am speaking of local treatment. If the surface be indolent then use occasionally :

R Calomel, grs. xv;
Lime Water, fl., oz. v. Mix.

If the neighboring lymphatic glands become swollen and tender, they should be fomented with flannels wrung out of hot water, and poultices of hops applied. The patient should begin to take immediately :

R Beberis Aq., oz., j;
Sarsaparilla Tinct., oz., j;
Syrup Cascara Amarga, oz., vi.

M. Dose—Teaspoonful thrice daily; alternated every three days for the same period with:

| | | | |
|----------------------|-------|-------|------------|
| R Stillingia Tinct., | ..... | ..... | fl. 3 iij; |
| Iodide Potassium, | ..... | ..... | 3 iv; |
| Syrup Symplex, | ..... | ..... | 3 iv. |

M. Sig.—Same as preceding one. Don't attempt to heal the local lesion. Keep it clean, and let it heal from the inside. Soon as indolence of surface disappears, stop the black wash, and use in place:

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|------------|----|
| R Pure Carbolic Acid (crys) | ..... | one part; | |
| Gum Camphor, | ..... | two parts. | M. |

Set aside until liquified, then add 30 grs., Iodoform to an ounce of the mixture. This may be applied occasionally, and will be found a fine dressing for all ulcers and fissures, of the tongue. It may be necessary to omit the Iodide of Potass. and substitute Fowler's sol. arsenate of sodæ. Occasionally, too, Phytolacca in twenty drop doses with chionanthus in same size doses will be found highly valuable.

Great care should be bestowed on the diet, which must be wholesome and nourishing. Proper exercise in open air must always be enjoined. A warm bath twice or three times per week, with good rubbing will help eliminate the poison and stimulate normal secretion. Under this treatment, syphilis can be cured in from one year to eighteen months. It need not be impressed on the mind that a pill occasionally to move the bowels will aid the treatment, as every physician must know the value of this.

RATIONAL MEDICATION.

J. A. MILLER. D. D., M. D.

Chapt. III.

In this age of intelligent observation, it would appear to be unnecessary to dwell at length upon the fact, that irreg-

ularity of diet, is the most prolific source of all diseases, and that as a consequence, that above all means of cure at our disposal, attention to the quantity and quality of aliment, is by far our most powerful remedial agent; hence, the rational direction of this aliment, required in the various diseases to which humanity is subjected, will ever form a prominent, essential part of the therapeutics of every Rational Practitioner. It is a fact that will be readily conceded by all intelligent men, that if proper attention was given to the quantity and quality of the material introduced into the human stomach, human life would be prolonged, disease prevented, and when the individual was attacked, ninety per cent could be cured without drug medication. Man unlike the dog, his intelligence should ever prevent his engorgement of his stomach, but when he does, his intelligence is below the dogs instinct, which at once suggests an emetic as natures simple remedy to relieve engorgement and prevent disease.

(II.) THE FORMATION OF A NUTRITIVE FLUID FROM ALIMENTARY MATTER, AND THE CHANGE IT UNDERGOES IN THE LUNGS. The precise process by which blood is formed from alimentary matter, has now been fully demonstrated by physiological investigation. We now know that during mastication, the food is mingled with the saliva, an *alkaline*, viscus fluid, which is the primary element of digestion and prepares the masticated mass for its descent through the *C*esophagus into the stomach, where through the peristaltic action of the stomach it is subjected to constant trituration and thus every part of this alimentary mass is subjected to the action of the gastric secretion, an *acid* fluid which operates especially on the albuminous constituents of the food and prepares it to affiliate with the oily matter extracted by the alkaline secretion of saliva, which is only preparatory to further alkaline action. By the action of these two elements on the triturated mass it is finally reduced to the pul-

py matter known as chyme. On passing through the pylorus into the duodenum this chyme is brought in contact with biliary and pancreatic fluids, when other important physical and chemical changes take place. The fatty constituents of the food are thus by the conjoint action of heat-trituration with fluid albumen and the influence of the Brunerian, pancreatic, and other glands, which pour out again, another *alkaline* fluid, reduced to an exceedingly minute state of division.

The chyme thus operated on, is now gently propelled along the alimentary canal, by the vermicular contraction of the same and the more fluid part passes through the villi into the lacteals. The matter thus absorbed forms chyle, which being brought in contact with the cells elaborated by a singular series of lymphatics, or blood originating glands, is transformed into corpuscles floating in a more fluid constituent. Thus the chyle finally enters the torrent of the blood, and these corpuscles are carried to the lungs, and by atmospheric contact and the imbibition of oxygen they are raised to the dignity of "Red blood corpuscles." Before passing to an examination of this fluid, let us pause a moment and contemplate the condition thus far, on which health depends.

(1) The importance of *quality* and *quantity*, Aliment can not be over estimated, as to *quality*, it matters little, so it is rich in albumen, oil and normal mineral constituents; of these there must be enough to supply the natural demand of the system, or nutrition cannot take place. The system in some of its organs, or functions will become deranged, or diseased, and will remain so till nature's equilibrium is again restored. Hence, to maintain normal health, Rational cooks, will be in greater demand *pro bono publico*, than Rational doctors.

(2) The best selected and prepared diet will not avail to secure good health, if it is too great or too small in *quantity*. In the one case the system is starved from want, in the other it is starved by over abundance, the necessary

secretions cannot be supplied to reduce the mass, the inherent energy of the organs is exhausted, and nature overcome sinks beneath the effort. What a commentary on over feeding is the fact that one-half of our population die under five years of age. Starved to death, by over-feeding, and then hear ignorant nursing mothers complain, "Baby vomits its food so." Stuffed till it can hold no more, nature seeks relief by emesis, the foundation of disease is laid and early death ensues.

(3) The secretion of saliva must be maintained and its normal *alkalinity* secured, or digestion will be impaired, and proper nutrition prevented. Saliva is not a mere lubricator of masticated mass; it performs an important chemical office in the economy of digestion, without it albumen may be extracted but oleaginous matter will not and thus the system will become impoverished, and in the end deglutition will become difficult and painful.

(4) The Gastric secretion must maintain its normal constituent, or disease again will result. If too *alkaline* albumen will not be extracted, and impoverishment will take place; if too *acid* the extraction of oil will be prevented, and a suitable emulsion will not be formed, and health will be impaired. Every Rational practitioner will readily recognize the abnormal condition of an *acid*, or an *alkaline* diathesis, and the remedial agents needed for their correction, and the change of diet necessary to secure a normal perpetuity.

(5) Any abnormal variation of bile or pancreatic fluid, again is productive of disease and death. As in the clay stools of anasarca, or the bilious discharges of malaria, nature's index finger, pointing to the derangement and pleading for aid. Health, is contingent on the perfection of all these normal secretions and functions; without their perfection, pure blood cannot be elaborated, and if not, perfect health cannot be secured. Ninety per cent. of all the diseases which afflict the race, could be prevented, or cured,

by a Rational attention to those simple considerations. But at present, like of old, we are compelled to say. "Oh! that men were wise, that they knew this; that they would consider their latter end." One feeds on *acids* and acid producing material, till neuralgia, rheumatism &c, compel them to say with poor old Job, "wearisome days and nights are appointed unto me," and thus after a libell on providence for the "*appointment*" is the legimate of their own indiscretion; others feed on *alkaline* material, till the gastric secretion is destroyed, and dyspepsia with all its attendant train of consequences, becomes a continuous companion.

Another engorges the system with *albumen*; producing material, till albumen abounds, albuminuria with all its ills is developed; and one of these three conditions, will as a rule be found, to be antecedent to nearly all other diseased conditions, and the modification and cure of the disease, will in nearly every instance be found to be contingent on, a correction of these primary difficulties, and Rational medication looks direct to this end.

GERMAN MEASELS.

DR. W. J. ATKINSON.

There is an epidemic disease here in this section that has caused a great deal of comment in the families of this neighborhood. It attacks the younger members of the family. No person over twentytwo having yet had it. It first makes its appearance by sore throat, fever and languor for twenty-four hours, when a "rash" appears over the entire body causing great itching of the surface. This is very red and intermittent. When the flush, or fever rises the body is as red as a piece of raw beef, when it subsides it is of paler color. This continues for not less than four or five days and sometimes for eight or ten, when the rash exfoliates and comes off in bran like scales.

The tongue is slightly coated with a white fur, which soon comes off leaving the tongue scarlet red with prominent papilla. Sometimes the throat is very sore with white patches on tonsils, the fauces being very red. Sometimes the throat escapes and the posterior nares are stuffed up and inflamed. In one case I had there was a handful of "scabs" taken from the nares, consisting of dry matter mixed with blood. Where the nares are badly diseased the throat escapes, and vice versa.

This disease has been called scarlatina by some, but I do not think it is that disease, although it has some resemblance to it. In examining authors for a description of it, I think I found it in Robert's Practice, under the head of *Rotheln* or German Measels.

My "regular" brother here has treated a few cases, perhaps as many as I have, I do not know just what his treatment was in all his cases, but the results, are in some cases dropsy with a lingering convalescence. The treatment I pursued is one that I am proud to say was a grand success in every case, and particular.

1st. Aconite and Belladonna as sedatives.

2nd. Cinchonidia as an antiperiodic and tonic.

3rd. Pottassa Chloras and Eucalyptus, Fld. Ext. as antiseptics.

R The Chlorate of Potash, saturated solution 3, iv;

Fld. Ext. Eucalyptus gtts., xv.

Mix. Gargle every two or three hours. Improvement rapid from first, was the result.

BACTERIA.

B. ACHELOR.

Huxley has to stand sponsor or God Father for the bacteria delusion. At the time Huxley wrote his bacteria essays, Trichinæ has just been acknowledged as the cause of Trichinosis.

Prior to that time Trichinosis was attributed to an incipient state of decomposition of the meat in market, with a certainty no one dare contradict.

Owens alleged discovery of Trichinæ as the cause was pronounced a fraud and humbug. Scientific investigation of a practical and useful nature, had just commenced.

While those who always write their names with some affix or prefix, hoping for glory, were engaging the public attention with long magazine articles on bacteria, miasma, malaria, sewer gas and swill milk; a few persons of a practical turn of mind took up the subject, not to gain glory but money.

In the mad-stone there is a true and genuine infection; in the vaccine virus, there is a true and genuine infection; in the small pox pustule the same, so also in the saliva of the mad dog; yet in none of these cases are there any bacteria, miasma, malaria, sewer gas, or swill milk.

Whenever a scientific discovery of any importance is made, it is a very easy matter to demonstrate to the more intelligent, that the discovery is all that is claimed for it. The more intelligent will accept it first, while the "wangdoodles" are clinging to delusions certain to be exploded. In medical science the most important discovery made in the nineteenth century is the fact that venoms and infections are all one and the same thing. That all infectious diseases originate from venoms, and that any venom may produce a disease in one species of animal and be harmless to all other species. No other venom is so easily observed and easy to experiment with, as the venom of the two American congeners of the glassina marsitans, or African Tretse. The heel fly of Texas is one of them; they bite in the split of the hoof; the venom makes a running sore; this venomous discharge is the infection of Texas Fever, in native cattle. Those cattle bitten by the heel fly enjoy perfect immunity from the malignant form of the disease. Put this venomous matter in a wound

and the discharge will loose more of its malignity in the new wound, but the animal so treated will enjoy all the immunity from the malignant form of the disease, as those cattle bitten by the heel fly. Again take some of this venom matter put it in the mouth of an animal, observe the effect on the saliva and we very readily see how any infectious disease incubates and progresses.

The Bible account of leprosy is no doubt correct, the leprosy to be seen on the walls of the house and on textile fabrics as described in the Bible, is a venom deposited there by some insect; almost without a doubt, a congener or member of the same family of the one that produces Yellow Fever.

FALSE TREATMENT.

DR. J. H. HANAFORD.

Instead of studying nature, carefully scrutinizing all of her indications, proceeding in harmony with all her methods and efforts, there are those, the young, more especially, who cling to pre-conceived opinions and theories, which like the miliner's fashions, abruptly change, perseveringly following the old routine, with but little regard to reason, or independent thought and action. While it is presumable, if not absolutely true, that all of nature's efforts are in the right direction, always in the line of self-purification, improvement, or cure, it is by no means rare for the young practitioner to rudely defy nature, doing all in his power to thwart her benign offices. Two illustrations will suffice. There is a cough, either representing an irritation, acting locally, or one resulting from the presence of a foreign substance in the lungs, or an accumulation of a natural deposit of 'phlegm,' in the latter case, free expectoration is an essential element of success. In excess, this is an unnatural deposit, and it is as unnecessary for it to remain in the lung, not to say harmful, as for the bile to remain in the liver, instead of perform-

ing its legitimate functions. The removal of the causes, and aid in expectoration, are far more sensible than the use of anodynes.

Again, a babe has a diarrhœa, an effort of nature to expel offending matters. The food has been of an improper character, rich in the starchy element, which the infant saliva, in the absence of the needed diastase, to change the starch to sugar, or it has been given at improper times, in too large quantities, more than the stomach can dispose of, which of necessity must pass out into the bowels, in an undigested state, necessarily causing irritation, attended by expulsive efforts. It is inferred that this state produces a commotion, feverishness, to be controlled, while the commotion, the unusual activity, the irritation, &c., are the causes of the evacuations, which are of a friendly character, averting worse consequences. It may be that the unwise practitioner administers opium, checking the discharges, pleasing the parents, transferring the disease to the brain, in stead of aiding nature in her purifying efforts, in the removal of fermenting poisonous matters, by warm water injections, thus removing the more immediate cause.

He unwisely secures this apparent improvement, controls or checks the discharges abruptly, simply by placing nature, always our friend, in manacles, locks up every power, places the deadly "brake" upon every recuperative power, and succeeds in killing the patient, during the consequent disease. He would have been more humane, more sensible and more scientific if he had given attention to the organs of digestion, ordered a change of diet (or fasting) cleansed the whole course of the bowels, by full warm water injections, allaying the local irritation. Contrary to a former notion, I should order *fruits*, of the blandest character, as the perfectly ripe fresh peach, or, better and safer still, the clear *juices* of good fruits, during the stage in which there is an appetite, as such juices do not demand digestion, allowing a needed rest to the organs of digestion, a very im-

portant consideration.

Following this treatment, I should order "Mellin's Food," which is sufficiently nutritious, after the return of a *good* appetite, yet very easy of digestion. From a long acquaintance with this excellent article, I speak with confidence, believing that a large per cent. of those now lost might be saved, with its consistent use.

TRICHINÆ. (Three Coil.)

B. ACHELOR.

Trichinæ was first observed by Prof. Owens, in 1834, but was not generally accepted at the time, as the correct theory of Trichinosis. The medical fraternity had always asserted that an incipient state of decomposition, in the sausage eaten, was the cause of the disease. It was known as sausage fever. An outbreak of the disease in Germany, in 1860 and 61, called attention anew to the subject and Owen's theory was by common consent pronounced correct.

How we may prevent Trichinæ in pork becomes a very important subject. Trichinæ is one of the very numerous forms of animal life known under the comprehensive name of animalculæ.

In nature there is both evolution and involution, all animalculæ are degenerate species of larger insects, they are not male and female, but multiply by simple disintegration, that is after the first revolution or remove from the parent insect. Trichinæ is descended from the muscle parasite and both are found in nearly ever species of animal. The presence or absence of Trichinæ makes the difference between Typhus fever and the plague. Typhus fever in the human family, Rinderpest in cattle, hog cholera, chicken cholera, dog distemper, the great horse disease of the tropics; and a similar disease in nearly every species of animal are all caused by the muscle parasite. The muscle parasite is the larvæ

of a small insect in the order Thysanoura.

The insect lays the egg in the nostril, and it soon hatches, from there the young larvæ go direct to the lungs and there enter the circulation, which carries them to the terminus of the arterial system, where they remain in a quiescent state for a period of about one hundred days, when they again, resume their march with the circulation; they cut and force their way through the capillaries into the veins, follow the circulation back into the lungs, are expelled in a copious flow of mucus, fall to the ground, feed on the mucus a short time, go into the ground and comes out again the perfect insect. When they force their way through the capillaries they make a wound, this wound fills with blood that ceases to circulate, becomes dead blood, changes into septic acid which causes septicemia. If there is *Trichinæ* in the animal or younger colonies of the muscle parasite, the fever heat of the animal kills them and the dead larvæ communicate putrescence to the blood.

Just so long as we have hog cholera, chicken cholera, or Rinderpest in cattle, we will not only have *Trichinæ* in pork but it will be in our chicken and beef. Rinderpest is now spreading over the west and it will soon be as dangerous to eat dry beef as raw pork sausage.

ULCERS.

L. H. WASHINGTON, M. D.

Iodine caustic, prepared by dissolving 1 drachm of iodine in 2 drachms of glycerine, is used in lupus. Apply every other day, and cover the parts with gutta percha. This treatment is continued for several weeks.

A solution of half an ounce of the French chloride of soda in a quart of water is an excellent application in old ulcers.

The common red lotion of hospitals, so useful for strumous and often ulcers, is composed as follows: Sulphate

of Zinc, 16 grains; Spirits of Rosemary; compound Tincture of Lavender, each, 2 drachms; Water 8 ounces. Mix.

Mild Zinc Ointment.—Many years ago I adopted and furnished to the profession the following formula: Olive oil, 2 ounces; Spermaceti, 2 ounces; White Wax, 9 ounces; White Oxide of Zinc, 4 ounces; Benzoic Acid 2 drachms; Sulphate of Morphia, 2 drachms; Otto of Rose, 20 drops. This should be gently heated and mixed, stirred and then used cold. As a dressing for all forms of open inflamed ulcers, in burns and scalds of every kind there is none equal to this. Dr. R. S. Newton.

As an external application to foul and indolent ulcers, the following is a most excellent remedy:

Chlorate of Potash, 2 drachms; Fluid Extract of Hamamelis, 1 ounce; Distilled water, enough to make 16 ounces. Mix. Use freely to the ulcers 3 or 4 times a day. The improvement in old ulcers, or any sore not disposed to heal, will be marked from its first application. In such cases the constitutional powers are to be built up, and hygienic regulations established. Dr. T. F. Hammond.

An ointment of *sulphate of quinine* (10 grains to 1 ounce) was applied to an ulcer on the leg, of two years standing, and associated with initial heart disease. In two or three days suppuration diminished, then healthy granulations appeared, and the ulcer was rapidly healed. Dr. T. S. Powell.

In obstinate ulcers or old sores in the aged or in those of earlier years but broken in constitution, from 5 to 10 grains of powdered *Hydrastis* taken three times a day, and the ulcers sprinkled with the same, will speedily cause them to assume a healthy and healing aspect. Dr. A. Livezy.

Baptisin is a valuable application for all kinds of ulcers. It may be sprinkled on the surface of the sore, made into an ointment, or in a poultice with elm bark.

Dr. T. M. Rochester, calls attention to the treatment of ulcers, ulcerations and suppurating wounds and sores in general, by the use of a saturated solution of chlorate of potash. He says ; It will be found beneficial in all of these ; but is especially useful in the class of old, unhealthy, indolent ulcers. Suppose, for example, a patient with an old, indolent, ulcer on the leg. In a case of this kind I at once remove all bandages, and direct that they shall not be again applied. The ulcer is then carefully and gently washed with warm water, after which it is ordered to be gently douched five or six times a day, with a solution of chlorate of potash two drachms to a pint of water. This is best done by filling a sponge with the solution, and then slowly pressing it out, holding it within an inch or two of the sore.

After the ulcer has been frequently douched, a thin layer of ointment of oxide of zinc should be spread around the edges. It is then to be completely covered with a piece of oiled lint, kept in place by a bandage applied as loosely as possible. The douching is to be repeated, at first, five or six times daily, the zinc ointment used twice a day. In two or three days the ulcer will begin to assume a healthy appearance, and commence to granulate nicely. When this improvement is noticed, the number of douchings should be decreased—otherwise the granulations will become pale and flabby. As the sore fills up and begins to heal over around the edges, the zinc ointment should be increased so as to cover the new skin ; this serves to protect and strengthen it. It is well to continue its use for a few days after the ulcer has completely skinned over.

Dr. Rochester has treated upwards of a hundred cases, embracing not only ordinary indolent ulcers, but also syphilitic, varicose, and one case of what appeared as carcinomatous in its character ; in all of them there was immediate improvement, and complete healing in from one to six weeks.

SELECTIONS.

CAFFEIN.

As the result of a physiological and therapeutical study of this drug Dr. Leblond, Paris, arrives at the following conclusions :

(a) *In physiological doses.*

1. Caffein is an excitant to the nervous and muscular systems.
2. It decreases the pulse rate, at the same time increasing the force of the heart beat and the blood pressure by vaso motor constriction.
3. It reduces the surface temperature.
4. It has no influence on the formation or excretion of urea.

(b) *In toxic doses.*

1. Caffein increases the motor-excitability of the spinal cord, paralyses the peripheral sensitive nerves and lowers the excitability of the vagus.
2. It causes a sudden lowering of the vascular tension by paralysis of the vaso-motor nerves.
3. In cold-blooded animals the heart beats slower and slower until it stops in systole ; in mammalia it is accelerated toward the end and stops in diastole.
4. It causes a tetanic condition of the muscles.
5. The temperature falls suddenly.
6. It retards nutrition.

(c) *In therapeutic doses.*

1. Caffein is generally borne better than digitalis and when begun in small doses is free from the unpleasant effects of the latter.
2. It regulates the heart, slows its rate and increases its working capacity.
3. It is more or less diuretic.

4. It is not only a substitute for digitalis but in dangerous cases its effects are quicker and more certain.

5. The administration must be commenced with a small dose, not more than three grains, to test the susceptibility of the patient, then increase to eight or ten grains. It is useless to exceed twenty grains.

6. It may be used in all cases of heart disease in which digitalis is indicated, given with or without the latter.

7. In pyrexia caffeine seems to reduce the temperature; at any rate it is very useful in such cases as a heart tonic.

8. It is often very beneficial in albuminuria.

9. Finally it seems to stimulate the muscular walls of the intestine in strangulated hernia. *Lyons Med.*

TREATMENT OF SEBACEOUS CYSTS BY INJECTION OF ETHER.

In the *Bull. Gen. de Ther.* M. Lermoyez, interne at the Hospital Saint-Louis, Paris, describes M. Vidal's method of treating sebaceous cysts by means of injections of ether.

Using a Pravaz' syringe, and inserting the point into the largest of the apertures that come into view when the tumor is made tense by pressure, from five to ten drops of ether are injected into the sac, the quantity to be varied according to the size of the tumor. This causes no pain beyond the slight discomfort due to the distention of the sac, and it is to be repeated every second day until signs of inflammation make their appearance. Then a puncture is to be made at the base of the tumor, and a small amount of pus will escape. This is followed by the sebaceous matter, broken down into a vermicelli-like mass, together with shreds of membrane, the remains of the cyst-wall. The tumor is then found to have disappeared, leaving in its place nothing but a slight and transient thickening of the subcutaneous connective tissue covered by perfectly sound skin. The process

of cure usually takes no longer than from ten to twenty days, and never causes any fever, or even headache. M. Vidal has employed the method in the cases of several patients who occupied beds in a ward where there were erysipelas patients, but in no instance did infection take place. It is considered desirable to move the point of the syringe about somewhat after it has entered the tumor, and before the ether is injected, in order to break up the sebaceous mass and irritate the lining membrane of the cyst. The ether should be injected gradually, and injection should be stopped as soon as the patient feels a sense of distention. There is no occasion for the patient to give up his usual course of life during the cure. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*

SEPARATION OF THE SYMPHYSIS PUBIS.

This accident, writes J. S. Hayes, M. D., occurred in a sixteen-year-old girl, who was thrown from her horse whilst riding astride on a man's saddle, and dragged some distance.

When seen, a little over six weeks after the accident, she was found to be suffering from bed-sores on the back and buttocks, with a sinus in the left groin passing close to the labium. There was a copious, thick, and very fetid discharge from the vagina—gritty when rubbed between the fingers. There existed a separation of the pubic symphysis of one and a half inches. On introducing the finger into the vagina the roughened edges of the pubic articulation, denuded of cartilage, could be easily made out. The finger in the vagina could be plainly felt by the finger of the other hand, placed on the mons veneris, nothing but skin intervening between the two. The orifice of the urethra was dilated and in an altered position. Six months after the accident the finger, introduced into the vagina, encountered firm bands of tendinous substance, and uniting the pelvic

articulation; part of the edges of the pubes could still be felt, but smooth and covered by membrane. When first allowed to walk the girl felt "loose," and a feeling as though she was falling asunder. This only exists in a very slight degree later, and is quite counteracted by a firm band round the hips. Incontinence of urine from the first, and cessation of the menses. *Aus. Med. Gaz.*

CASTRATION IN THE FEMALE.

Tauffer is very favorably disposed to this operation. After having reported twelve cases, he concludes:

1. With necessary precautions this operation is not very dangerous: the mortality being only ten per cent.

2. It should be done under the spray; the abdomen should be closed; drainage is only exceptionally necessary.

3. The fact that the woman is near the menopause is no contraindication, for we cannot positively say when the menses will cease.

4. It is impossible to give any rule for operating, such as Hegar's, that the ovaries should be accessible to palpation.

5. Double ovariectomy should be performed, especially when a single ovary is diseased, except in the rare cases where one of the organs must be preserved.

6. The Fallopian tubes should be removed if they are diseased in any way.

7. Hystero-epilepsy is curable by castration; and the group of symptoms known as hysteria is often attributable to ovarian disease.

8. The question as to the effect of the ligature of the large supplying vessels on uterine fibromyomata needs further consideration.

9. As to prognosis, it is probable that the menopause will not be delayed after the operation except in the cases in

which inflammation has involved the neighboring organs. These inflammations retard the menopause.

10. It is desirable that the cases should be classified according to the plan suggested by Hegar. *Ann. de Gynec.*

BITES OF SERPENTS AND INSECTS.

Dr. E. INGALS, Chicago, writes:—In the article on the Medical and Surgical Practice of the Aborigines of America, contributed by F. Andros, M. D., and published in your issue of Aug. 4, it is stated that some tribes apply the bruised wild onion for the stings of bees and wasps. I am not aware that any similar practice has been recommended in literature of our profession, though the juice of the common onion is an excellent application for this purpose. It should be thoroughly applied to the wound immediately after the sting has been received. It acts as a very perfect antidote to the poison, prevents swelling and speedily relieves the pain. No treatment for the bite of the rattlesnake could be better than the Indian practice of sucking the wound; and this involves no danger to the operator, for the venom is innocuous when taken into the stomach. The Indians probably acted wisely in omitting to use internal remedies, for it is not likely that the poison can be neutralized by antidotes administered through the digestive system. Brainard demonstrated the antidotal powers of iodine when mixed with the venom of serpents, but he injected the antidote, with a hypodermic syringe, among the tissues where the poison had been received. The local effects of the poison of the prairie rattlesnake, or massasauga, seem to me to be in excess of the constitutional one. I have seen a bite on the finger cause great swelling to the entire arm, attended with a discoloration that suggested gangrene, and yet it did not produce sufficient constitutional effects to cause apprehension. In one case, I gave great relief to a patient by

a free incision into the parts where the poison was received, though two hours had elapsed after the injury before I saw the case. The bite was on the foot, and a bandage had been placed tightly around the limb just below the knee immediately after it was received. The patient suffered great pain in the extremity, but this was immediately relieved by the out-flowing blood, and little constitutional disturbance followed. In the early settlement of the prairies of Illinois, to be bitten by a massasauga was not an uncommon accident, but I never knew such a case to terminate fatally. Methods of treatment that have been approved by the experience of unlettered people, should not be held as entirely beneath the notice of the profession, for in their blind experiments they may sometimes hit on what is valuable for the relief of the sick. *Jour. Amer. Med. Ass'n.*

CHAUFFAGE OF THE GENITAL ORGANS IN VENEREAL DISEASE.

Following in the line of CHAUVEAU's experiments in weakening virus by heat, Dr. Aubert suggests the virus deposited upon the skin or in the tissues may be modified by raising the temperature of the part to 108 or 109 degrees. He remarks upon the cure of paronychia sometimes obtained by immersing the finger in hot water, and suggests that we might avert by this means the consequences of snake-bite, dissection wounds, or a suspicious coitus. M. Aubert has made few experiments in this direction with chancoidal pus. He exposed a part of this pus for twelve hours to a temperature of about 109 degrees, while the rest was preserved at the ordinary temperature. Inoculations with the warmed pus were without result, but a chanchoid followed the introduction of the other. He therefore concluded that chauffage destroyed, or at least rendered innocuous the chancoidal virus. The author has as yet made no experi-

ments with the virus of syphilis or gonorrhœa. He suggests that the high temperature is the explanation of the subsidence of syphilitic manifestations during the course of typhoid fever or other febrile diseases. He further asks if the fact that chancroid is not developed in the interior of the body and never passes beyond the superficial lymphatic glands may not be explained by the destruction of the virus by the heat of the deeper tissues. *Jour. de Med. de Paris.*

GASTRIC ULCER.—BUTTERMILK.—A correspondent of the *Med. and Surg. Rep.* gives an account of a severe hemorrhage occurring in his own person and produced by gastric ulcer. Feeling sick at the stomach one morning, he vomited a pint of arterial blood which was followed in a few minutes by two quarts more. Different astringents were given, some hypodermically; ice was eaten, and the chest packed in ice, but the hemorrhage continued until, as several of the doctors expressed it, he had vomited two gallons (?) of blood. Unconsciousness followed. A large dose of quinine (sixty grains) was given, was immediately thrown up with some blood, but after this the hemorrhage stopped. He remained in a semiconscious condition for three days, and then as he rallied had craving for sour food. In three weeks he could walk about with difficulty, but suffered from loss of appetite, and a constant sinking and sick feeling in the stomach. After several months the desire for acid food continuing, he drank some sour wine which agreed with his stomach very well, but he found buttermilk agreed with him better, and he still continues its use, without any distaste for it. He now weighs ten pounds more than ever before. *Med. Rev.*

READY TEST FOR ATMOSPHERIC PURITY.—There is on exhibition at the hygienic exhibition at Berlin a ready means of testing the atmosphere of rooms, mines, etc., for presence

of carbonic acid gas. It consists of an instrument comprising a rubber ball, into which is inserted a small glass neck, and a common reaction-glass filled with lime-water. The ball is filled by alternate compression and inflations, with the air of the apartment, which is then discharged into the lime-water. The quantity of carbonic acid can only be roughly estimated by the abundance of carbonate of lime deposit. It is necessary to discharge the ball twenty or thirty times when the air is good, to cause a cloudiness. The degrees of impurity of the suspected air is consequently estimated by the number of times it is necessary to discharge this ball containing it into the lime-water, before the latter becomes cloudy. This is, of course, somewhat indefinite although it answers all practical purposes. *Med. Age.*

INTERMITTENT FEVER TREATED WITH ELECTRICITY.—Electricity has been used by FRANK, BORGINI, ALDINI and others; in these latter times by Bossi, of Rome; by Vizioli, of Naples; by Shipulski, Krasnogladow, Deparquet, etc. Prof., DeRenzi, of Genoa, has also largely experimented with it, and has found that in the majority of cases, the fever is stopped, and frequently more promptly than with quinine. In nine cases, the author has had five complete cures, two bettering, and two with no success. They were treated with the continued and the faradic current; the first obtained with 9 to 62 elements, and applied five to fifteen minutes along the spinal cord. The Faradaic current has been more efficient than the galvanic. These experiments have confirmed the possibility of conquering intermittent fever with electricity; but so far, it has been impossible to ascertain why in some cases a rapid and complete cure is obtained, and in others an incomplete one, and what are the best means of application of electricity, and when it ought to be preferred to quinine. *Annals Uni.*

TREATMENT OF THE DESQUAMATIVE STAGE OF SCARLET FE-

VER.—In his report, at a recent meeting of the Axbridge Board of Guardians, Mr. G. Smith, medical officer of the work-house, speaks favorably of the treatment adopted by him in the desquamative stage of scarlet fever occurring among the inmates of the work-house, viz.: sponging the body twice daily with oatmeal scalded (not boiled), in the proportion of one ounce of oatmeal by weight to one pint of boiling water, the resulting mixture being used tepid. By this means the risk of spreading the disease is diminished, the skin is protected from the action of the air, and the risk of dropsy is lessened. *Lancet*.

WOUNDS OF THE THORACIC DUCT.—A case of wound of the thoracic duct is reported by Boegehold (of Berlin). He had helped his chief, Wilms, at an operation for a large cancerous tumor of the left supra-clavicular region. During the operation he had to dissect down toward the junction of the jugular and subclavian veins. While scraping out the diseased tissue with a sharp spoon, he was astonished at a stream of milky fluid as large as a small straw being poured out over the operation field. It was checked by a tampon of salicylic cotton, after which the wound healed without reaction, while the general condition of the patient seemed in no way disturbed, and he lived for six months. No autopsy could be secured. There was not the slightest doubt as to the injury. The extreme rarity of this accident led Boegehold to study its literature. He was able to find but one authentic case, related by Bonet in his work on practical anatomy published in 1700. The patient was wounded in the breast by a bullet, and for several months a milky fluid escaped in considerable quantity from the bullet-wound, while death finally was caused by inanition and paralysis. *Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.*

HYDROPHOBIA — HOANG-NAN.—Gingeol has recently made

a communication to the Academie de Medicine of Paris on this subject, with the following conclusions: 1. There is reason to believe that clinical experience will verify the opinion as to the good effects of hoang-nan in the treatment of hydrophobia. 2. The oriental practice, which consists in administering the drug per orem, should be rejected on account of the dysphagia and the eventual vomiting. 3. The drug can be better administered by the subcutaneous injection of an aqueous solution—1 to 10—of the alcoholic extract on an alcoholic acetous preparation, every m,xv of which represent probably the active principle of three of the pills recommended and given by Tong-King. 4. The maximum dose of the preparation cannot be formally indicated, but must depend upon the indications. *L'indipendente—Med. News.*

RATTLESNAKE POISON IN TETANUS.—A. O. Ameden, M. D., reports a case of traumatic tetanus cured by the hypodermic injection of rattlesnake poison. The tip of the hypodermic needle was dipped into some "crotaline" and the needle inserted under the skin in the dorsal region. The tetanic spasms and rigidity rapidly lessened and entirely ceased in ten hours. The patient then slept quietly for six hours. Thirty hours after the insertion of the poison, rigidity and slight spasms recurred, and a second injection gave rise to alarming prostration and other symptoms of rattlesnake poisoning but the man recovered, and was troubled no more with tetanus. *Med. News.* (Remedy worse than the disease. Ed.)

ATROPINE IN MENINGITIS.—A writer recommends the use of atropine in the ordinary strength of two gr's, to the ounce, two drops in each eye night and morning. It relieves the intense photophobia, quiets the restlessness, and has a soothing effect on the patient generally. It certainly seems worthy of trial in such cases. *At. Jour. Med.*

SYMPTOM OF PREGNANCY—VAGINAL PULSE.—Prof. Osterloh, in a lecture before the Societat fur Natur-und Heilkunde in Dresden, stated that the earliest, never failing symptom of pregnancy is the *vaginal pulse*. It is found to the right, left, and in the middle of the cervix. In healthy non-pregnant women, it can only be felt when in a state of orgasm, but then all other symptoms of pregnancy are wanting. The lecturer never found the vaginal pulse wanting in pregnancy. Dr. Greuser confirmed the statement, as being the result of his own experience.

RULES IN TREATING CHILDREN.—One of the watchwords in treating children is elimination. Don't lock up the secretions. Give nature, that grand old mother, a chance. Very rarely should opium, or any of its preparations or derivatives, be used in the treatment of children. He who abides the nearest to this rule will always have the best success in treating them. Look after them closely. Stand by the small and frequently repeated dose of tasteless medicines. Never forget that a sick child is always dangerously sick. *Med. Br.*

TREATMENT OF IRREDUCIBLE LUXATIONS.—In an interesting article on this subject. Rosenmeyer states that in most cases of irreducible luxation of the shoulder a high degree of usefulness may be restored to the joint by the constant and prolonged use of passive movements, massage, electricity, and warm baths; but when the mobility of the false joint is very slight, when great pain is caused by pressure on the nerve, or when the muscles are commencing to atrophy, arthrotomy is to be recommended. If the dislocation is of very old standing, and extensive changes have taken place in the joint-socket, then resection of the head of the humerus should be performed. In the case of the elbow-joint, the results obtainable by passive movements, subcu-

taneous section of muscles, tendons, adhesions, etc., are far inferior to those which follow the resection of the joint. *Cent. fur Chir.*

REMARKABLE FECUNDITY.—Dr. F. P. Atkinson writes to the *Brit. Med. Jour.* as follows: "I have just come across a somewhat remarkable well authenticated instance of fecundity. The lady, who was of good position, married at seventeen years of age, and died at sixty-four. She had thirty-nine children (all by the same husband, whom she survived) thirty-two daughters and seven sons, and they were all single births except two, which were twins. An interesting point is that all the children lived to attain their majority."

M. PERUSSON, a chemist at Limoges, furnishes fresh evidence of the danger of using glazed earthenware vessels, inasmuch as the glaze frequently contains lead oxide, which becomes soluble in the presence of acids. M. Perusson cites the following instance: One hundred grammes of milk was left to ferment in a glazed receptacle, and twenty-two centigrammes of lead sulphate was removed from it. When the glaze becomes rugged, the interstices are filled with metallic and fermenting substances; thus the danger is increased. Such utensils should either not be used, or else submitted to the influence of the direct contact of flame, or, in other words, singed. This is the only method to render them harmless. *Brit. Med. Jour.*

THE SWEATS OF PHTHISIS.—Dr. Landouzy employs a powder of ten parts by weight of salicylic acid to ninety of talc or starch. Those parts of the body which are habitually the most frequent seats of the sweating are powdered twice a day. Almost always it gives temporary relief; and

sometimes the amelioration persists for some days after the application has been discontinued. *Jour. de Ther.*

A THREE BARRELLED PENIS.—Dr. Luxardo describes a rare anomaly of the penis in a young man under treatment for gonorrhœa. The meatus presented three openings, which corresponded to as many distinct canals. The upper one gave passage exclusively to the seminal fluid, the lower to urine. The middle tube appeared to communicate with the lower one. The gonorrhœa affected only the two inferior ones. *Le U. Med.*

SORE NIPPLES.—Dr. Favre (St Petersburg *Med. Woch.*) is of opinion that there are two varieties of these, fissures and erosions, and believes that the latter are to a large extent due to tight fitting dresses and pressure by corsets. He advises that the nipples be sprinkled with bismuth, dry, or that this be made into an ointment in the proportion of one of bismuth to two of vaseline. This procedure has often resulted in a cure within twenty-four hours. *Gaillard's Med. Jour.*

GARFIELD MEMMORIAL HOSPITAL.—The erection of the new Garfield Memmorial Hospital in Washington began last week. On the grounds recently purchased by the Hospital Association at the head of Tenth street, there is already a brick dwelling house commanding a fine view of the city. This house is two stories high, and has ample rooms, and will be used as the dwelling of the officers and attendants at the hospital. The ground cost \$32,500. *Med. News.*

NASAL CATARRH.—Cubebs is the remedy most relied on in the throat room, for constitutional impression in the ordinary form of the complaint. Fifteen or more drops of the oleoresin, on sugar after meals; or a few grains of the

recently prepared powder, with two or three grains of the salicylate of cinchonida, in pill or capsule, are the forms usually pre-scribed. Cleanliness, by douche or spray, is essential in giving the parts a chance to get well, which they will often do by cleanliness alone, without any topical application. *Polyclin.*

THE eminent sanitarians constituting the Cincinnati Board of Health, have parcelled out the offices and set the machinery in motion. We are a trifle curious to see some of the reports of the office. The Board is composed of five saloonists, one quack doctor and the Mayor. The former attend to the spiritual sanitation of the city, the medical member's especialty as advertised in the restoration of lost virginity, and the Mayor as a glue manufacturer knows something of vile odors and the necessary something that will hold this unique body together. The medical profession has nothing particular to complain of, in fact should be a little exultant over the situation. Our stomachs are not dyspeptic nor rebellious. *Cin. Lan. and Clin.*

ANOTHER USE OF CARBOLIC ACID.—Some people suffer the most pain and annoyance from ingrowing toe-nails. If the flesh has fully embedded the edges of the nail, and the tissue has become hypertrophied about it, cutting and paring seems but to aggravate the matter. When this is the case drop a very little pure carbolic acid along the borders of the inflamed tissue, and let it soak down beneath the nail. The pain will cease as if by magic, and the irritated flesh will soon make a healthy slough. If now the nail be scraped or filed very thin in the centre only, and from that back to to its root, carefully leaving the edges alone, the growth will be directed towards the middle and a complete cure will result. *Inde. Prac.*

BOWDITCH'S FORMULA FOR IRREGULAR HEART.—In a discussion upon heart disease before the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, Prof. Bowditch said that he had found the following formula of great service in relieving even the most serious cardiac affections. He had used it for the last twenty-five years.

R Pulv. digitalis, gr. x;
 Pulv. colchici sem., gr. xx;
 Sodii bicarbonatis, gr. xxx;
 M. Et div. in pil. No. xx.

These are to be taken three or four times daily at first; subsequently to be reduced until only one is taken at bedtime; the treatment to be continued for three to nine months.
Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.

HYDRASTIS IN GONORRHOEA.—Dr. A. W. Bixbey reports several cases of gonorrhœa treated chiefly by hydrastis. One of the injections suggested is:

R Hydrastis sulphatis, gr. x;
 Glycerinæ, ʒ i;
 Aquæ destillat., ʒ iij.
 M. Use by injection every three hours. *South. Clin.*

TREATMENT OF CHORDE BY SULPATE OF QUININE.—Dr. J. B. Johnson writes: Observing that it occurred about the same hour every night, I determined to try the anti-periodic effect of quinine in his case; and on the morning of the fourth night of his chordee, I prescribed:

R Sulph. quinine, grs. xv;
 Syrup, q. s.
 M. S. In xij. pills divide.

Take three pills ever three hours during the day up to bedtime, and repeat them each day, commencing immediately after breakfast.

The next morning he reported a somewhat better night,

and after the third night his chordee disappeared, and he did not have a return of it during the progress of the cure of his gonorrhœa. *Med. and Surg. Rep.*

KEYSTONE FORMULARY.

ASTHMA.

For use during all paroxysms.

| | | |
|---|------------------------|-------|
| R | Flu. ext. lobelia fol. | 3 ij; |
| | Flu. ext. draconitum, | 3 ij; |
| | Flu. ext. gelsiminum, | 3 i; |
| | Lemon juice, | 3 ij; |
| | Syr. tolu, | 3 ij. |

M. S. Teaspoonful every fifteen minutes till nauseated, which maintain until relieved.

For continuous use till cured.

| | | |
|---|--------------------------|---------|
| R | Flu. ext. grindelia rob. | 3 i; |
| | Flu. ext. stillingia co. | 3 i; |
| | Flu. ext. lygusticum, | 3 ij; |
| | Pot. iodidi, | 3 i; |
| | Ammo. Brom. | 3 ij; |
| | Syr. simpl. | 3 viij; |
| | Alcohol dil. | 3 jv. |

M. Sig. One tablespoonful three times a day.

With proper attention to diet, and correct habits the above will be found most useful, if sufficiently long continued—from one to three months.—

If the iodide is not well borne begin with smaller doses.

ACUTE INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

| | | |
|---|-----------------------|---------|
| R | Flu. ext. manaca, | 3 j; |
| | Salicylate of sodium, | 3 ij; |
| | Tinct. digitalis, | 3 j; |
| | Aqua font. | 3 ijss. |

M. Sig. Teaspoonful in wine glass water every four hours.

ALSO

| | | |
|---|---------------|-----------|
| R | Quinia sluph. | grs. xxx; |
| | Soda bicarb. | 3 i; |
| | Podophyllin, | grs. i. |

Trit. and mix. thoroughly and make twelve powders.

Sig. One every four hours alternated with above.

GOUTY RHEUMATISM.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| R Pot. nit. pul. | 3 ij; |
| Vin. colch. sem. | 3ss; |
| Spts. ether. nit. | 3 j; |
| Aqua font. | 3 vjss. |

Mix. Sig. One tablespoonful every four hours until free action of the bowels is had, when reduce the dose to a teaspoonful and continue until all is taken.

THEN

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| R Pot. iodidi, | 3 ij; |
| Flu Ext. Phytolacca, | 3 ij; |
| Aqua font. to make, | 3 viij. |

Mix. Sig. Tablespoonful three times a day.

CHOREA.

| | |
|------------------------|----------|
| R Flu. ext. cimicifuga | 3 iij; |
| Zinci Bromidi | grs. xx; |
| Syr. simpl. | 3 jv. |

Mix. Sig. Teaspoonful three times a day.

PHTHISIS PULMONALIS.

| | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| R Flu. ext. cannabis ind. | 3 iij; |
| Acid phos. dil. | 3 ij; |
| Acid hydrocyanic | gtts. x; |
| Syr. simpl. & glycerine aa | 3 ijss. |

Mix. Sig. Teaspoonful every six hours to be alternated with teaspoonful doses of cod liver oil in a little whisky. A goblet of new milk fresh from the cow should be taken evening and morning.

If the cod liver oil is not well borne by the stomach, give in its place malto-verbine. The above with a liberal diet of nitrogenous food will prolong life and add to the comfort of the patient in most cases.

LOCAL APPLICATION IN ACUTE ARTICULAR RHEUMATISM.

| | |
|----------------|---------|
| R Iodoform | 3 ij; |
| Ol. gaultheria | gtts x; |
| Cosmoline | 3 iij. |

Mix and rub well together.

Sig. Apply to the painful joints twice a day, rubbing gently with the bare hand five or ten minutes at each inunction.

LOCAL APPLICATION FOR HÆMORRHOIDS.

| | | | | |
|---|----------------------|-------|-------|----------|
| R | Opil pul. | ..... | ..... | grs. v ; |
| | Aloes pul. | ..... | ..... | grs. v ; |
| | Flu. ext. hammamelis | ..... | ..... | 3 i ; |
| | Cosmoline | ..... | ..... | 3 i. |

Mix. Sig. Sponge off with warm water and apply after each defecation.

REMONSTRANCE OF AN ASYLUM SUPERINTENDENT.

On the suggestion of a doctor that those who associate with the insane transmit the disorder to their offspring.

Dear Doctor, I beg you—I pray you—don't tell us
 That you really believe in an insane bacillus!
 That in mingling with patients we're breathing an air
 Full of germs of mad phrenzy and hopeless despair;
 That, although our own minds may seem perfectly sane,
 Parasitical growths will forever remain
 In our system, infecting the blood and the brain;
 So that, if, by good luck, we ourselves don't go mad,
 The child will inherit the germs of its dad!
 Already, in truth, are our troubles enough.
 Without being told this nonsensical stuff;
 In peril from blows, in peril from flurry,
 In peril from fire, in peril from worry,
 In peril from Lunacy Board and Committee;
 Are these not sufficient, dear sir, in all pity?
 Forbear then to talk, I beseech you, until I
 Have time to examine these wretched bacilli.
 But if you insist on such growths diabolic,
 Pray send me a bottle of mental carbolic.

—*The Amer. Hom.*

NEW INVENTIONS.

A NEW DILATING BULBOUS URETHROTOME AND URETHROMETRE COMBINED.

*For Locating, Measuring, Dilating and Incising, During
Withdrawal.*

W. B. ROGERS, M. D.

A few moments study of the accompanying drawings which have been carefully executed by the artist of Tiemann & Co., will sustain the claims enumerated for the instrument.

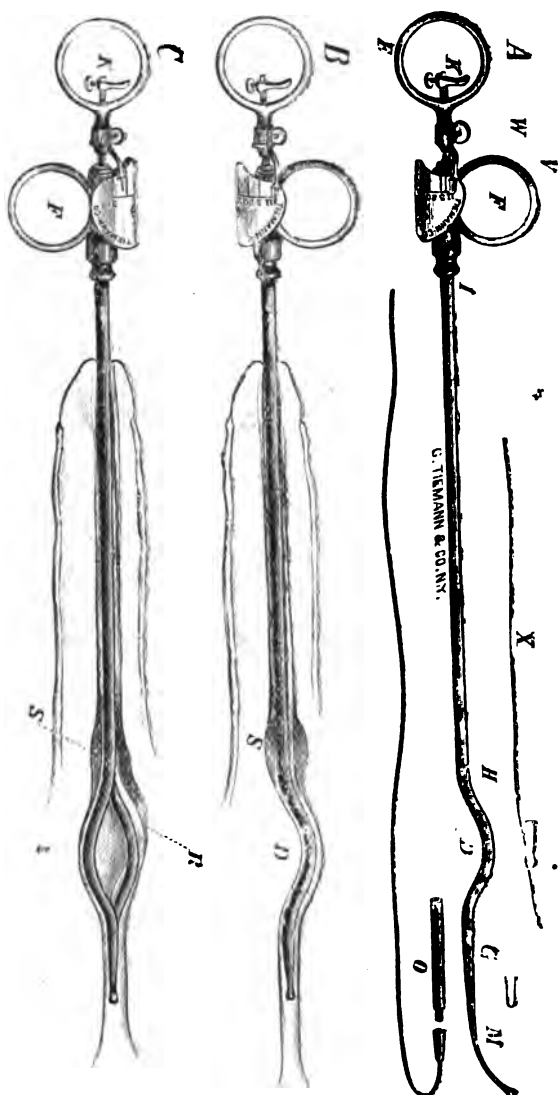
Fig. A. shows the instrument with its points and guides.

Fig. B shows its passage along the urethra to the bladder.

Fig. C shows it during withdrawal, the bulb which was formed in the bladder, detects the stricture at S, while R is the blade for incising the stricture.

Returning to A, the instrument will be seen to consist of a shaft I H, a curve H D G, and a curved point M. This point M may be unscrewed just in advance of G and replaced by the straight point O, to which is attached the soft catgut guide; or, the point M may be replaced by the short point, tunneled for the whalebone guide X—after Gouley. The shaft I H is seven inches long, cylindrical, with a uniform diameter equaling that of No. 4 English scale, while the curve gradually diminishes in diameter to the size of No. 3. The point O tapers to the filiform guide. Thus we form an instrument which can be safely pressed to the bladder, through any stricture whose opening can be passed by the guide.

The shaft I H consists of two cylinders, a *solid* one with ring handle E, inclosed by *hollow* one with ring handle F. Along the curve the two cylinders become *solid half* cylinders, with their flat surfaces opposed, thus forming a solid



whole cylinder. At G, the hollow cylinder of the shaft receives the solid one. The instrument having been passed well into the bladder, by means of the ring handle F the hollow cylinder of the shaft is rotated, causing a separation

of the two hollow cylinders of the curve, thus forming (in the bladder) a *skeleton bulb* of any desirable diameter up to that of the full size male urethra. The diameter of the bulb at any stage of its formation can be seen as the arrow point plays over the metre plate opposite ring handle F.

It will be seen in fig. C that as the instrument is withdrawn, we approach the stricture at S with the point of a wedge whose base corresponds to the greatest diameter of the bulb. With this wedge we keep the stricture well on the stretch. At R is seen the blade for incising, and whose handle is at K. The blade lies concealed and *sheathed* between the two half cylinders of the curve, and can be made to protrude and cut to the depth of one line or less. This incising may be performed with a *bulb of any size*, and at one razor-like sweep, or by nicking, then dilating, and repeating. The latter is preferable, since by this method we cut only through the depth of the cicatrix when the bulb glides on. That it does incise the healthy (?) urethra both behind and in front of the stricture, may be urged as an objection, which, however, is more theoretical than real, since longitudinal incisions are not followed by contraction of the canal.

During the introduction of the ordinary steel sound, the point is liable to be arrested by folds of the membrane lining the canal, or by spasm of the "cut-off" muscle, hence the skilled surgeon, to detect a stricture of a large calibre, relies on the grasping or "biting" during withdrawal; but to the hand unfamiliar to this "biting," a stricture may escape detection, and the period at which it is most amenable to treatment be allowed to pass. With this instrument, and the bulb formed in the bladder, the merest novice in urethral surgery can hardly fail to detect the slightest degree of constriction.

It is not claimed that a *cure* must necessarily follow *simple incision* with this urethrotome, but it is claimed that the instrument can be safely passed through any urethra admit-

ting the filiform guide ; that it detects and locates the stricture during withdrawal ; that it stretches or dilates steadily while the blade nicks fibre after fibre of the stricture through its entire thickness. That besides being a urethrometre, it can take the place of a series of conical sounds or dilators, and thus be used in the after treatment.

EDITORIAL.

“For the Truth, then, let us battle; And its might shall set us free.”

MAXIMS.

The maxim for Reformers. “The truth *against* the world.” *Ed.*

Routine in practice is never scientific, and is liable to be mischievous. *Hibbard.*

It is as morally impossible to have clear wits and dirty feet ; as pure character, and harbor vile thoughts. *Ed.*

The time will come, when the measure of civilization will be its approach to nature's mandates, instead of artifice, as now. *Ed.*

Any view of God which makes a man intolerant, any view of duty which makes him harsh, any conception of eternity which makes him a coward and hypocrite, is proved by its effects to be erroneous. *The Golden Rule.*

It is easier and more natural for the censorious to “whine” over the ills of life and the prevailing evils of society, than to engage in labors of love, in efforts to improve, the world and to remove or remedy existing defects in our fallen humanity. *Dr. J. H. Hanaford.*

DIURETICS.

In the olden time, cathartics held the highest possible place in the plan of medication. The physician hardly exercised a modicum of common sense in making an analysis of the lesion. Cathartics, first, last and all the time, were given, it mattered not the disease. But this has, to some extent, like all freaks of superficial fancy, become a thing that was. "Why have bowels unless to be physiced?" was the idea continuously acted upon. It has taken us several hundred years to find out that our bowels are of some use in the animal economy, and that it's possible to live without drastic pills. No sooner, however, than we make this discovery, that our minds become impregnated with the idea that the kidneys need physicing. "Your kidneys need pumping," says the hang-on-to-the-old-idea doctor, "and my diuretic pumps any man's water right away." Did it ever occur to you that diabetes—possible albuminuria—might have resulted from a too free use of peppery vegetable diuretics? Did it ever occur to you that the bladder might be at fault—might cause the back-ache, and that diuretics were just the thing you did *not* need, and that Epsom salts were a hundred per cent better? Pray examine more closely and give less useless diuretics.

F. A. E.

EXPERT EVIDENCE.

The medical profession generally is characterized by such a very common and almost universal lack of practical, or common every day business, capacity and judgement, as to have become proverbial and not without chagrin to those more like adepts or proficient members of the profession.

This lamentable fact is constantly increasing; the profession itself seeing and admitting the facts, but powerless to change the causes that force the dilemma.

We assert, fearless of successful contradiction, that it is all due to the want of underlying rational foundation for the dominant branch of the professional body.

That is to say, amidst the revolutions that have characterized our earnest and solicitous desires for the weal of mankind, and the prospective emoluments which might be attainable, selfish motives have so often gained the ascendancy and under the constraining influences of systematizing, the high order required in medical talent, has been allowed to stray into realms of selfish speculations and temporarily pressing into service the gullable, it has come to the present culmination.

Both *apriori* deduction and experience proves such to be the case, and the normal horoscope prognosticates similar consequences to organizations, ever and in proportion to their demand and supply of the higher functions of rationality.

Hence, reformations have ever been but a series of revolutions and antagonisms.

A truly great and general diffusion of the useful has not hitherto been attempted since the days of Hypocrates perhaps.

This status of affairs medical, brought about a curtailed system of instructions, replete with assumption, domineering and of assumed prerogatives, only to be excelled by the natural limits of superlative tendencies.

Apropos to this comes the now notable and to be regretted state of which these lines complain, and which constitutes the chief mortification to that portion of the medical devotees who would sincerely lift the clouds that hover over and bedim the normal view of the remedial arena.

Abiding the transitions so imminent and, so ominously forboding none can avoid the common want of better understanding of the real relations of medicine and state, or medical jurisprudence so termed, and especially of that exercise of privilege and truly state function, recognized as expert.

Law unlike our assumed medicine (which is very unreal and hence untrue) builds upon stability and in so far as educating and judgement can be controlled is fact, looks by direct instinct as it were, to the most cultured and raised accumulations and observations for guidance in every department wherein justice is invoked, this brings per necessity a real want for the most ripened judgements of educated minds to bear upon many difficult and knotty questions before our courts, which are (or ought to be,) state tribunals.

A witness is one capacitated to give evidence from what he has with his own natural senses come in possession of, but this is of a two-fold character.

a. The physical activities, or that which may have been seen, felt, or heard, and here the common evidence ends.

b. The metaphysical, or logical deductions aimed at, such as are usually looked upon (though greatly in error,) as the results of the former kind of facts. These may be denominated logical deductions or necessary sequences, and such a witness becomes the expert.

These two departments of evidence stand entirely apart from each other and should in nowise be commingled, and we will just add that a good expert is rarely found.

Here a very great lameness of law practice exists, not chargeable to law itself but to common administration as at present conducted, *i. e.* the admission of *beliefs* instead of personal consciousness, knowledge.

Justice would surely be facilitated and error avoided, if the common burden of questions to the experts were, not do you "*believe*" to be true; but what do you *know* to be the fact.

Experts are, or should be profound minds in every calling, (are not limited to medicine) and are expected to be able to consider a hypothetical case, or to hear the direct evidence and then give the direct and necessary deductions.

We here quote some pertinent instructions from E. C. Harwood, M. D., on Experts.

“In general—as a principle—the law only permits witnesses to testify regarding facts coming within their own personal knowledge; yet there are exceptional cases in which it is found expedient to admit as evidence the opinion of the witness, and not what he actually saw or heard, but what he believes to be true, judging from past experience and information.

Under this head is classed the testimony of medical men who, in the language of the law, are known as “experts”—that is, men instructed by experience, and professionally acquainted with the subject-matter of the discussion.

In order that such testimony may be introduced, it must appear that the fact to be proved requires more than the ordinary knowledge which the average man possesses—that is, the fact must be of such a nature that an inexperienced person would be liable to error: and that, in order to form a correct judgement, some preparation and study must have been necessary.

Medical experts are generally entire strangers to the party regarding whom the controversy is instituted, and are only permitted to testify as to the facts already proved by other testimony. They can only say what, in their judgement, would be the result of certain facts submitted to their consideration, and can not give an opinion as to the general merits of the case, nor as to questions with which a jury may be supposed to be equally well acquainted.

A hypothetical case, introducing the circumstances of the particular controversy, is generally put, and they are asked what, in their judgement, would be the condition of a person under such circumstances, or what would be the effect of such treatment. All that is required to entitle one to give evidence as a medical expert is that he has been educated as a physician, and has had some experience in his profession.

One may testify as an expert although he is not engaged in the practice of his profession.

The Court at the trial decides whether a witness offered as an expert has the necessary qualifications, and, if his testimony is admitted, it is for the jury or tribunal to determine the weight due to such testimony in each particular instance.

In almost all cases where a medical expert is called in he is required to pass an opinion upon the professional skill or practice of another professional man. In such cases it is the duty of a witness, in answering questions put to him by counsel, to state his opinion, and the grounds upon which it is based, clearly and distinctly; but he is not bound to be forward in pointing out and suggesting defects, and should not endeavor to lower another practitioner in the opinion of the public. He should conceal nothing which is relevant to the elucidation of the case at issue, but he should volunteer nothing.

Care should be taken in giving testimony to be prepared to answer any question that may be put in regard to anatomy, or which has any bearing on or connection with the case.

Great latitude is allowed counsel on cross-examination, and an expert should be prepared to answer all questions, even though they may seem impertinent, in regard to the length of time he has studied and practiced medicine, his habits, associations, and particular practice and advantages.

These questions are generally asked, and go to show the weight due to the testimony, given by the expert.

A medical man may be called as an expert in any case requiring medical testimony, and, if, upon being personally served with subpoena, his fees in a civil action are paid, he is bound to obey the subpoena.

The fees in civil cases on services of subpoena are fifty cents, and, if out of the city or town, mileage is allowed.

In criminal cases no fees need be paid, though, if the distance is great, the physician is entitled to a small sum for mileage.

There is no provision for the payment of medical men

when called upon to testify as experts. Some compensation should be provided by statute, as it is a great hardship to compel a physician in active practice to leave his business and attend at court, sometimes for days, to his great damage pecuniarily.

If, however, a medical man is employed to examine a case as an expert, and to give his testimony from such examination, if no special agreement is made as to the amount, he may sue for and recover such an amount as his services may be reasonably worth, and this may be done even if the physician has not been called upon to give his evidence after making such examination. In such cases it is always best to have the amount of compensation agreed upon by the parties, as it may be very difficult to prove that the examination made by the physician was worth the amount charged.

“HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD”

It is a golden mandate—“Prove all things, hold fast that which is good.” Not only should it be the watchword of medicine-men, but it would be a suitable inscription to grace the guide boards upon every avenue of life. We fear, however, that it has not been observed, only in part. “Prove all things”—test all new remedies—is the prevailing motto of the average physician, and he pushes his treatment with a dash of bold recklessness, regarding as of little consequence the conservation of vital energy. We have little respect for the doctor who, in the face of serious vital expenditure, neglects a trustworthy remedy and pushes in a new and strange agent simply for the purpose of ascertaining its therapeutic action. In cases of serious lesion, the true physician administers such remedies as he knows are reliable—as he knows have passed successfully through the crucible of old Time—thus “holding fast that which is good;” while in a lesion of little moment, and especially in one of

a rebellious character, he might conscientiously push out into the sea of uncertainty.

The physician that knows what to give in affliction is wise indeed, but he that knows what he ought *not* to give, is much wiser. Too much medicine makes bad matters worse. Too much physicing makes human barometers and populous grave-yards. Too many new remedies make too much experimenting with precious life. So, reader, "hold fast that which is good." Remember Æsop's fable of the dog and the bone. Do not let go of the substance for the shadow you see in the water, but hold fast what you have until you possess yourself of something better. F. A. E.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE, NEXT MEETING.

Let it be remembered that the next meeting of the National Institute will be held at St. Louis, beginning June the 18th. By order of the Pres. W. H. P. Springer, M. D.

Attest Geo. H. Field, B. S., M. D., Sec'ty.

EDITORS.

Voltaire's definition of a physician. One who introduces drugs of which he knows but little, into bodies of which he knows still less. How very applicable, and sadly true.

An English farmer, aged 59, in good health, was stung by a bee on the eye lid. Signs of collapse ensued at once, and the man died in half an hour. *Pop. Sci. News.*

"Heap medicine man"—"Big medicine man he." The British Medical Association has over 10,000 members.

The St. Louis Police are earnestly closing up the Chinese opium smoking dens. When will the entire country unite

in a grand army crusade against tobacco smoking and its permanently debasing tendencies?

Hair Dyes have proven very unhealthy to U. S. Congressmen lately.

“Brain Power” does not grow, *per se*, but will develop with normal nutrition and healthy assimilation, attended by pure culture.

Dr. Wm. Goodell, Phila., prescribes for Pruritus Vulvæ, carbolic acid, one drachm; morphine sulph., ten grains; boracic acid, two drachms; vaseline, two ounces; also, wetting the parts with boiling hot water.

Wm. Anderson M. D., *Lond. Lan.*, claims to have discovered by accident, that santonine, will cure Gonorrhœa and Gleet.

It is reported that *forty per cent* of the total births in Vienna, are illegitimate.

From *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, we learn that probably the oldest book on Obstetrics was written by Woolveridge of Dublin, in 1670 and entitled “Speculum Matricis.” It is feared that the last copy has been lost, unless a reported copy, in the Library of St. Mary’s at Manchester Eng. still exists.

A Dr. Bently of Ky., recommends very highly, the use of Burdock seed in Epilepsy.

Jequirty appears to stand the test of usage in chronic conjunctivitis, and even has earnest sanction in Pannus.

Dr. Grabriel of France, considers vomiting in an attack of diphtheria as a very grave symptom. Statistics collated establish his observations.

Berberina Aquafolium, has the reputation of curing effectually, Seminal emissions.

One drop of tinct Belladonna. before each meal, taken in cold water, is said to overcome and cure most of the obstinate constipations.

Prof. J. Eastman, reports the case of a two-headed monster.

A portugese Dr. cures hydrophobia by rubbing garlic into the wound and giving a decoction to drink, several times a day.

M. Poulet, claims that the microscope reveals the fact that the gastric secretion is hippuric acid combined with potassium, and not lactic or hydro-chloric as heretofore believed.

A decoction of quassia is said to prevent the mosquito from biting and relieve the itching irritation from their bite.

Oil of Pennyroyal is very sure protection.

Dr. A. Samuels, asserts that he has cured a most obstinate ringworm, by the application of a strong faradic current of electricity directly to it. Two applications only being required. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*

Phytolacca is now pronounced to be unexcelled as an anti-fat agent. The American Institute of Medicine, declare its anti-fat properties extend even to the birds that feed upon its berries.

It is now becoming a firmly fixed conclusion, that the use of Tobacco in any way, favors visual troubles as well as other ailments.

Tears of blood, are said to be a verity in some cases. Peculiarity of constitution or Cachexia seems to predispose, and hysteria excites.

Persons who suffer from cramps at night, are said to find speedy and sure relief, by raising the head of their bedsteads, four inches, regularly. A cheap cure, if true.

The *Arch. of Ped.* quotes a writer, who claims that vaccine may take effect and prove protective without evincing the usual external manifestations.

BOOK REVIEWS.

ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANICA. THE GREATEST OF ALL ENCYCLOPEDIAS.

It is the standard work of the present century, written for the use of the reading public of to day. The latest developments of art, science, geography, history and literature, are here fully set forth.

The names of such writers and thinkers as Huxley, Mivart, Carpenter, Turner, Proctor, Lockyer, Max Muller, Van Bunson, Nichol, Blackie, Keith, Johnson and venerables, stamp its utterance with absolute authority.

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The Encyclopædia Britannica, has formerly been a very expensive work, out of reach of the man of moderate means, but this American Reprint reduces its cost nearly one half, thus making it a popular work not only for its excellence, but its cheapness.

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St. Louis Mo.

LEGAL MEDICINE BY CHARLES MEYMOTT TILLY M. B., F. C. S., VOL. III. Wm. Wood & Co. N. Y.

This is the primal volume of Woods Library Series for 1884, and most fittingly introduces this highly to be prized work.

No better author can be had than Tilly on Medical Jurisprudence and surely the immense import and growing interest in the study of this subject renders this appearance most opportune.

The following are the principle contents of this book.

Legitimacy and Paternity; Pregnancy; Abortion; Rape; Indecent exposure; Sodomy; Bestiality; Live birth; Infanticide; Asphyxia; Drowning; Hanging; Strangulation, Suffocation and an exceeding amount of useful, authoritative and legal information.

ON THE PATHOLOGY AND TREATMENT OF GONORRHOEA BY J. L. MILTON. FIFTH EDITION. Wm. Wood & Co., N. Y.

A revise of this work at the present juncture fitly subserves the purpose of the appropriate study of the age.

Following Didey and Sturgis on hereditary syphilis, this treatise will avail much in tendency toward a higher practical utility of study and practice in the venereal.

There is no questioning the high authority of this standard work while its research, probity and carefully recommended treatment and profusely selected means, afford ample room as well as splendid opportunity for the specialist and general practitioner to acquaint himself with the history, diagnosis and cure.

NOTICES

FROM HARTFORD.

We have received from the old Travelers Insurance Company, of Hartford, a copy of the official engraving of the Bartholdi Statue to be placed in New York harbor. It is the only correct picture of that noble gift, and faithfully represents to the eye the enormous statue, completed and in midst of its magnificent surroundings.

Messrs. Reed and Carnrick of New York, send greetings to the medical profession and the following caution.

“Physicians whose standing may not be questioned, and chemists of world wide reputations have advised that parties have been visiting the profession personally, and by means of a system of unreliable experimentation and of specious pleadings, have endeavored to throw discredit upon MALTINE by exalting the high diastatic action of their own preparations.”

They deny the value of the Iodine tests as used by those peripatetic venders—give the powerful authority and tests of Abel B.

Prescott M. D., F. C. S.; B. H. Crittenden; R. Dorsey Coale, Ph. D.; Prof. Atfield, F. R. S., F. I. C., F. C. S., etc., Walter S. Haines, A. M., M. D., J. H. Long, Chs. Harrington, M. D., Jas. Dodge, G. Wheeler, Dr. Stutzer, and J. Milner Fothergill, and many others, whose endorsements place, Reed and Carnricks MALTINE far above doubt, or even questionable value, as being of highest diastatic merit.

Park Davis & Co's. Normal liquid Ergot—is the best preparation we have used, try it and be convinced.

Our readers have missed Parke, Davis & Co's. advertisement from the journal for the passed two or three issues, they are now back in their old accustomed position, with their presentation of summer disease remedies.

It affords us pleasure to welcome our long tried and true friends as well as to cheerfully contribute our own attestation of the value of COTO BARK, which we have used and have not been disappointed in its action. Sorco-peptones. and Chloro-Anodyne must each be good though we have as yet no personal experience of their special virtues, we can speak more clearly when opportunity has afforded us tests. (See 4th. page of cover.)

Ferrous Malate, in Solution. The American Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co. of Phila, have gotten out this new preparation.

A strict pharmaceutical article, founded upon the highest chemical art. It faithfully and scientifically represents the Ferrouginous therapeutic properties of the agent, free from its styptic and other objectionable features.

We note the fact that ELECTRA now closes Vol. I., and May 1st., 1884, opens with the promise of a bright future. The "dawn of brightness," which her name implies is, we hope, no longer the *dawn*. but the steadily increasing effulgence emanating from the gifted pens of many writers. Address Miss J. M. Leyburn,
Louisville Ky.

ST. LOUIS

Medical Journal.

VOL. XI.

MAY, 1884.

No. 5.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Short, Pithy and Practical Articles Solicited.

If thou hast Truth to utter,
Speak it boldly—speak it all.

DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF MILK SICKNESS.

B. ACHELOR.

The malignant form of milk sickness comes on more suddenly than any other disease. Sometimes in thirty minutes after the first sense of sickness the patient is unable to sit up.

Distress at the stomach, and extreme lassitude or loss of strength are the first symptoms.

Vomiting or extreme nausea soon takes place, but the patient is able to bring nothing off of the stomach except some drink recently taken; the bowels remain stubbornly inactive; the urine either stops or is very scant; usually the glands of the throat swell, though not always; the pulse is weak, though not very fast; there is fever, but not very high.

The general feeling of the patient is the pain and distress, which is all located in the stomach.

There is a peculiar odor attending the malignant form of milk sickness, nearly the same in man and all the animals, which is the only infallible means of diagnosing it. When the attack commences it is only a faint odor on the breath. As the disease advances the odor increases, until

the purging and sweating stage of the disease comes on, when it is the most disagreeable and offensive odor that exists.

There are numerous instances of this odor making persons turn sick and vomit.

TREATMENT.

To give the patients something that will make them vomit easy is all that can be done.

Whiskey, honey and sulphur are the only remedies ever found of any benefit, and their effect consists entirely in neutralizing the mucus of the stomach, and causing the glands of the stomach to discharge. Sulphur is very beneficial in the mild type of milk sickness, but I doubt if it benefits the malignant form; it likely does no harm. Give a teaspoonful of honey every five or ten minutes, and an ordinary drink of whiskey, until the patient vomits easy, and gets relief from the constant retching. As long as there is no attempt to vomit, give nothing but some grateful drink.

When the purging stage of the disease comes on, all danger is past, and a very nourishing diet is necessary. The purging stage of the disease is usually about the seventh day, and if it is longer than the eleventh the disease is likely to prove fatal, but persons have lived over the fourteenth. A very small amount of opium given will make the disease prove fatal; cathartic medicines are nearly as bad.

THE MILD TYPE OF MILK SICKNESS

follows immediately after eating the infected meat, milk or butter, while the malignant form seldom appears in less than forty days, and is usually about four months after eating the infected milk or butter.

All the symptoms and phenomena are entirely different in the two different types of the disease. There is none of the peculiar milk sickness odor in the mild type of the

disease ; there is little or none of the disorganization of the cellular tissue of the muscles that gives the disease the name of "tires," or loss of muscular strength.

A peculiar kind of septic acid, that results from the decomposition of a cist composed of cellular tissue that enclosed the venom globule of the milk sick insect, is what the milk sickness poison consists of. The quantity of this septic acid determines the severity of the attack. The severity of the attack in the milk cow depends entirely on the number of encisted venom globules ; the first milk the cow gives after the attack commences is the most malignant, hence there is every degree of severity in both types of the disease, in man and all the animals.

The malignant type of the disease often proves fatal, the mild type seldom or never.

DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF THE MILD TYPE.

In the rural districts where the disease prevails, the physician had better go out and look at the calves, that will settle the question whether or not the family have been eating milk sick milk, a single meal is certain to show on the calf ; and among children and those not inured the milk always makes more or less sickness and distress.

Without knowing the patient has been eating milk sick milk or butter, there is no certain way to distinguish the disease except by the appearance of the eyes.

Eating milk sick milk gives just the same symptoms and phenomena of the diffused venom, as in animals. There is a swelling of the glands around the throat, great irritability of the stomach, and a copious discharge from the entire mucus membrane.

At first there is a copious discharge of both tears and saliva, very soon this discharge becomes so thick and tenacious neither the eyes nor mouth can be cleared without great difficulty. Early the eyes take on a very peculiar appearance, the upper eyelid falls below its proper place,

so does the under eyelid, while the eyes have a peculiar dirty appearance.

Although milk sickness is a fruitful source of sore eyes, when the disease is old and chronic, there is no inflammation in the eyes until after the disease has prevailed at least two or three months. The more violent the attack of the mild form of milk sickness the less is to be feared from it. If the person turn sick soon after eating, and vomit freely, all danger is past, and no treatment is necessary. On the contrary, when milk or butter but slightly infected is eaten, the consequences are likely to be very serious.

TREATMENT.

Whiskey and sulphur are the only things ever found beneficial, and there is no doubt whatever of their beneficial effects.

Honey is the best thing to cleanse the mouth. Take a small quantity of honey in the mouth, and it will cause a copious flow of saliva; spit out this honey and saliva, next rinse the mouth with whiskey. Repeat this operation always before eating, and oftener if necessary, until the secretion of the salivary glands becomes natural, after that it will do no good. The discharges from the bowels always show them to be ulcerated, and it is a tedious, slow, difficult task to get them to heal.

A very nourishing diet is beneficial, and, strangely enough, a person will eat very heartily when entirely unable to labor; this comes from it being a local disease of the lower part of the bowels.

It is not necessary to say how much whiskey, sulphur or honey should be taken; less than a tablespoonful of sulphur is as much as the stomach would chemically dissolve in twenty-four hours; but undissolved sulphur has a tendency to cleanse the ulcers of the bowels.

A speedy cure need never be expected.

When the country was first settled by the white man,

milk sickness was found near Cincinnati on both sides of the Ohio river; it was first found on Licking river, and it is on some of the Licking river ravines to-day. Honey, whiskey and sulphur were the only remedies relied on one hundred years ago, and no new ones have ever been discovered.

COCA - COCALAC.

JAMES EGAN, M. D., RACINE, WIS.

There is a fashion in medicine as there is in other departments of life; and the fashionable remedy of the day is coca. The late Sir Robert Christian in the early part of his life devoted much time and labor to the elucidation of the physiological and therapeutic effects of the plant; and at the close of his career was personally experimenting with it. On making the ascent of "Ben Nevis" he carried a supply in his pocket and used it, enabling him to undergo a fatigue which, at his age, without it would have been impracticable. In this country, Dr. Samuel R. Percy made his experiments, and exhibited in the New York Academy of Medicine a quantity of pure alkaloid, derived from *erythoxylon coca*, and named it "erythoxylin." The late Prof. Johnston, in his popular work on "What We Eat," furnished a full and graphic account of the manner of using it by the natives. It is, however, only within a few years past that it has become a popular remedy with the profession.

Coca leaves are gathered when mature from a bush in South America and carefully dried. They are of a bright green color. The fluid extracts on the market are very variable in medicinal value, owing to being made from old, inert leaves, or which have been improperly prepared. The natives dust some lime on the leaves, and chew them. The remedial properties are not well extracted in infusion; they require strong alcohol for their extraction.

Coca is a powerful nerve stimulant, and enables the system to bear great fatigue. The natives depend upon it as upon food. In hot countries, where a small supply of food is necessary, where life can be supported on the water in which rice has been boiled, this will answer; but in temperate climes, where hydro-carbons are essential for the production of animal heat, a similar result will not obtain.

Cocalac is a combination of extract of coca, made from choice leaves, and the lacto-phosphoids of wheat and oats, thus combining the nerve stimulating influence of the coca and the mineral and nutritive elements of the wheat. It is claimed that this formula is superior, in medical use, to that of the simple coca.

Cocalac can be used remedially in all cases where coca is indicated. It has been praised as a remedy for drunkenness and chronic alcoholism. For the headache and dizziness of chronic meningitis it is of some value. In diseases of the generative organs, as spermatorrhœa and debility in males, and in sterility and dysmenorrhœa in females, it is useful. It is a stimulant to the stomach, but, at the same time, is soothing to the mucus membrane of stomach and bowels. In syphilis it is one of our most valuable agents. Its marked tonic effect upon the heart, nervous system and capillaries, and its power to invigorate the system, to improve nutrition, and sustain life is so great, that, secondary to "iodia," its administration produces results which cannot be obtained from any other agent. In convalescence from exhausting diseases it is a superior tonic. Battle & Co., St. Louis, Mo., are the manufacturers.

PRACTICAL THERAPEUTICS.

L. H. WASHINGTON, M. D.

Vertigo.

This is usually caused by determination of blood to the head, or dyspepsia and constipation. The following pre-

scription of ex-Surg.-Gen. Hammond will relieve it in either case :

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| R Bromide of Sodium | ℥, j; |
| Fluid Extract of Ergot..... | ℥, ij; |
| Saccharated Pepsin..... | ℥, iij; |
| Powdered Willow Charcoal..... | ℥, iij; |
| Water | ℥, ij. |

M. Sig.—A teaspoonful every three or four hours.

Dr. E. H. Sholl says: In plethoric vertigo it has been my custom for years past to use *veratrum viride* freely. Ordering perfect quiet, in the most comfortable position to the sufferer, ten drops of the fluid extract or tincture are given at once. The same or a smaller dose is persistently given every three hours until relief is obtained, which is usually the case as soon as the least characteristic effect of the medicine is produced. It is then cautiously continued, due attention being paid to the secretions.

Bromohydric acid, fifteen drops in a little water every fifteen minutes, will sometimes give quick relief.

Vertigo is often one of the symptoms of hardened ear wax, and will disappear on the removal of the latter. Soak the auditory canal with a warm solution of bicarb. soda, a drachm to the half pint, and then remove the wax by syringing with tepid water.

In those exhausted conditions of the nervous system in females, indicated by headache, vertigo and extreme excitement, the following is valuable :

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| R Bromide of Calcium | ℥, j; |
| Syrup Lactophosphate of Lime | ℥, iv. |

M. Sig.—Teaspoonful in a little water three times a day.

The most common kind of vertigo arises from disordered digestion, and can be referred to the stomach, or functional derangement of the liver, and may occur suddenly, either day or night. In this form of vertigo we never find a loss of consciousness, as we may when it depends on organic brain

lesions. An empty stomach and excitement make it worse, stimulants relieve it, and closing the eyes to shut out all external objects relieves it. In hard drinkers the vertigo may last for days and render them unable to move. This form of vertigo may be effectually relieved by the following treatment: The patient, if a man, must be free from the care and anxiety of business. Upon arising in the morning a cold sponge or plunge bath, with subsequent friction on the surface of the body with a Turkish towel, and friction at night, before retiring, with a Turkish towel. No malt liquor must be indulged in. The diet must be plain, regular and well masticated. A little Vichy, with a very little brandy, may be used as a drink. The patient must retire early, and sleep in a large, cool room. After each meal alkalies must be given to neutralize any formation of acids in the stomach, and to excite a free secretion of the gastric juice; and before each meal a pill of 1-32 grain of strychnine, or strychnia in combination with compound tincture of gentian, may be given, or five drops of tincture of nux vomica. This treatment will prove all that is necessary in most cases.

In the treatment of vertigo from overwork and anxiety, rest and freedom from all care and work is an essential part of treatment. If oxaluria is suspected, the administration of fifteen drops of the dilute nitro-muriatic acid before each meal will generally remove it, and the bromide of ammonium may be advantageously administered. The treatment of vertigo complicated with brain troubles, must be guided by the particular group of symptoms which present themselves in any given case.

The application of the galvanic current of electricity in all forms of vertigo will be found to be of great service, either as central galvanization, or by the application of both poles on each side of the sixth and seventh cervical vertebræ, using from twelve to twenty cells, as the case may be.—*E. C. Mann, M. D.*

Vertigo is a common symptom of torpid liver or biliousness. In such cases use, until the liver is brought into healthy action :

- R. Euonymous Atropurpureous (Wahoo).....3, j;
Whiskey.....qt., j.
M. Sig.—A tablespoonful three or four times a day.

Dr. Alonzo Clark has successfully treated many cases of dyspeptic vertigo by giving five drops of muriatic acid in five tablespoonfuls of water after each meal. Pepsin, ten to fifteen grains, is sometimes added with benefit.

Dizziness is so common a symptom in cardiac affections, and particularly in aortic insufficiency, that when the accident occurs, one thinks rather of a lesion of the heart than of any other malady. Of all brain symptoms caused by masked affections of the heart, dizziness leads to the most deplorable mistakes on the part of both physician and patient. It is not at all rare to find patients who complain of a feeling of weakness, or absence of buoyancy, for which they have some plausible excuse; when the dizziness occurs in the morning, it is laid to the vicinity of the stomach, excess of mental exertion, or, perhaps, physical exertion, or moral emotion. The physician consulted believes willingly in a symptomatic vertigo of cerebral ischæmia in a case presenting the external attributes of anæmia. In a contrary case he suggests congestion, which is extremely rare, as far as the idiopathic symptoms are concerned. The physician, informed of these facts, will most often discover the existence of latent heart disease, and will aim to secure his patient from symptoms as dangerous as unexpected. In such cases, iron, which English physicians frequently unite with digitalis, is absolutely contra-indicated. Iodide of potassium, on the contrary, often gives excellent results. Angina pectoris, which is a frequent complication in these cases, is best treated with hypodermic injections of morphine and chloral for the paroxysms, and bromide of potassium and digitalis in the intervals.—*Prof. Geo. Sea.*

SELECTIONS.

DOCTORS AND DISEASE IN CENTRAL ASIA.

Among the peculiar diseases which prevail in Asia, there are three which are interesting from the limited area they infest, viz. : *rischta*, leprosy and the sartian sickness.

The *rischta*, thus designated by the natives of Turkestan, is a nematoid worm belonging to the family of the filarides. It is peculiar to many places in Turkestan and Bokhara. The cities of Djizak and Karchi abound in it ; it is found elsewhere, but in far fewer numbers. The disease itself is caused by the presence under the skin of a worm which sometimes attains the length of 90 cm. At this point a red tumor forms, from the apex of which emerges a white spot, which is the anterior extremity of the worm. The disease is sometimes accompanied by fever symptoms, pains in the bones, and a general swelling of the parts attacked. The *rischta* buries itself by preference under the skin of the hands, arms or legs. Abandoned to itself, it slowly comes out from its retreat, but takes many weeks, and usually is ruptured, suffering a group of smaller worms to escape in the wound. The disease is then greatly aggravated, for the whole brood of embryos secrete themselves in the surrounding muscles and tissues, where it is very difficult to destroy them.

The only method of radically curing the disease is to destroy the worm as soon as he makes his appearance in the abscess. The native doctors are very skilful in performing this, and rarely fail to effect a cure. The *Tabib* for this purpose takes a needle, and raises the skin around the diseased spot over an area of many centimeters. Then enlarging the wound, he passes his lancet beneath the worm, which he raises, while he catches the free extremity of the *rischta* in the fork of a little stick of wood slit at the top. Pushing from below up with the lancet, and rolling the

worm around the stick, according as he disengages himself, the doctor succeeds in extirpating the parasite in less than two minutes. Sometimes many individuals are lodged together in the same spot.

The *rischta* passes its early life as a cyclops or small crustacean in stagnant water. The second phase of its existence is completed in the human body. The cyclops imbibed in drinking passes into the alimentary canal. Here the reproductive organs of the worm are developed, and fecundation follows. The males die, and the pregnant females, traversing the walls of the digestive tube, follow the blood capillaries, and finally lodge in the subcutaneous tissues.

The *rischta* is the result of sewage contamination. The cities of Turkestan are supplied with water from innumerable canals called *aryks*, which traverse the cities in all directions, and become receptacles and conduits of sewage. This water is never drunk by Europeans unless filtered or boiled, and they consequently suffer less from these loathsome troubles.

The sartian malady, known in a great number of places under a variety of names, consists in the formation of excrescences, generally only one, rarely many in the same place, and appearing ordinarily upon the hands or face. These tubercles secrete a serous liquid, then cover themselves with a white crust, while they increase in size, invading a larger portion of the patient's body. They cause no pain. The disease is cutaneous, not attacking the bones or the mucous membrane. Left to itself it disappears at the end of a period more or less long, leaving, however, deep scars, and sometimes removing the side of a nose, a portion of a cheek, or an end of an ear. It is a frequent occurrence to encounter in the streets mutilated figures. It arises from the contaminated and impure water. It attacks women more readily than men. Fortunately the native doctors are learned in its treatment, and effect cures without causing

disagreeable scars. They employ pomades or unguents, into the composition of which there frequently enters sulphate of iron, honey, vinegar, oil, oxide of lead, cantharis probably, etc.

The most serious endemic disease of these countries is leprosy. It attacks, however, only a limited number of individuals. The regions nearest to Turkestan where lepers are found are the Caucasus, Lower Volga, Don and Crimea.

In Turkestan there can be seen three characteristic forms of leprosy: The tuberculated, spotted and anesthesique. Leprosy is a constitutional chronic malady, which especially affects the mucous membranes and the skin, producing either red, yellow, brown scaly spots or pustules, or tubercular or diffuse infiltrations, ulcerous or not, and frequently leading to the loss of the organ attacked.

Leprosy can be cured to-day by hygiene, hydropathy, and galvanism, but in Central Asia no cure is known for a leper, and every individual attacked is consigned to a death more or less slow. In 1869 Dr. Savaljeff found twenty-nine inmates of a leper refuge near Tachkent. Almost all were covered with the characteristic scales. Some had pustules upon the hands and upon the body; others were blind. With four of them the disease had made the fingers and toes fall from the hands and feet; another was a monster; all attacked in various degrees. The traveler will find them at the gates of the cities, waiting for some passer-by to take compassion on them and give them alms—a sad, wretched group of huddled and beseeching victims.

Most frequently they unite their miseries, inhabiting the same place, generally the leper refuges. These quarters or establishments are veritable ghettos, with no communication with the inhabited regions round about.

One can imagine the miserable life led by these unfortunates. Prey to corporal torments sometimes terrible, reduced to live upon public charity, despised, isolated from all the world, dead before the end of life, hopeless, and in

beggary. This picture, however, is overdrawn. The interval between enjoyment and suffering is not a great one among barbarous peoples; they have fewer needs, and soon attain a personal contentment not very intense or enviable. In the same way, their ills are not so unsupportable. And even the lepers, in their miserable fellowship and absolute relief from all civil duties, seem to experience a certain sort of satisfaction.

The cause of leprosy has never been defined clearly, and in general terms is assigned to climatic terrestrial influences favoring its development. Turkestan is a favorable nidus for the nurture of this horrible complaint, and those who wish to study its etiology should visit the regions of Central Asia, where its manifestations are various, and where it exists in an unmodified form. It has been averred that leprosy is not hereditary. It certainly is so in Central Asia, where the offspring of lepers fall almost invariably victims to its horrible ravages.—*Revue Scientifique*.

HOW TO ATTAIN OLD AGE.

The Psalmist David allowed seventy years as the natural duration of life, Pythagoras placed the limit at eighty, London's hygienic philosopher, Dr. Richardson, gives us ten more, while Flourens believed that man ought to live one hundred years.

There is no doubt that the physiological limit of human life has been slightly increased in the present century, and a hundred years later it may be found that old age comes on still more slowly and gently. For, with the increased uncertainty as to a future life, human energies are directing themselves with greater earnestness towards solving the problems of a more healthful and longer terrestrial existence.

The physiological chemist tells us that after the age of forty or forty-five, disassimilation gradually begins to

exceed assimilation, and the structures of the body slowly waste. Muscle and nerve, which are the "master tissues," feel this first. The dynamic coefficient of both striped and unstriped muscle decreases after forty; the limbs become less supple, and the hollow viscera have a feebler expulsive force; the nervous system is less sensitive and plastic; impulses travel between center and periphery with more difficulty. The individual loses spontaneity, and becomes more automatic, more a creature of determined habits.

The lower tissue also undergoes very marked and characteristic changes. The fibrin-factors of the blood increase in amount, the bones become drier, the cartilages ossify, and the arteries especially become the seat of fatty degeneration and calcareous deposits.

Dr. Richardson announces that "his experiments show" that the colloidal matter (protoplasm?) of the body in old age contains less water, and that its particles are consequently more cohesive. It is true, at any rate, that the total amount of water in the body is less.

The essential fact as regards senile changes is that the metabolic function is weakened. Consequently the food, instead of being built up into good tissue, is oxidized into less complex substances. The protoplasm turns out fat instead of new protoplasm, the circulatory apparatus becomes weaker, the blood stagnates, carbonic acid precipitates, and earthy salts, which it kept in solution, are deposited.

Now, certain recent philosophers have thought that, by preventing these fatty and calcareous changes, old age could be delayed. A Swiss physician, a few years ago, argued that lemons, *i. e.*, citric acid, would accomplish this end, and saw immortality in lemonade. More recently, a writer in *Knowledge*, Mr. W. O. Dawson, has presented a new *regimen sanitatis*, which he claims is the most rational and certain means of retarding old age. It consists in avoiding all food rich in earthy salts, and in taking, daily,

two or three tumblerfuls of distilled water, with ten or fifteen drops of dilute phosphoric acid in each glassful. The food freest of earthy salts is: Fruits, fish and poultry, young mutton and veal.

We can testify with Mr. Dawson that this kind of diet is harmless, but we are profoundly skeptical as to its efficiency.

Old age is part of the life history of the organism. There is that in the child at birth which determines very nearly when old age shall appear. Senility is a failure of nutrition. We can only delay its appearance by leading a life which puts no undue strain on the organism, and by furnishing it with the easiest means of working. We cannot expect to accomplish this end simply by cutting off certain deleterious supplies. If one would live long, let him especially take care of his "master tissues"—the muscle and nerve—when young. This means rational exercise of body and a well balanced cultivation of mind. Brain workers live long, brain and muscle workers longer still. No one has yet given better advice for the retarding of old age than did Christopher Hufeland, a century ago. Let those who wish old age study him, and put no trust in distilled water.—*Medical Record.*

SURGERY IN CROWDED HOSPITALS.

Careful study has demonstrated beyond peradventure that the nearer the condition of the patient approaches that of a member of a well ordered household, the better are the chances of recovery; in small and separate hospitals the mortality diminishes with the size of the building, while in larger and more crowded hospitals the mortality is found to increase proportionately, and it reaches its height in those in which these conditions have existed for the longest time.

In the report referred to is a quotation from Sir James Y. Simpson's essay on "Hospitalism," giving the following

figures regarding mortality after amputations, which may be well considered in the present connection :

| | | |
|--|----|--------------|
| In large hospitals of Paris | 62 | per 100 die. |
| In British hospitals, with 300 to 600 beds | 41 | " |
| " " " 300 to 201 " | 30 | " |
| " " " 200 to 101 " | 23 | " |
| " " " 100 to 26 " | 18 | " |
| " " " 25 beds or less | 14 | " |
| In isolated rooms in country practice | 11 | " |

In other isolated cottage hospitals in England during the year 1869, the mortality after operations was reduced to 6.7 per cent.

In Bellevue hospital there was at one time a mortality of 48 per cent. after amputations, and at two of the public reception hospitals in New York the deaths in 1870, after amputations, were respectively 65 and 62 per cent. Other more recently built and better constructed hospitals show, of course, a very much smaller mortality, but the fact cannot be gainsaid that large, substantial structures of brick and mortar, in a crowded city, do everywhere show a mortality much higher than that obtaining in locations where pure air, quiet and sunlight can assist in man's endeavors to combat disease and injury. Spencer Wells, a prominent English surgeon, expressed the view that no surgical operation attended with risk to life should ever be performed in a great general hospital in a large town, except under such circumstances as would render removal to the country, or to a suburban cottage hospital, more dangerous.—*From "Our New Skin and Cancer Hospital," in Popular Science Monthly for May.*

MASTURBATION.

Spermatorrhœa is the inevitable result of long continued onanism. Spermatorrhœa (nymphomania, if of females) may, however, be produced from causes aside from that of masturbation; as from excessive coitus, gonorrhœa, con-

stant lascivious thoughts, diseases of the rectum and bladder, or any cause that will excite and continue an irritation of the genital organs. It invariably results from debility of the sexual organism, and is associated with a general impairment of nutrition and of function. This impairment may be continuous, till sexual neurasthenia results.

Female masturbators generally perform the act by simply titilating the clitoris with the fingers, and not by introducing hard substances into the vagina, as some physicians claim. Those who practice masturbation are nearly always shy, avoid company, have a downcast appearance, love solitude, and have difficulty of looking persons fair in the face. Frequently, too, they are not well nourished, nervous, pale, and manifest a great lack of courage and manly resolution.

Spermatorrhœa makes its appearance in the course of two or three years after commencement of masturbation.

It manifests itself in the form of nocturnal emissions, which at first are voluntary, and occur under the influence of lascivious dreams, and are attended by the usual feelings, but at last without sensation or consciousness of the individual. Frequently the discharge will occur after micrutition, or from straining at stool, or from lifting. After the habit is fully established, the emissions will occur as often as twice or three times per week. Associated with this, the patient presents an appetite very variable, sometimes voracious, sallow skin, foul taste, sleeplessness and constipated bowels.

Treatment. The first and essential factor is prohibition of the act, as well as avoidance of obscene pictures and literature. (And, I might add, avoidance of charlatans and patent medicine.) And cleanliness of person, bathing and cheerful company deserve consideration. The pill of quinia et ferri et strychniæ proves valuable, as does also the distilled extract of hamamelis, and the tincture of phosphorus.

If there be much debility the following formula has given me the most satisfactory results:

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| R Fl. Ext. Damiana | ℥. j; |
| Tr. Staphysagria | ℥. j; |
| Aqua Ad. | ℥. iv. |

M. Sig.—Teaspoonful four times daily.

I have found, in the treatment of this affection, that but little medicine need be used. I lately cured a young lady by performing an imaginary castration. Another case (strange to say a married woman) I cured by slightly wounding the clitoris, and keeping it sore for some weeks:

In conclusion I will say, if other sequelæ supervene, they should be promptly met, and treated on general principles.
—*Nash. Jour. of Med. and Surg.*

POISONING FROM CHLOROFORM TAKEN INTERNALLY.

In December, 1883, I was attending Louise R., six years of age, for measles. The characteristic symptoms were waning, and the child was rapidly returning to health. As she seemed more feverish than usual in the afternoon of the sixth, the mother determined to give the patient a dessertspoonful of the fever mixture I had ordered some days before. By mistake she gave the child a dessertspoonful of Squibb's chloroform. No sooner had she done so than the odor made her aware of the substitution. Messengers were immediately dispatched for any physician that could be found, and the husband started for my office. Unfortunately I was not at home. Arriving soon after, however, I drove quickly towards the house. On the way I met my friend Dr. H. H. Barker, who had been to see the patient, and was returning to his office for his galvanic battery. Having procured it, we drove hurriedly to the house of my patient. We found there Drs. Wolhaupter and Adams,

who were endeavoring to promote respiration. An emetic dose of sulphate of zinc had been given, and the child had vomited freely. She had been placed in a hot mustard bath, and they had endeavored to make her swallow several teaspoonfuls of whiskey.

Despite all this, however, she seemed to be sinking rapidly. Her respiratory efforts were very feeble, her heart beats scarcely perceptible, the conjunctiva was not responsive, her teeth were clenched, her limbs fell listlessly where placed, she made no movement, uttered no sound, the loudest cry failed to elicit a response, she was cold and nearly pulseless—in a word, death seemed imminent.

Dr. Barker having prepared the battery, Gaiffe's, one pole was applied in the cervical region at the anterior surface of the sterno-cleido-mastoideus, the other was drawn along the course of the phrenic nerve. Every muscle of the chest and abdomen was made in turn to feel the electric current.

For five minutes this was done without any perceptible change in the child's condition. But soon her pulse began to be distinguishable at the wrist, her respiratory muscles began to act emphatically, her breathing could be discerned, her eyelids closed on touching the conjunctiva, she sat up and threw away the electrodes when we forced them in both her palms.

Again, though, she immediately dropped into a heavy slumber, and once more the battery had to be applied. After half an hour of constant application she was sufficiently conscious to reply to her mother's questions. We then desisted from our efforts, prescribed some stimulant, gave cracked ice, and kept the patient awake. I ordered a mustard plaster to be placed over the epigastrium, which was done during the night whilst she was asleep. She slept well, and experienced no untoward symptoms afterwards.—*T. E. McArdle, Washington, D. C., in Archives of Pediatrics.*

ANTISEPTIC DRESSING FOR WOUNDS.

Dr. J. S. Prettyman, of Milford, Del., sends the following: For twenty years or more I have been in the habit of closing up all fresh wounds, that were clean or could be made clean, and that were not extremely ragged, with bandages kept well saturated in the following:

| | |
|------------------|-----------|
| R. P. Myrrh..... | 3, viij ; |
| P. Capsic | 3, j ; |
| Ol. Anisi..... | 3, ss ; |
| Alcohol | O. iv. |

M. Make a tincture, which I call *tinct. myrrh. comp.*

If the bandages are saturated with it they form, with the gum, a nice case all around and over the wound, and retain the parts *in situ* in an excellent manner. No treatment that I have ever used, or seen used by others, seems to me to be quite equal to this in the excellence of the results. It appears to keep down inflammation, prevent suppuration, pain and soreness, and greatly to promote the healing process. Lately I have improved the preparation as follows:

| | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| R. P. Myrrh..... | 3, viij ; |
| P. Benzoin..... | 3, iv ; |
| Powd. Capsic..... | 3, j ; |
| Alcohol..... | O. iv. |

M. Make a tincture, and use as above indicated.

This treatment of suitable wounds I can recommend in the highest manner. Twice a day the dressings should be saturated, and no change made in them for a week, unless untoward symptoms make it necessary. When the dressings are to be changed, saturate them well with alcohol to soften the gum, so that the bandages will not adhere.—*N. Y. Med. Rec.*

TREATMENT OF BRONCHOCELE.

Editor Lancet:—The successful treatment of bronchocele by the ordinary methods—iodine, binodide of mercury, fluoric acid, etc.—I think, in the hands of most practitioners,

has not been by any means satisfactory. I have lately thoroughly and successfully cured several cases of very long standing, having previously undergone treatment unsuccessfully. My last case, and here my treatment was the same as in my former ones, was a farmer, aged sixty-three, in very good circumstances, who had had asthma many years, and a large bronchocele for twenty-six years; this was getting very uncomfortable, producing much tracheal breathing, and his neck had increased to thirty-two inches and a half in circumference. My treatment consists in inserting a large round needle, armed with silk, which completely and tightly stops the aperture when pulled through, but only inserting it to the depth of two inches instead of passing it through the thickest portion of the tumor. My plan is then to pull the silk through, and keep on linen cloths constantly wet day and night for three days, at the same time giving dilute nitric acid and quinine every four hours. At the end of this time I withdraw the silk, and at once order linseed poultices with carbolic lotion six times in twenty-four hours. On the fourth day matter copiously flows, which, from time to time, is kept flowing by the assistance of a probe, and occasional injections of a solution of carbolic acid. In nine weeks my patient is quite well, having no tumor whatever, and during the treatment has been able to pursue his usual avocations. I consider this method to be thoroughly devoid of danger to life, if due precaution be taken, the silk being taken away on the third day, and thereby removing any cause of violent inflammatory action. J. NOBLE BREDIN.

EXPERIMENTS WITH THE SPUTA OF PHTHISICAL PATIENTS.

M. Vignal has been trying some experiments with the view of ascertaining whether the sputa of phthysical patients as found in the streets still contained bacilli. He collected a certain quantity of such sputa and submitted it to desicca-

tion; he then moistened it and let it dry again at different times, so as to place it as much as possible in the condition in which it would be found in ordinary circumstances in a room. He discovered that the sputa thus treated contained bacilli as numerous and as well formed as if they had just been expectorated. He inoculated two guinea-pigs with the matter; one of which died in a few days from obstruction in the bowels, and he could not in consequence come to any conclusion; but the second animal, though it increased in weight during the first few weeks subsequent to the injection, afterwards began to lose flesh, and died in about three months. At the autopsy it was found that in all the organs there was a great number of tubercles which contained bacilli. M. Vignal concludes that sputa of phthisical patients, as found on the ground in the streets or in apartments, are far from being inoffensive; and might become agents of contagion to persons predisposed, or in whom the bacilli would find a favorable soil for propagation.—*London Lancet*.

WHEN NOT TO GIVE CHLOROFORM IN PARTURITION.

In a paper read by Dr. Savill before the East Surrey District of the Southeastern branch of the Medical Association, he lays down the following rules to be observed in not giving chloroform during labor:

1st. Never give it to a woman who has a tendency to flood during every confinement, or to those who have great relaxation of fibre, or weak, anæmic women in their eighth or tenth confinement, except for necessity.

2d. Do not give it where labor is complicated with severe vomiting, or with acute heart or lung trouble, unless there be an imperative demand for it.

3d. It should not be given to complete anæsthesia except for operations, convulsions or spasms of the cervix, and then one person should devote his entire attention to it.

4th. The inhalation should be stopped directly the pulse becomes weak or the respiration irregular.

5th Do not give it if there be grounds to fear a fatty or enfeebled cardiac wall.

6th. In all cases where it has been given, there should be extra care to prevent post-partum hemorrhage.—*Obstetric Gazette.*

SYPHILIS AND BLINDNESS.

The *Journal of Cutaneous and Venereal Diseases*, December, 1883, gives the following translation from the French :

Syphilis determines grave ocular lesions. It may produce blindness ; it is a frequent cause of loss of vision ; and this at any age—in infancy as well as in adult life.

All the membranes of the eye may be attacked with specific lesions, leading to destruction of the organ.

Most often the lesions are multiple : they rarely remain localized in a single membrane.

The ocular lesions of syphilis are most often indolent, and originate sometimes without the knowledge of the patient. Exception is made of iritis.

In the majority of cases, it is papillary atrophy which occasions the loss of vision.

Ataxia frequently shows itself in the syphilitic blind. Mixed specific treatment has considerable influence upon the ocular lesions of syphilis ; a cure is quite frequent.—*Edward Binet, Th. de Paris, 1883.*

A PLEASANT DISINFECTANT FOR ROOMS.—From an Italian journal we note that a few drops of the following mixture on a plate will pleasantly disinfect a bedroom : Camphor, 20 ; hypochlorite of lime, alcohol and water, of each, 50 ; eucalyptus and oil of cloves, of each 1 part. The ingredients must be mixed slowly in a cool, spacious vessel.—*Med. and Surg. Reporter.*

MEANS OF PROVOKING THE SECRETION OF MILK.

When the milk secretion is slow in appearing in a lying-in woman, or when it ceases from mental or moral causes, it may be made to return by cataplasms or fomentations of castor leaves applied to the breast, or by suction of the nipple, or by means of electricity. The mammary gland is slightly compressed between two sponge electrodes, and a feeble current passed through the gland for ten or fifteen minutes. This may be done twice a day. After the first few electrizations, the breasts swell, the large veins appear on the gland, and the milk secretion is set up.—*L' Union Med.*

AMENORRHOEA.

Dr. T. L. Hatch, in discussing different remedies for this condition, insists upon the necessity of judicious selection of remedies adapted to special cases. He says that in suppressed menstruation from nervous shock he has found the best results from the following formula :

R Ex. Nucis Vom..... fl. m. xx :
Aque..... ℥. iv.
M. Sig.—Teaspoonful four or five times a day.

This is particularly indicated if there are colicky pains in the abdomen.—*Am. Med. Digest.*

POISONING BY CHLORATE OF POTASH.—At a recent meeting of the Medical Society of the State of New York, in this city, Dr. Geo. B. Fowler read a paper on poisoning by potassium chlorate. He gave the history of a case in which the use of four to six drachms of the article had produced serious poisoning. Several prominent physicians also testified to the dangerous effects of the drug. Chlorate of potash is often used as a gargle for sore-throat ; but Dr. Sherwell, of Brooklyn, has observed that the medicine produced another form of sore throat.—*Scientific American.*

ILLINOIS BOARD OF PHARMACY PROSECUTIONS.

This board now stands in the foremost rank for successful prosecutions under the pharmacy act. They recently recovered judgment of \$50 against Mourning Bros., of Basco ; a like amount from W. C. Hadley, Mt. Carmel, for permitting the sale of drugs by an unregistered clerk.

Mr. H. attempted a defense by pleading that he had given strict orders to his clerk not to sell drugs, medicines or poisons ; admitting that he had done so, but against his commands to the contrary. The court found that he had violated the law, and judgment was passed.

This, we believe, is the first case in any State in which the question has been raised as to the responsibility of the proprietors for the acts of their assistants, and seems to settle this point conclusively.—*Pharmacist and Chemist*.

ACTION OF TOBACCO ON THE TEMPERATURE AND PULSE.

—Dr. Troitski has made a number of observations upon the effects produced on the temperature and pulse by smoking. He found that in every case, varying according to the condition of the individual, there was an acceleration of the pulse rate, and a slight elevation of temperature. If the average temperature of non-smokers were represented by 1,000, that of moderate smokers would be 1,008, and while the heart in the former case was making 1,000 pulsations, in the latter it would beat 1,180 times. It is in the latter effect that he thinks the danger of tobacco smoking is manifested.—*Journal de Medecine de Bruxelles*.

A LINIMENT FOR RHEUMATISM.—The *Quarterly Therapeutic Review* says, methyl salicylate (oil of wintergreen) mixed with an equal quantity of olive oil or linimentum saponis, applied externally to inflamed joints affected by acute rheumatism, affords instant relief, and, having a pleasant odor, its use is very agreeable.

ECZEMA CAPITIS.—In the ordinary eczema of the head in children, so commonly met with in dispensary practice, after two or three thorough cleansings, the daily application of the following salve nearly always suffices to obtain a rapid and lasting cure :

| | |
|------------------------|----------|
| R Acid. Salicylic..... | gr., x ; |
| Tinct. Benz..... | m., xx ; |
| Vaselini | ʒ, j. |

M. ft. ung.

On other parts, where a soft, easily melting salve such as this is not suitable, or where a firm dressing or a drying effect is desired, the following paste should be rubbed on :

| | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| R Acid. Salicylic | gr., xix ; |
| Vaselini | ʒ, j ; |
| Zinci Oxidi, Amyli | aa. ʒ, ss. |

M. leniter terens fiat pasta.

—*Ed. Med. Journal.*

AINHUM.—Dr. L. A. Duhring (*Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.*) reports a case of ainhum, of which but few have been reported in our country. Its geographical distribution includes chiefly the west coast of Africa, and certain localities in South America, more particularly Bahia, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Ayres. As the disease becomes better known, it will, doubtless, be found that it is met with throughout our Southern States, though probably as one of the rarer diseases. Appended to the paper is an exhaustive study of the microscopic appearances.

METHOD OF DESTROYING THE FŒTUS IN CASES OF EXTRA-UTERINE PREGNANCY.—Dr. Kochmann, of Strasburg, reports a case of extra-uterine pregnancy, six months advanced, in which the fœtus was destroyed by a single application of sparks from a static battery. The duration of the sitting was about fifteen minutes, and sparks about one and a half centimetres long were drawn.—*N. Y. Med. Rec.*

SPERMATORRHOEA.—A mixture containing tincture of perchloride of iron and tincture of nux vomica should be given twice or three times a day; also a pill containing a fourth or a third of a grain of extract of belladonna with three grains of camphor, should be given at first, every night immediately before going to bed. If these lines of treatment be adhered to, the patient, whether suffering from real spermatorrhœa or simply from frequently returning nocturnal emissions, will steadily improve, and the emissions will occur less and less frequently, till, in the course of a few weeks, or possibly months—for a malady of long standing (as this usually is) is never cured immediately—they will cease altogether, or only occur at such intervals as may be deemed normal, and in which there is no harm whatever.—*Brit. Med. Jour.*

ALCOHOL IN TRICHINOSIS.—Fortunately trichinosis is a comparatively rare disease, but when it does occur, the physician who endeavors to cure it has his hands full. Hence, it is well to remember that Dr. Ferrer (*Gac. de les Hospitals, Valencia*) has had most gratifying results in one case from the use of alcohol. The disease had existed for four weeks, when this treatment was commenced. He commenced with six and increased to nine ounces daily, in sugared water, in the intervals of feeding. The patient was completely well in eighteen days.—*Med. and Surg. Rep.*

CHARCOAL AND CAMPHOR DRESSING FOR WOUNDS.—Barbocci (in *Raccoglitori Medico*) recommends a mixture of camphor and animal charcoal as a substitute for Lister dressings. The camphor acts physiologically in destroying microbes, the charcoal physically by absorbing and disinfecting the discharges. This is especially useful in old, excavated ulcers; the application removes fetidity and also relieves pain.—*Med. Times.*

LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS.—The following formula may be found serviceable as local anæsthetics for small operations :

R Chloral. Hydrat.,
 Gum Camphor 3, ij ;
 Morphine Sulph 3, ss ;
 Chloroform 3, j. M.

This may be painted with a camel's hair brush over the area to be incised, allowed to dry, and repeated as necessary to render the part insensible. Prof. Redier proposes the following :

R Etheris or Chloroform 3, ij ;
 Camphor 3, j.

M. Apply with a brush.

R Acidi Acetici (Cryst.) part 1 ;
 Chloroform parts 20.

Solve. Apply with a brush.

—*Med. News.*

NASAL CATARRH.—Cubeb is the remedy most relied on in the throat room for constitutional impression in the ordinary form of the complaint. Fifteen or more drops of the oleo resin, on sugar, after meals ; or a few grains of the recently prepared powder, with two or three grains of salicylate of cinchonidia, in pill or capsule, are the forms in which it is usually prescribed. Cleanliness, by douche or spray, is essential in giving the parts a chance to get well, which they often will do by cleanliness alone, without any topical medication.—*Polyclinic.*

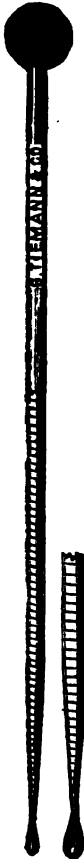
ELECTRICITY FOR STRANGULATED HERNIA.—A hernia (scrotal) as large as a man's head, was completely reduced by Dr. M. Pargamin (*Vratch*) by fifteen minutes' faradization and manipulation, when three hours' taxis had signally failed. The tumor was faradized in all directions.—*Med. and Surg. Rep.*

NEW INVENTIONS.

Inventors and Instrument Manufacturers are invited to send cuts and synoptical descriptions for this department, and receive insertion gratis.

A NEW URETHRAL BOUGIE.

A. VAN DERVEER, M. D., ALBANY, N. Y.



Having had such excellent results from the use of the instrument illustrated by the accompanying cut, I feel it proper to call the attention of the profession to it. In the treatment of urethral stricture by gradual dilatation, and in those cases where it became necessary to maintain the calibre of the urethra after internal urethrotomy, or rapid divulsion, I have realized for a long time that the fixed curve of the steel sound gave unnecessary pain, and that the soft olive pointed bougie, by passing some two or more inches farther into the bladder than was required, gave to that organ a shock and an irritation which, in addition to being very disagreeable to the patient, incurred also the dangers of possible cystitis, with its complications.

Acting upon the knowledge of the fact that we seldom, if ever, meet with a stricture in the prostatic portion of the urethra, I had made, some two years ago, by Messrs. Tiemann & Co., light metal urethral dilators, of the average length of the spongy and membranous portion of the urethra—about eight inches—and in sizes ranging from Nos. 10 to 42 of the French scale. These were found very serviceable, being used by patients with safety and success. Later, as an improvement on the above described instrument, I had made, in different sizes, the solid rubber urethral bougie, which gives the least possible pain on passing. These bougies were also made by Tiemann & Co., New York, who are now prepared to furnish them singly or

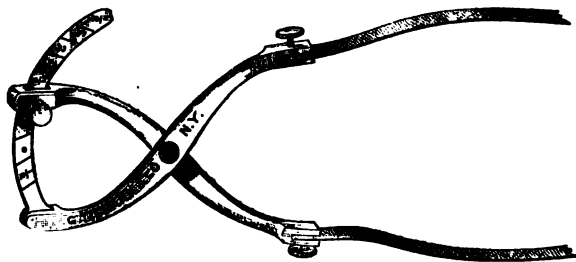
in sets. Believing them to be the safest of all bougies, and knowing from actual use that they are the most serviceable, I present them with confidence to those of my brethren who have these cases, in the treatment of which such an instrument is indicated.

; A NEW CYRTOMETER.

THEO. A. WEED, M. D., L. R. C. P., CLEVELAND, O.

The accompanying cut represents a cyrtometer, made for me by Messrs. Tiemann & Co., of New York, which I have used for the past five months with very much satisfaction, and knowing it to meet the many requirements not fulfilled by others, I cannot but feel certain that it will be appreciated by all those who employ it.

The instrument consists of two arms, each two and a half



inches long, joined together by a screw, after the scissors pattern, holding narrow strips of aluminium long enough to completely encircle the chest. To the distal ends of the arms is attached an indicator, which may be set at any point on the scale. The manner of using the instrument is as follows: Set the indicator at any given point, by means of the thumb-screw; place the strips tightly around the chest, and mould them to fit exactly the various depressions and

elevations; loosen the thumb-screw on the indicator; open the scissor-arms, and remove the instrument without displacing the strips; place the indicator in its former position, and lay the instrument on a large sheet of paper; trace carefully all the curves of the strips with a leadpencil, and the result will be an accurate outline of the chest-wall. Now, if the instrument be reversed, end for end, upon the paper, the position and character of the difference between the two sides of the chest will become apparent. It is unnecessary for me to discuss the many different diseases of the lungs in which a knowledge of existing elevations or depressions of a localized part of the chest-wall is of paramount importance to the physician.

This instrument, with shorter strips, will be found very useful in many of the local deformities which are found in the practice of every physician, and I am sure all those who use it will appreciate its worth.

DOUBLE-BLADED SAW FOR REMOVING PLASTER CASTS.

A. H. MEISENBACH, M. D., ST. LOUIS, MO.

The saw illustrated obviates most, if not all, objections. It is constructed with double blades, parallel to each other. The blades are of the form of a Hey's saw, only larger, one cutting surface being rounded and the other square. The blades, A, B, are attached to the shaft, D, E, by screws, as shown. The shaft consists of a square part, D, and a tapering part, E. The square part is made in two halves, with a hinge, as shown at D. The blade A is attached to the stationary part of the shaft, and the blade B to the movable part of the shaft. At the end of the

blades is a spring, C, which is notched so as to firmly hold the blade B in position. By having one blade movable it can be easily cleaned. The distance between the blades is three-eighths of an inch. This is the best width, for it allows the strip cut out to be easily removed with a chisel or knife, which would not be the case if the strip cut out were wider. The whole length of the shaft is six and a half inches. The blades were one and three-quarter inches wide and two and a quarter inches long. The teeth of the saw blades should be very fine, so as to insure rapidity in cutting. The mode of using it is as follows :

Cut the entire length of the cast to a depth of one-fourth or one-third of an inch, chip out the strip thus cut with a chisel or knife, and continue the operation until the entire



thickness of the cast is cut through, or a portion of the cast is reached which is not thoroughly saturated with plaster, and which can easily be cut through with scissors or a knife. The cast can be removed, or if it is desired simply to make it fit more snugly, a bandage can be put around it, drawing the cut surfaces together, and thus making it fit closely again until the time for removing it entirely. All casts loosen on account of reduction of the swelling, and also on account of atrophy of the soft parts from pressure and non-use, and the cast must almost always be retightened before the time has expired for its removal. This operation is much simplified, and there is much time saved by the employment of the instrument illustrated. Manufactured by Aloe, Hernstein & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

EDITORIAL.

"For the Truth, then, let us battle; And its might shall set us free."

MAXIMS.

Thought is Nature's channel to lead to wondrous disclosures. *Ed.*

All medicine that has force enough to do good if rightly given, may do evil if wrongfully given. *Hibbard.*

Details of personal distempers should only be made to the physician for his guidance, or to attendants as an aid to nursing. *Hibbard.*

The surest and most direct path to happiness is that in which one seeks to do good to all around him, reasonably forgetful of self, ever regarding the honor of God and the service of humanity as the great design of our existence.

Dr. J. H. Hanaford.

As when a pebble is dropped into the placid waters of a lake, circling wavelets move in all directions, so a great thought thrown upon the bosom of public opinion, though the first concussion may be trifling in appearance, will start wavelets of impressions and feeling, each succeeding a predecessor, till the great mass of society may be agitated.

Dr. J. H. Hanaford.

PATHOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE TONGUE.

Upon examining this subject, the inception of tongue examinations, and the understanding that much weighty information might be gained by counciling this pertinent organ, seems lost in the rubbish of antiquity.

For ages the sages have been wont to aver, "poke out your tongue,"—the modern and polite soubrequet is "let us see the tongue,"—survives to the present, and is recognized as one among the essentials of the orthodox visitations of the family physician.

Whether altogether formal, or as indices of internal lesions or aberrated function, but few, perhaps, have ever been able to determine.

That modern literature evinces a great want of uniformity of description and familiarity with practical applications, certainly warrants the questioning of the entire facts and relevancy as a prognosticator of internal commotions.

This truly unruly member has exhibited its characteristic unreliability not less on questions of objective interrogations than subjective gossiping.

Grandma's tea party, and the telltale evincings of furred tongues, have alike thwarted many a searcher for facts.

And, yet, 'tis evident that when once understood, and its readings correctly gathered and directly considered, much of import to the physician can be traced from the conditions of the tongue.

Theories will not avail us; blasted assumptions and false reasonings attest the want of more close study and perfect understanding of the various appearances of the great communicator. As it will tell us of rich things in life's pathways, of love tones and oratorical effusions, of the ayes and noes of decisive moment, and sometimes urge to war, or pacify a nation, so, too, may its divulgings bear like kindred values and urgent import at the bedside, and become at once the messenger of war to the death, or harbinger of good news to the pain stricken soldier on man's war ship, or on the bivouac of life.

In this important connection, we cannot too strongly urge a revision of our studies of this question, and recommend the reader the following pert and well spoken words from Dr. J. Hutchinson, of the Royal College of Surgeons, England:

First, we must avoid assuming hastily that the condition present has any connection with the disorder for which the patient consults us. Many patients have habitually a profuse growth of filiform papillæ, and great tendency to the accumulation of fur.

In others the papillæ are curiously absent, and the tongue may look bald or rough. In others the furrows may be well marked, and the peculiar fern leaf pattern present, and yet these several conditions may imply nothing whatever as regards the patient's health.

In all conditions of peculiarity it is well to inquire whether the patient has ever, at any former time been salivated or suffered from sore mouth. For it may easily be the fact that some attack of stomatitis, long past, may have left the tongue flabby, indented at its edges, fluted on its surface, or more or less bald.

In cases in which we have satisfied ourselves that the conditions shown are neither personal peculiarities, nor yet the consequences of previous disease, we ought next to inquire carefully whether any local conditions are present in the mouth which will explain them, and by no means jump to the conclusion that they denote disorder of the stomach or liver. If the tongue is dry we inquire whether the nostrils are stopped, and if it is sore we must examine the teeth and ascertain whether from sharp, broken points, from stopping with amalgam, or accumulation of tartar, any possible source of irritation exists.

If we have failed to discover in the mouth any cause for disease on the surface of the tongue, we must still hesitate as to suspicion of visceral or blood disorder, and ask whether it be not possible that some irritant may have been introduced in the way of food. There are many fallacies in this direction.

Lastly, if we feel able to confidently exclude all local causes, and obliged to believe that the state of the tongue is in direct connection with the state of the bodily health, we have still before us the difficult task of deciding as to what the nature of the bond of connection may be.

The state in question may still be possibly in no way symptomatic of other disorder, and not in any degree consequent on it, but rather part of the general disease.

Above all, we must be on our guard against believing that the state of the tongue is a trustworthy criterion as to that of the mucous membrane of the stomach, and remember that for the most part a furred tongue implies that no food has been eaten and little more, whilst glossitis and gastritis are conditions which are mutually independent, and but seldom coexist.

VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM.

Viburnum is comparatively a stranger in the *armamentum* of the majority of physicians, notwithstanding the valuable therapeutical qualities it positively possesses. Indeed, I would hardly know what to do in case of threatened abortion if this remedy were taken from me; and with it I feel confident of arresting the progress of the trouble, if there is a possibility of its being arrested.

Viburnum is serviceable in all uterine disorders characterized by loss of blood. In menorrhagia, or metrorrhagia, depending wholly upon systemic causes, as e. g., organic affections of the heart, hepatic disorders, phthisis, anæmia and malarial cachexiæ, it is peculiarly applicable. There is no depressing effect following its administration; on the contrary it is an excellent tonic, serving to stimulate rather than depress. In certain forms of dysmenorrhœa I have found it serviceable. I recall the remarks of a lady patient for whom I had prescribed it for an excessive menstrual discharge, some time since. She said she began taking the medicine some five days before the expected appearance of the menses; the flow was moderate, and, farther, whereas on previous occasions it had been attended with much pain, in this instance it was all but painless.

In that form of dysmenorrhœa with menorrhagia, caused by fibroid growth impinging upon the uterine canal, I have found a combination of viburnum and ergot, supplemented with iodide potass., a fine remedy. I do not here propose to speak of its physiological effect, but, having used it for a number of years, I do know it is a valuable remedy in some diseases of women.

F. A. E.

FOOD FOR INFANTS.

It is a significant fact, worthy of serious consideration, that nearly one-half of the children in our enlightened country die before reaching the age of five years, a mortality

unknown among the brutes, at least in their wild and natural state. Prominent among the causes of this fearful mortality is the injudicious feeding, though false ideas and practices in clothing, the deprivation of pure air, the unnecessary rocking, etc., may exert some influence.

The time has been (it is feared that the time has not past yet) when the very young babe was treated to a rind of fat pork,—one of the most indigestible of foods, if worthy of the name of food,—while rich pastry, and almost all articles of the family table, were given, with no special thought in reference to the results. Fortunately, modern science has made some progress in these matters, while it is to be hoped that nurses and mothers will gradually learn better than to feed infants with foods which cannot be possibly digested, and that more of the dear little ones may be spared. It is now known that the mother's milk—of course the proper food for babes, under ordinary circumstances, when the mother is healthy—contains no starchy element, which will account for the corresponding fact the infant saliva contains no diastase, without which starch cannot be digested. This important solvent is promptly furnished to the saliva as soon as it is needed, the supply of which will be naturally indicated by the appearance of sufficient teeth for the mastication of solid food. (Once this food was "mummed" by another, chewed and insalivated—far more scientific than refined—as such might digest.)

If really true, as no scientific individual will deny, that starch is not digested if the diastase is wanting, it is the height of cruelty to give arrowroot, rice, fine flour products, potato, tapioca and the like, to babes. Yet, even in this progressive age, rich pastry, principally composed of starch, sugar and lard, very difficult of digestion in the adult stomach, is given to babes, which fact will account for a large part of the infant destruction.

Let me say to my professional brethren, that I have long tested one of the "infant foods"—Mellin's—intended for

“infants and invalids,” and that I am fully persuaded that its general introduction—when the mother is unable to nurse, and when she should not, in consequence of disease—would do much to assuage the present diseases of babes, and save annually thousands of lives! It is prepared on scientific principles, and is highly nutritious, affording all of the elements of food needed by the infant, sustaining its muscles, bones, nerves,—all! It is made from the grains, but the flour is “completely transformed into dextrine and grape sugar by the vegetable diastase in the malt,” the change being identical with the digestive process in the stomach of the adult. Of course this grape sugar is very easily appropriated by the infant stomach, the whole preparation proving very favorable to the health, vigor and harmonious development of the child. I have sufficiently tested its excellence to feel that I am doing a service to the mothers and babes in thus indorsing the preparation.

J. H. H.

MISSOURI PHARMACY LAW.—PHYSICIANS MUST REGISTER.

OFFICE OF M. W. ALEXANDER, }
Secretary State Board of Pharmacy. }

In the act to regulate the sale of medicines and poisons in the State of Missouri, passed in 1881, requiring all to register before being allowed to practice pharmacy, there is a clause in section 5 which reads, “Provided, however, that this act shall not be so construed as to prevent any physician who is authorized to practice medicine or surgery under the laws of this State from registering as a pharmacist or druggist without examination.”

This act was amended in 1883, and the last clause of section 4 of the amended act says, “Hereafter no physician shall be permitted to register as a pharmacist or druggist except in the manner provided by law for other persons.”

The clause in section 5 of the act of 1881 was allowed to remain; the amended act of 1883 did not add a general repealing clause. Now, some attorneys for physicians claim that the act of 1881 was not abrogated by the act of 1883, and that physicians have the right to register without examination. It will be seen by the opinion of the honorable Secretary of State, which I herewith submit, that physicians must register:

To M. W. Alexander, Secretary State Board of Pharmacy:

SIR—Replying to your letter of the 21st inst., I am of opinion that so much of section 4 of the act of 1883 as relates to the manner of registering physicians is in conflict with and repeals the clause in section 5 of the act of 1881, which provides that physicians may register as pharmacists without examination. To repeal the clause in section 5 of act of 1881 it was unnecessary to add a general repealing clause, as it is a general rule in the construction of statutes that a subsequent legislative enactment repeals inconsistent provisions in a general law, and in this particular case I am informed that the object and intention was to require all physicians to undergo an examination as to their qualifications before being permitted to register.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

MICH. K. MCGRATH,
Secretary of State.

EDITEMS.

New York City furnished 160 suicides during 1883.

They practice inoculation as a preventive to yellow fever in Brazil.

Cholera is in India, and the French government is quarantining against it.

The brain of Turgenieff, the Russian novelist, weighed 2,012 grammes, the heaviest on record.

Mary Durand, a French woman, is reported as being 122 years old.

Dr. Folsom thinks that well boiled lobsters are perfectly digestible, and most easily so.

In Wisconsin there are 850 local boards of health, and yet, perhaps about the ordinary amount of sickness.

The latest treatment for neuralgia is that of Bilroth's. He introduces a 1 per cent. solution of hyperasmic acid subcutaneously over the location of pain; said to be approved for sciatica.

It is reported that a squabble has arisen between two factions of the lady managers of the Garfield hospital at Washington, over the question of admitting the homœopathic practice to at least a portion of the hospital.

A disconsolate looking doctor, on meeting a Hibernian friend, attributed his sorrow to the fact that on returning from vacation he found his wife in bed with cerebro-spinal-meningitis. "Holy Moses!" gasped Pat, "and why didn't yees shoot the Oitalian scoundrel?"—*Med. Age*.

Kairin, the new remedy that is to take the place of quinine whenever it becomes cheaper, is imported from Germany, and costs \$500 per 100 grains.—*Med. Monthly*.

GROCER'S RELIGION.—Charley, have you closed the store? Yes, sir. Have you watered the molasses? Yes, sir. Have you sanded the sugar? Yes, sir. And done all the other things? All right, sir. Well, then, you may come to prayers.—*Med. Monthly*.

Report has it, that an agent soliciting a gentlemen to buy an encyclopædia, was answered by saying that he must decline to purchase, as he was certain "he could never learn to ride one of them." This man never owned one; remember this, and send to this office for the new American edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Tincture of guaiac has been prominently endorsed for the treatment of acute sore throat, and seems to be gaining rather than losing favor.

A judicial post-mortem of a woman aged forty-five, who committed suicide in Vienna, revealed the fact that she had no spleen ; other organs all normal.

The *Lancet* says that a new cancer cure has appeared in Brazil. It is called "alvelos," and belongs to the euphon-braceæ. It is applied locally, and destroys the carcinatous mass.

The International Prison Reform Congress meets at Rome, October, 1884, and the programme announced sets forth some highly interesting topics for discussion.

Chloroform pomade is made by combining 20 to 30 parts of chloroform with 60 to 80 parts of vaseline, and is employed for rheumatism, neuralgia and the vague thoracic pains attendant upon tuberculous patients.—*Pop. Sci. News*.

Popular Science News says that lumbago may be quickly relieved by binding a piece of oil-skin cloth, such as is used to cover tables, over the loins, outside the flannel shirt. Profuse perspiration is produced, which rapidly relieves the pain.

Where troublesome micturation exists without any apparent cause, it is best remedied by passing a galvanic current through the lumbar regions to the bladder.—*Brit. Med. Jour.*

Virchow does not believe in the modern doctrines of tuberculosis. He thinks the bacillus has nothing whatever to do with the disease.—*Med. Monthly*. [One other sane mind, and sensible observer. ED.]

An artificial alkaloid called "kairin" has been introduced by Dr. Filshue, of Europe, which he offers as a leading antipyretic. Being new, it needs further use to attest its merits.

At the Radcliffe infirmary, Oxford, Eng., the surgeon in charge is using carbolized sawdust as an antiseptic surgical dressing, and speaks highly of its benefits.

Electrolysis, and treatment with cold water, sea bath tonics, is given the credit of curing elephantiasis grecorum, by members of the French Academy of Science.—*Sci. Amer.*

According to late French authority, there are 193,000 physicians in the world, distributed as follows: 65,000 in the United States, 26,000 in France, 32,000 in Germany, 35,000 in Great Britain, 10,000 in Italy, 5,000 in Spain. The *Maryland Medical Journal* thinks this will fall one-third short of the actual number.

The study of antiseptic treatment and measures is constantly gaining acceptance. The discrimination and relative application claimed and advocated by this journal, is also being approximated by many. Thus it now transpires that hyposulphite of soda is highly recommended for certain foul and unhealthy ulcers.

Algin is a new substance, procured from a species of the marine algæ. It is said to be composed of the salts chiefly used in medicine, and if what is thus claimed be substantially correct, it promises to become of great utility as a remedy.

There lingers about the subject of cholera and allied diseases, the thoughtful apprehensions of an early visitation to this country; enough so, at least, to warn physicians and guardians of health to be on the lookout and ready. It is the part of vigilance to be forearmed, and now is the time to study and investigate.

The habit of wearing handkerchiefs and other coverings over the ears, so as to press the external ears against the head, is opposed on the grounds of causing deafness.

Eucalyptus is recommended in acute coryza.

The carbolic acid treatment of hemorrhoids still gains in confidence, and proves itself most advantageous.

Dr. Overall treats successfully tinea tonsurans with a saturated solution of capsicum in glycerine, after cleansing the skin with a solution of sulphide of soda.

Dr. Nessbaum, of Munich, proposes to convert malignant into benign tumors by cutting off the superficial nutrition. This he proposes to accomplish by burning an actual trench around the tumor with the electric cautery.

Prussic acid is now advocated as the best antidote to strychnia poisoning; camphor is good and much safer for general use, though, reasoning from the known physiological action of the acid, if carefully managed it may prove valuable.

The best means at our disposal to safely neutralize acidity of the stomach and bowels of infants and young children, is thoroughly parched corn tea, and the charcoal of corn in infantile diarrhœas, dysosias, and all chylo-petic ailments, is far preferable to any other. Mixed with the aqua menth pip, it is oftentimes most acceptable, and exceptionally good.

Dr. Taylor, of England, proposes the following new treatment for cholera: He prepares (bilin) by taking ox bile, removes the fats by the use of ether, then adds acetate of lead, to form the tauro-cholate of lead, suspends the precipitate in water, and passes sulphureted hydrogen gas through it. From the solution he obtains the (bilin), and subjects it to the action of carbonate of soda, thus obtaining a tauro-cholate of soda, which after being crystalized is the preparation to be used. His idea being that bile is really an antiseptic and promoter of blood liquifaction, as suggested by jaundice.

BOOK REVIEWS.

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES OF ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS. With 135 illustrations. Prepared by C. M. Haynes, M. D. Designed for the use of students and physicians. \$2.00. The McIntosh Galvanic and Faradic Battery Co., 192 and 194 Jackson street, Chicago, Ill.

This volume of 420 pages contains in a clear, concise form, with no attempt at theorizing, the elementary principles of Magnetism, Franklinism, Galvanism and Faradism.

The following extracts from the list of contents are selected to give a general idea of the ground covered by the text:

Suggestions in regard to the selection and care of batteries.

The different forms of electricity compared; (*a*) according to their physiological effects; (*b*) according to their therapeutic effects.

Differential indications for the selection of current.

Electro diagnosis in obscure diseases.

Resuscitation of those in a state of asphyxia from anaesthetics, drowning, etc., or in new-born infants.

To distinguish between real and apparent death.

Detection of malingerers by electricity.

Diagnosis and prognosis in various forms of paralysis.

Location of the motor points of the body through which any single muscle or group of muscle may be stimulated to contract. Illustrated.

Illustration of nerve centres and mode of treating the various organs of the body through them.

"Landmarks" for locating the various organs in the living body, illustrated, with directions for conveying electricity directly to them.

Influence of galvanism on the sensory nerves, the motor nerves, the vaso-motor nerves, the dilator nerves.

Electrolysis of tumors, naevi, strictures, etc.

Electrolysis for the permanent removal of hair from the eyelids or other situations. Illustrated.

Electro-thermal baths; the method of giving them and the apparatus required. Illustrated.

Complete and definite directions, collected from the best Ameri-

can and European authors, for the treatment of all diseases to which electricity has been successfully applied.

Galvano-Cautery; its history, advantages and method of employing it.

A full Vocabulary of Electrical Language, containing all the terms which are employed in medical literature, defined according to the revision of the Electrical Congress assembled at Paris, in 1881.

The very latest, and comes as fresh, from one who *knows*.

LECTURES ON VENEREAL DISEASES. By W. F. Glenn, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Venereal Diseases in the Medical Department of the University of Tennessee; formerly Professor of Physiology in Nashville Medical College; member of the American Medical Association; member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; member of the American Public Health Association; member of the Tennessee Medical Society; member of the Tennessee Historical Society. 8vo.; 260 pages. Author publisher, Nashville, Tenn. Price, \$1.25.

This work consists of a series of lectures in the university. In another edition better paper should be used, and the proofreading more carefully performed; these are small matters and do not militate against the great intrinsic value of the book. In his views the author is a dualist. The first five lectures are devoted to chancre and its complications. His directions as to cauterizing are clear and incisive. "It is as necessary for you to know when 'not to burn' as to 'burn.' If, after the slough from the first application, the ulcer has a bright red appearance coated with a thin serous secretion, and bleeds easily to the touch, then it has been cauterized sufficiently." Gonorrhœa occupies from the sixth to the twelfth lecture. He commends the following prescription, which was used largely by the late Dr. E. M. Wright, of Chattanooga, with great satisfaction:

| | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| R Tartar Emetic..... | gr., vj; |
| Sulphate of Morphia..... | gr., vj; |
| Water | 3, vj. |

Sig.—A teaspoonful every four hours.

Of the value of the above there can be no doubt. It is specially indicated where the inflammation runs high. The balance of the

volume is devoted to syphilis. The author admits that well marked cases of syphilis will get well without any treatment whatever; and has seen cases corroborative of his statement. Tertiary symptoms, he half acknowledges, are not inoculable, and, therefore, as held by Otis and others, are not syphilis, but the lesions left by that disease. We regret that he follows in the footsteps of Keyes, and uses minute doses of mercury. When will it be generally admitted that treatment without mercury is shorter and leaves no lesions behind? The iodides, Dr. Glenn thinks, are indicated in tertiary forms, and gives:

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| R Iodide of Sodium..... | 3, j; |
| Iodide of Ammonium..... | 3, j; |
| Iodide of Calcium | 3, j; |
| Iodide of Potassium..... | 3, vj; |
| Syrup Iod. of Manganese | 3, ij; |
| Water | 3, iv. |

Sig.—One teaspoonful largely diluted with water three times daily.

As a whole the volume is commendable, and evinces a thorough mastery of the subject. As a short practical treatise it has no superior. E.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES OF NORTH AMERICA. J. U. & C. G. Lloyd, publishers, 180 Elm street, Cincinnati, O. Issued quarterly. Price, \$1.00 per year.

The first number is before us. The authors announce that it is their intention to take up the entire list of American medicinal plants, issuing their work as a quarterly, and only to subscribers. This number contains three full page engravings of the plants considered, viz.: *Clematis virginiana*, *Anemone thalictroides*, and *American Pulsatilla*, and a full page microscopic engraving of a section of *Clematis virginiana*. In addition, there are numerous illustrations in the text. The botanical, chemical and medical histories and descriptions are thoroughly and carefully drawn, all the works that have been written on American drugs being consulted in the preparation of each subject. The medical properties and history are especially interesting to physicians, and in this one work we are presented with all that is known upon each subject. The paper on *American Pulsatilla* is exceptionally valuable at this period, for preparations of the European plant are now largely

imported, and the American species, will no doubt supplant the foreign in time to come.

The authors state that the following plants will be considered in the immediately succeeding numbers, each article illustrated with a *full page engraving*, together with numerous pictures showing the microscopic structure, botanical characteristics, parts used in medicine, sophistications, etc.: *Anemone Hepatica* (Liverwort); *Hydrastis canadensis* (Golden Seal); *Coptis trifolia* (Gold Thread); *Actaea alba* (White Cohosh); *Cimicifuga racemosa* (Black Snakeroot); *Xanthorhiza tinctoria* (Shrubby Yellow Root).

A PRACTICAL LABORATORY COURSE IN MEDICAL CHEMISTRY. By John C. Draper, M. D., LL. D. New York: Wm. Wood & Co. Price, \$1.00.

In this unique work the editor and publishers have seemingly vied with each other in reaching a desideratum so imperiously needed by every student of chemistry. It is so simplified, so arranged and so reliable, as to attract attention and deserve popularity.

DETERIORATION OF THE PURITAN STOCK, AND ITS CAUSES. By John Ellis, M. D. New York.

This essay is portentous of a degeneracy that bids fair to exterminate the original and purely Puritan stock, awakens the discussion as to the alarming degeneracy of Americans generally. It is like a stitch in time, if heeded.

NOTES ON THE OPIUM HABIT. By P. Meylerd, M. D. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

This monograph is an excellently written argument on the question of interdicting the use of narcotics, and treatment of the habit. Every physician would do well to read and every patient would be benefitted.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE NEW YORK MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY. 1883.

The third volume; of about 170 pages, elegantly executed, and comprehending a large amount of interesting matter. Very creditable to the society.

IODOFORM IN DENTAL SURGERY. By C. F. W. Bodecker, D. D. S., M. D. S. New York.

CIRCULARS OF INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION.
Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. No. 1.
1884.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SAINT LOUIS HOSPITAL. Conducted by
the Sisters of Charity. For 1883.

NOTICES

I have given BROMIDIA *a fair trial*, and I have found it to be
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L. CH. BOISLINIERE, M. D., LL. D.

I have used IODIA as a uterine tonic and alterative. I prescribe
it with the *very best results*. I regard it as one of the *very few*
HONEST preparations.

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GENTLEMEN:—I am much pleased with the results obtained from
the use of Caulocorea. I have tested its merits in a case of Dys-
menorrhœa, and am gratified with the results. I believe it to be a
most valuable therapeutic agent. Yours truly,

R. W. BRUCE SMITH, M. D., C. M.

Sparta, Ont., Canada.

A MATTER OF INTEREST.

A medicine must of necessity stand upon its merits. If it does
not possess healing qualities of value to suffering humanity, no
amount of advertising will prevent its being branded a fraud by
the public. Among the proprietary medicines advertised in the
papers, there are none that hold a higher rank than those of THE
DR. HARTER MEDICINE COMPANY, ST. LOUIS. DR. HARTER'S IRON
Tonic is winning special favor, each bottle used proving its won-
derful beneficent effects, an advertisement which sells many
additional bottles. The testimonials which the DR. HARTER
COMPANY are able to produce in proof of the merits of their medi-
cine will convert the most suspicious to its use. Read their
advertisement, write to them, or ask your druggists for their
medicines.



As ever,
J. C. Hanford

ST. LOUIS

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No. 6.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Short, Pithy and Practical Articles Solicited.

If thou hast Truth to utter,
Speak it boldly—speak it all.

RATIONAL MEDICATION.

J. A. MILLER, M. D.

CHAPTER IV.

In order to maintain the body in health, a normal quantity of blood, or its constituents, must be elaborated by nature's apparatus, as previously described. If too little is manufactured, impoverishment of the whole system must take place, and disease will be the inevitable result. If, on the other hand, too much is elaborated, plethora will be produced, and disease again will follow as a consequence. Both of these conditions are amenable to the well selected remedial agents of a rational medical practitioner. There is, however, greater danger of a defect in *quality* than in *quantity*. Hence, to the quality of the blood supplied, the rational practitioner will direct special attention, and an analysis of this fluid may often reveal facts which pride, modesty or poverty would fain conceal, and which may be essential to the intelligent, rational treatment of the case.

The blood must be examined in a twofold aspect—struc-

turally, with a microscope, and chemically, with suitable reagents.

In structure it is found to consist of numerous yellowish corpuscles, a small number of white or colorless corpuscles, and a few granules floating in a yellowish fluid, called the liquor sanguinis. This fluid consists of fibrin dissolved in serum, which has the property, when drawn from the body, under certain conditions, of coagulating.

It has been deemed exceedingly difficult to obtain an exact chemical analysis which would infallibly designate the composition of healthy blood, but recent investigation has overcome that difficulty to such an extent that ignorance of its composition is now perfectly inexcusable on the part of a medical practitioner; for if he does not know what are its normal constituents, how can he understand and treat abnormal variations from the normal standard? In 1,000 parts of healthy blood will be found from 760 to 800 parts water; from 1 to 3 parts fibrin, which may be increased by the use of acids, and decreased by the use of alkalies, and this fact is of vital importance in the treatment of embolism, aneurism of arteries, etc.; it contains from 60 to 70 parts albumen; from 130 to 150 parts corpuscles; from 1 to 4 parts extractive matters and fats, and from 5 to 10 parts salts. Any variation inside of these limits may take place without producing any variation in health, but beyond this in either direction impairment takes place, and diseased action is at once set up. Consequently, in all diseases there will be found a marked variation of these normal constituents of pure blood; and the disease cannot be overcome till this fluid is restored to its normal condition. In fevers the water is diminished; in anasarca it is increased, fibrin and albumen are diminished. In chlorosis and leucosythemia, the red corpuscles are diminished, and must be restored before health can be secured. And these facts are only illustrations of what takes place all along the line of diseased condition, as these relative proportions are changed in some

one of these constituent elements in all the diseases which afflict the race. The present use I wish, however, to make of this fact is this—that this variation in the blood, and one of the most common causes of its derangement, will be found in the food supplied for its elaboration; and this derangement, thus produced, is one of the most prolific sources of all the diseases which afflict the race. Thus, malaria, poisonous water, etc., produce biliousness; excess of lime produces gravel; excess in alkali produces scalding urine and fatty degeneration of the kidneys; excess of iron multiplies red corpuscles, and induces hypertrophy; excess of sulphur creates abnormal activity of the liver, and results in diarrhœa or dysentery; while food vagaries produce equally marked results. Over twenty-five years ago, M. Denis called the attention of the medical world to the fact that, in a young girl of good health, the red corpuscles were 132 to 1,000 parts, and that by a rigorous diet for fifteen days they were reduced to 85. This fact seems to have produced no consideration in the medical world, hence, few practitioners have profited by it. While the fact must be evident, on a moment's consideration, that all the other constituents of the blood, and especially water, albumen, fat and salts, are at once modified to a like extent by corresponding variations of diet, and any system of medication, to be rational, must have its chief corner-stone laid in a rational diet as an essential condition of health and cure. The change which this fluid undergoes in the lungs is the reception of a large amount of oxygen, which is conveyed through the arteries to every part of the system, and the return of carbonic acid gas, which is brought to the lungs through the pulmonary artery. Consequently, the importance not only of pure aliment to furnish the pabulum for pure blood, but pure air to secure its thorough oxydation, and render it fit to perform its functions in the animal economy of man. And, perhaps, no two elements have performed such an important part in the development of the race as *food* and *air*; in fact,

this phenomenon alone is ample to account for the diversity of races, without the aid of Darwin or his system of evolution.

The exudation of material from the blood to be transformed into tissue.

Nature has so arranged it, that the aliment taken should contain every element of nutrition for the whole body, and the processes of digestion, absorption and aëration are all so many connective links, preparatory to reconstruction where waste has occurred, and restoration in case of disease; and the wisest medication on earth, and the most skilfully applied, can never effect this end. *It can only help nature to help herself, when her energies have become exhausted.*

Thus, from this aliment now circulating in the blood, a fluid blastema is continuously passing through the capillaries for the formation and restoration of the various organs and tissues of the body; and it is absolutely indispensable that this takes place to an amount exactly proportionate to that supplied to the blood, by assimilation, on the one hand, and that dissipated, by waste, on the other. For if more or less be supplied or given off, a morbid or diseased condition is at once produced. Thus, increased supply and assimilation in any part gives rise to hypertrophy in that organ or part; while a diminished amount as promptly produces atrophy of that part. This function is now known to depend on an inherent vital force, peculiar to the tissue itself, which is attractive and selective. It is by this process that each gland and tissue attracts from the blood the amount of that peculiar blastema necessary for its reconstruction and sustentation, or for the secretion it is necessary to perform. It is thus that the liver keeps up its own nutrition, and selects from the blood the material which forms the bile. It is thus that the kidneys also select the material for their own sustentation, and the elaboration of urea; and this is the fact with all glandular organs. It is, again, in this way

that matter drawn from the blood is made subservient to the health and integrity of the body ; here furnishing material for growth and supplying waste, there elaborating and forming material to supply secretions, etc.

Through a derangement of the blood, it often happens that this attractive and selective power is deranged, and, sometimes, altogether lost ; this is recognized as a disease of the selective and assimilative function. Sometimes the selective power appears to be lost, and the attractive power increased to such an extent that the liquor sanguinis is drawn out through the vessels, so that the fibrin coagulates outside of them. Then this result, preceded or accompanied by certain changes in the vessels themselves, and more or less stagnation of the current of blood, constitutes the phenomenon now known as inflammation. It is in this way that other cells and tissues altogether foreign to the healthy condition of the system are formed. It is in this way pus and cancer cells may be formed, or fibrous, cartilaginous, osseous and other tissues of different morbid growth become developed and located in the system. It is thus that the introduction of any poisonous material into the circulating fluid is so promptly attended with such fatal results, and the physiological effects of alcohol and tobacco can be so distinctly traced ; and it is here the *primæ viæ* of all disease must be sought for and found. That is, disease as a manifest derangement of the physical organization.

If these suggestions shall help to a more rational system of medication, the object of the writer will be accomplished. From long years of active life I now find I must have literary rest, so for the present, Mr. Editor, I must wish your numerous readers abundant success in the field of rational medicine. After some months of rest I may again resume the pen. AU REVOIR.

THE MAD STONE.

B. ACHELOR.

A late writer on the subject of the mad stone estimates there are about fifty in the United States. Illinois is credited with having three, Missouri has three, Arkansas two; the others are mostly in the Southern States. They are found in Mexico, India and all the warm countries of Asia; in Europe—in Great Britain, Spain, Portugal, Italy and Turkey. They are not found in Northern Europe or any cold country. In the United States the mad stone has been applied as a cure or preventive of hydrophobia in thousands of cases, without having a single failure to record. Numerous medical men of very fair average ability have witnessed their application to cure hydrophobia, and all bear the same testimony, to-wit, that they will *stick* to a wound where there is the infection of hydrophobia, and will not stick to a wound where the infection of hydrophobia is absent.

When a mad stone is to be applied, it is first dropped into sweet milk, warm from the cow; the wound, if old, is newly opened, the mad stone is taken out of the milk and applied to the wound. The first time it will stick two or three hours, the next time not so long. Three times usually effect a cure, but it is applied until it will no longer stick, when it is presumed a cure is effected.

The history and composition of these mad stones are subjects of deep interest to medical readers. Of their composition only two things have been known—eminent geologists have pronounced them to be a manufactured article of infusorial silica and animal carbon, cemented together by some unknown process; nobody who knows their history doubts what the cement was that was used.

The history of the mad stones found in the United States is that they were obtained from the Gypsies in Great Britain.

The Gypsies entered Great Britain about the middle of the fifteenth century. Linguists say their language shows them to be from Hindostan. When they came they brought with them the mad stone, the elixir of youth, the syphilis, and the tricks of witchcraft, and the history of the times is that they worked the Britishers for all they were worth.

In medical works written in the seventeenth century, frequent reference is made to their medical practice. They had two great remedies; one was the mad stone, the other was an unguent; with either one or the other of these two they performed cures that astonished the natives. In Great Britain goitre is very prevalent,—it is there called Derbyshire neck—their unguent was a specific for that disease.

What is found in medical works written in the seventeenth and early part of the eighteenth century is all that can be found written in the Anglo-Saxon language on the subject, but the Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Arabic and other languages are full of references to it. Inasmuch as the Bible and Josephus are considered authentic and reliable, and are easy of access, I will refer the reader to what is said in them on the subject.

That the virtue of the mad stone consists of an infection is something no scientific or learned man doubts, the mystery is where does it come from, and why has it always been kept a profound mystery or secret, known only to a few. The answer to this last question will be readily understood when the Drei is once written up in medical journals, and not before. What gives the subject paramount importance to-day is, we want a cure for leprosy and yellow fever. The State of Vera Cruz in Mexico has offered a reward of \$100,000 for a cure for yellow fever. The man who secures that reward gets something besides glory. The better class of the American people will favor our government rewarding the discovery of a cure for leprosy.

The history of this infection dates back to the garden of Eden, where it is called the tree of the knowledge of good

and evil, and it is most emphatically the forbidden fruit to-day, and has been forbidden knowledge for over three thousand years, and yet it was the sure word of prophecy that it was to be discovered and become popular knowledge. Moses gave a law (see Exodus xxii, 18), Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live. Saul, the first king of Israel, was the first civil ruler who tried to enforce this law, and from that time, down to the close of the fifteenth century, conflicts between the witches and civil authority were very frequent. Usually the civil authorities came out second best, but when Decius Mundi played off on Paulina, and made her believe he was the god Anubis, the old emperor Tiberius ordered all concerned to be crucified, and Ida with the rest. But from A. D. 900 up to 1600 they just laughed at the civil authorities, and the numerous murders with the Aqua Toffano seem almost incredible—sound more like romance and fiction than authentic history. For 500 years, at Rome and throughout Italy, Portugal and Spain, when a woman got tired of her husband, there was no “fooling,” a la Chicago divorce court, she just applied to a witch, who sent him to his home over there. And, absurd and unreasonable as it may appear, whenever the dynamiters and Nihilists get the secret of the Aqua Tofano, they will clean out royalty.

Now, there would have been nothing very strange about all this, if the world generally had regarded the effects of the Drei as the effects of an infection, but, instead of that, 999 out of the 1,000 believed it was the Devil. When the Gypsy applied the mad stone he went over a form of words that might readily be mistaken for a Hindoo paraphrase of the litany—the same when they applied their unguent. A set of unbelievers stole their mad stones, and they had all their former virtues intact without the litany.

The translators of our common version of the Bible were believers in witchcraft, believers in the Devil, and the consequence was that they made terrific witch stories out of what would be very interesting history if we had a correct

translation. But the Bible is emphatic and positive on the point that the Jewish priest made the leper clean ; it is emphatic and positive on the point that Leah ate the mandrakes and was again fruitful ; it is emphatic and positive on the point (see Numbers v, 11-31) that something the priest gave the woman to drink either made the woman fruitful or gave her the syphilis. Now, the existence of the mad stone, and all that is written in ancient history, both sacred and profane, amounts to just this : There is a cure for hydrophobia in existence, who can find it? There is a cure for leprosy in existence, who can find it? The same is true of goitre, profuse menstruation that causes barrenness and some other diseases. They have been cured, and they were cured by the Drei, and nothing else.

The discovery of encysted venoms paved the way for this discovery—that venoms made infections is a fact that cannot be successfully contradicted. The Drei is a venom. The naturalist who is bright enough and sharp enough to find out what animal Moses was carrying when the Lord appeared to him in Mount Sinai, can find the Drei. Some of the personal friends of B. Achelor, and they comprise the best talent and ability in the Mississippi Valley, are going to experiment with the Drei the coming year. In this world there is nothing succeeds like success, but to have success we must proceed slowly and cautiously. I think the better class of American people will be glad to see a cure for leprosy a success.

SANTONINE.

J. BERGER, M. D.

I have chosen the above title for the subject of a few remarks, from the belief that physicians in general do not attach near the importance to santonine that the remedy is entitled to. With a vast majority of physicians santonine

is only used as a vermifuge. While I do not deny that it is possessed with feeble "vermifuge" powers, I do say that it gives less positive results as a remedy in worms than for any other diseased condition in which it is indicated. Santonine has been a "standard" remedy with me for thirteen years. I have given it hundreds of times during that period, and have never had any bad results from its use. It is claimed by some that it will cause convulsions, deranged vision, etc. With my use of it I have never observed any of these untoward effects. It is as a remedy in diseases of the urinary organs that it is especially indicated. But more especially as a remedy in suppression of urine. The first case in which I used santonine for suppression was in 1871. The suppression was complete, no urine had been voided for thirty hours. Uremic coma had supervened; the case seemed hopeless. Everything had been done that the books and teachers recommend for suppression, had even procured some apis mel and given a strong infusion, but all to no purpose. At last I concluded to try santonine, from its known influence over the urinary organs. I rubbed up ten grains of it with a small amount of sugar, and divided into ten powders, and ordered one to be given every four hours. In eight hours from the time the first dose was given the secretion of urine was re-established. Urine was passed freely, in which was a great deal of urate of ammonia, which had collected in the bladder while it was empty. I have since used santonine in a great many cases of suppression of urine, and always with satisfactory results. I have also used it in several cases of urethritis, with entire satisfaction. It is equally efficacious in male or female. It is equally as good a remedy for suppression of urine, especially among children. It is also the best remedy for enuresis.

Every physician that becomes fully acquainted with the therapeutic effects of santonine will ever after give it place in his pocket case. Although it will not be indicated as

often as some other remedies, yet it will be sufficiently often to give it a place in the pocket case. It should always be given thoroughly triturated with sugar, or of sugar of milk.

Oak Valley, Kansas.

PROCREATION.

W. J. ATKINSON, M. D.

That mysterious something we call Life evidently resides in the power of the male, so far as the procreation is concerned. The female is only the soil, as it were, in which the life germ is deposited for development. It appears from nature that man, or the male principle, holds the germ of life, and that it is handed down, or given off, by an effort of the will. Under proper conditions it grows, otherwise it dies. The creative power is decidedly masculine. It is true that without the female life cannot be fully developed, but that life is not dependent upon the female. The female is only the condition that makes it possible for that life to manifest to the world. That condition is only the servant of that power, and dependent upon it for its existence. Life is a *unit*, but has many manifestations. Physiology is the science that treats of the manifestations or functions of life. What does physiology know of the functions of life? Only such facts as experience has discovered.

We know that an egg that has never received the life germ from the cock bird will not hatch. If it has received such connection it has the power to do so. But the question I wish to direct to physiologists is, How many eggs will be impregnated by a single tread of the cock? There is a turkey hen in this neighborhood that was taken to the cock; he tread her once, when she ran off and returned home. She did not see another gobbler that season, but she laid out that litter of eggs, went to setting, and hatched

all. Is that the general physiological law? I had not supposed it to be so. If such be the general fact or rule, there are a great many useless cocks kept on the farms of our husbandmen. Who will give us more light upon that subject?

Moniteau, Mo., May 12, 1884.

PRACTICAL THERAPEUTICS.

L. H. WASHINGTON, M. D.

RINGWORM.

Two or three applications of the following, at intervals of eight or ten days, will frequently effect a cure :

| | | |
|-------------------|----|-----|
| R Iodine | 3. | ij; |
| Kerosene Oil..... | 3. | j. |

M. To be applied with a firm brush.

Dr. R. W. Taylor reports the best results from a paint composed of tincture of myrrh, with four grains of corrosive sublimate to the ounce.

Tincture chloride of iron applied with a brush or mop two or three times a day for a few days, then once a day, seldom fails to cure ringworm, and is safer than most applications.

Into an ounce of water throw more sulphate of copper than it will dissolve, and touch the parts with this solution several times a day.

Strong acetic acid used as a lotion will often cure ringworm of the scalp.

In the different forms of ringworm, and in that troublesome form of the disease which affects the scrotum and the inner side of the upper part of the thighs, the application of boracic acid acts like a charm. A solution of a drachm of the acid to an ounce of water, or as much as the water at an ordinary temperature will take up, is employed. The affected parts should be well bathed in the solution twice daily,

some little friction being used, and the solution allowed to dry on the part.—*Surg.-Maj. Watson.*

In ringworm of the scalp, whatever lotion is used should be well rubbed in, so as to enter the hair tubes, otherwise it will be of no avail.

STYE.

If the styé should be very painful and inflamed, a small warm poultice of linseed meal, or bread and milk, should be laid over it, and renewed every five or six hours, and the bowels acted upon by purgative draughts. When the styé appears ripe it should be opened, and a little of the following ointment may be smeared over it twice a day:

| | |
|--------------------|------------|
| R Spermaceti | 3, vj; |
| White Wax | 3, ij; |
| Olive Oil | 3, iij. M. |

Sometimes a styé may be cured by dipping a feather in the white of an egg and passing the feather lightly over the inflamed surface.

As a means of "backing" a styé, Dr. J. P. McGee used to advantage the following:

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| R Fluid Extract Belladonna | drops, iij; |
| Pure Water | 3, ij. |

M. Sig.—A teaspoonful every hour.

Dr. L. Fitzpatrick writes to the *Lancet* that he has never seen a single instance in which the styé continued to develop after the following treatment had been resorted to: The lids should be held apart by the thumb and index finger, or a lid retractor if such be at hand, while the tincture of iodine is painted over the inflamed papillæ with a fine camel's hair brush. The lids should not be allowed to come in contact until the part touched is dry. A few such applications in the twenty-four hours are sufficient.

SELECTIONS.

FOOD AND DRUG ADULTERATION.

[Speech of Hon. Wharton J. Green, U. S. House of Representatives, April 21, 1884.]

MR. SPEAKER: It is a political axiom that the obligations of government and governed are correlative or reciprocal; protection being the duty of the first, support of the last. Protection is the end and aim of all government, be it patriarchal, monarchal, aristocratic or democratic; be it absolute or constitutional. For that end, primarily, is all government devised. Against foreign foe and domestic force, against invasion from without and mob violence within, against open assault and covert design; to that extent, at least, will all concede that the government is bound to the governed. In return therefor the protected class, the mass, the people, yield obedience and support; in war their personal prowess to resist aggression, in peace and war the requisite percentage of their goods and chattels or yearly accretions, in one way or another, to maintain the organism so established. Admit the predicate and none dare gainsay it, and the questions naturally arises, Where do the protective functions of government cease? Are these exhausted when armed invading columns are beaten back, or mobs dispersed, or murderers, ravishers, burglars, house burners, and the like, caught and punished? These, undoubtedly, are the most palpable and glaring duties of the agent or factor known as the Government. The right of demand, however, ceases not here. Immunity from the depredations of law breakers of every sort and designation is, at least, their implied right, by terms of "original compact."

I purpose to push the claim advanced to its legitimate conclusion, and to arraign the counterfeiters and adulterators of meat, drink and medicine as one of the most criminal of the criminal classes, and, hence, meet and fitting one

for the eye of the law and the heavy hand of the law. If the proposition is, as I maintain, self-evident, then, I repeat, the people have the right to demand protection against their nefarious practices, covert, cowardly and false, no less than from predatory bands on land and sea, against bandit or pirate.

Does not well authenticated suspicion, almost tantamount to proof, if circumstantial evidence is ever proof, justify the sweeping allegation which will follow? If not, and I fail to make it so appear, then set me down as slanderer, and the objects of my anathema as spotless lambs, most unjustly and unrighteously arraigned.

Now for the premise of what I propose to prove, under penalty, to the extent to which it is here susceptible of proof. If concurrent testimony and widespread accusation through the public prints be not the offspring of pure diabolism; if chemical analysis be not a snare; and if dire effects, traceable to sinister causes, be not a delusion, I charge and maintain that the whole field of dietetics and medicinals, of articles that we daily eat and drink and take as doctor's stuff, teems with adulteration, noxious or innocuous, as the case may be, but hurtful as a rule.

Mr. Speaker, if this be so, it surely appertains to us to inquire into the evil and remedy to devise. If, in spite of universal attaint, it be not so, it is due to the manufacturer, compounder and consumer alike, that the negative be authoritatively established.

The unfortunate whelp that has the cry of "mad dog" raised at his heels might as well be dead; and he who is bitten by such a one had better be, even though the poor cur be innocent of the charge. Abstract justice would enjoin that hydrophobia be established or disproved for the mutual benefit of dog and man alike. A like regard for justice would enjoin that his brother cur of our conformation, and purveyor of our diet, who is pointed at as a poisoner, should have like opportunity to establish innocence.

It is your right, Mr. Speaker, and mine, as his alleged victims, that he be required to do it.

Yes, sir; metaphor aside, if cause there be for this wholesale arraignment, and cause for one I think there be, it is your right and mine, and that of every man who voted for and against us, to have the thing inquired into. If the charge be established against manufacturer or compounder of killing off innocent people by thousands and tens of thousands by slow process and homœopathic doses, wherein has he the advantage over his brother scoundrel, who prefers active agencies and larger measure to remove some hated rival or ambitious foe, as did the Borgias and others of the vile accursed class, through the medium of belladonna, of arsenic, or of ratsbane?

For one, I hold the last less culpable. They killed by units, these by thousands. Better, a thousand times better, the allopathic dose administered by a Madame Brinvilliers, to the graduated modicums of the abominable drugs which enter into our daily food, and protract the life in misery of the victims by thousands, as said, through one or two or twenty years, as may be.

We will probably be met at the threshold of investigation by the hackneyed cry of "sumptuary laws." Sir, no one holds in utter detestation laws of the class named more than I. But why, I demand, should those against slow, insidious poisoning be so classed more than the others, aimed against the deadly drugs when given for sinister and specific object?

Yes, sir; I go further and maintain that it is within our province to prevent the admixture of spurious, base or bad ingredients in our daily food, and have it palmed off upon an unsuspecting world as a better article, even if harmless in effect.

If it is our right, then when poison enters, it follows, as the night the day, it is our duty. Sir, the vile practice of adulteration engendered by sordid greed of gain

is, I repeat, now so universal and widespread that it is the merest chance, be your grocer who he may, that you can obtain any genuine edible article, if diabolic science will permit it to be counterfeited to advantage. Sugar, flour, sirups, baking powders, pepper, spices, brandy, whiskey, vinegar, wines, teas, pickles, preserves, ground coffee, canned goods, mustard, lard, butter, table oil, curry, and a host of other articles of every-day life too numerous to mention, all fall to a considerable extent under my sweeping accusation and desired interdict. We buy them knowing that they are probably spurious.

(*To be continued.*)

EXHUMATION AND EXAMINATION OF A BODY WHICH HAD BEEN BURIED TEN MONTHS.

FREDERICK WALTER LOWNDES, M. R. C. S. ENG.

On November 16, 1883, I attended at Ford Cemetery, near Liverpool, at the request of the police authorities, to witness the exhumation and to examine the body of Margaret Jennings, who had died ten months previously under circumstances suggestive of her having been poisoned by some irritant, most probably arsenic. The cemetery is situated four miles from Liverpool, and is for the exclusive use of Roman Catholics. On my arrival, shortly before 9 a. m., I was conducted to the public portion, which stands higher than the other part of the cemetery, is formed of sand mixed with clay, and appeared dry and well suited for its purpose. I was shown a grave which had been just opened, and from two bodies had been already removed. A coffin was lying at the bottom, from which a plate had been removed; it bore the inscription "Margaret Jennings, died 25th January, 1883, aged 18 years." The coffin was a pine one and perfectly intact; it and the coffin plate were identified by the man who made them and conducted the funeral. The death had taken place within the jurisdiction

of the coroner of Liverpool (Mr. Clarke Aspinall), and as the cemetery was in the district of the county coroner, the late Mr. Barker, it was arranged by both gentlemen that permission should be obtained from the Home Secretary to remove the body to Liverpool. The coffin was accordingly removed to the Prince's Dock dead-house, and opened there in my presence. The grave clothes were entire, but much soiled by decomposition, and there was some effluvia at first. The face was much discolored, the hair loosening from the scalp, the eyes and part of the nose had been destroyed, the teeth were loosening, the outer skin was peeling off, but the nails on the fingers and toes were firmly adherent. The body was identified in my presence as that of Margaret Jennings by her father and a female friend. On removing the clothes I found the surface much discolored, the outer skin came away with the clothes, the thoracic and abdominal parietes remained intact. The body was that of a female above the age of puberty, of rather short stature but well developed. There was a considerable quantity of fat in the walls of the chest and abdomen. In the chest I found the lungs much decomposed, they were quite collapsed and broken down; the heart was softened, and it was impossible to form any idea of the condition of it or the lungs at the time of death. In the abdomen the stomach and duodenum were somewhat softened and were empty. There was a greasy appearance all over the viscera, which reminded me rather of the dissecting room, and which I have seen described somewhere as characteristic of arsenical poisoning, though I cannot give the reference. There was also a yellowish tinge about some of the large intestines. I removed the whole of the abdominal and pelvic viscera into five glass-stoppered, wide-mouthed bottles, as follows: 1. Stomach and duodenum. 2. A large portion of the liver (three-fourths), spleen and left kidney. 3. The large intestines except the rectum. 4. The small intestines except the duodenum. 5. The rectum, bladder and uterus.

The bottles were all covered with skin leather, well secured, and sealed with two private seals. I opened the head and found the brain in a liquid state; the spinal cord at its upper part was well preserved. On examining the viscera more minutely with Mr. Edward Davies at the Royal Institution Laboratory, some days after, I found the stomach and duodenum of a dark red color internally, the small and large intestines presented reddened patches at different parts; excepting a small portion of fecal matter in the large intestine, they and the rest of the intestinal canal were empty. Mr. Davies found arsenic in the stomach and duodenum, liver and kidney. Subsequently, in conjunction with Dr. Campbell Brown, he found arsenic in the spleen and in the small intestines, and it was estimated by them that the whole quantity present in the viscera was equivalent to a quarter of a grain.

The deceased was attended shortly before her death by Mr. Rafter, who found her suffering from an attack of pneumonia. He was surprised at the death, which was unexpected by him; he certified it as due to pneumonia. It was carefully concealed from him that the deceased suffered from vomiting, purging and intense pain in the abdominal region. Mr. Rafter expressed his opinion, after hearing all the evidence, that the deceased had died from poisoning by arsenic.—*Lancet*.

A CURIOUS CASE is related in the *British Medical Journal*. Several days after a woman's burial it was concluded to hold a post-mortem. While opening the lid, the coffin burst with a loud noise, one of the boards striking the police inspector, and knocking him down. Dr. McDonald, the medical officer in attendance, fainted, and remained unconscious for some time, and has since died. Another physician who was present is lying seriously ill.—*Weekly Medical Review*.

EXTRAORDINARY FOREIGN BODIES IN THE NOSE.

Mr. Rushton Parker, before the Liverpool Medical Institution, March 13, showed a gun breech and bolt removed from the nose after five years. The patient was a Welsh farmer, aged twenty-six, who was brought to him suffering from a fetid discharge from the nostrils and from the upper jaw inside the lip, with the history of a gun accident five years previously. The discharge was supposed to proceed from a necrosed bone, and Mr. Parker at once made arrangements for removing the diseased portions, the patient taking lodgings in Liverpool for the purpose. In order to avoid disfiguration, the opening between the lip and jaw was enlarged, and, after considerable violent traction, a loose body was removed, which proved to be a breech and bolt of a single barreled fowling piece, which had remained imbedded ever since the gun accident five years before. The bleeding was profuse, but was allayed by hot water. The weight of the metal removed was three and a half ounces, and the length about two and a half inches. He mentioned that a somewhat similar case had been noted by Mr. Lawson. He then showed some specimens of comparative pathology, and afterward a simple mammary cyst that was of interest clinically, as it was almost solid, and so hard as to be scarcely distinguishable before removal from cancer.—*Med. Press.*

A PECULIAR CASE.

The *Medical Record* tells us that Prof. Porro recently performed an operation for no other purpose than to determine the sex. The individual requiring such unique interference was pseudohermaphrodite, aged twenty-two, had been brought up as a female, although all her (his) tasks had been masculine. The face and chest were like those of a man, although the breasts were considerably developed. There was a vulva, with a well developed clitoris, labia, and

a short vagina; no penis, no prostate, and no uterus. At the summit of what corresponded with the labia majora, near the inguinal region, two round bodies could be felt, which on pressure gave pain. The question was, Were they ovaries or testicles? Prof. Porro cut down on the right side and found that the body was a testicle, with epididymis and spermatic cord attached. The wound was closed up, the patient pronounced a man, and sent forth enchanted with his new status in society.

DIET IN DIABETES.

Prof. Wm. Pepper, of the University of Pennsylvania, recommends the following bill of fare in glycosuria, to be replaced in certain cases by a skimmed milk diet:

Breakfast—A cup of tea, without milk or sugar, but with a sliced lemon in it, according to the Russian fashion; a couple of soft-boiled eggs, broiled chops, beefsteak or fish; oysters must be excluded, as the liver, which makes up the chief bulk of the oyster, contains sugar; with these may be eaten some vegetable, as a raw tomato, a raw onion with vinegar, and a slice of gluten bread, or a couple of gluten biscuits.

Between breakfast and dinner a little cream, with a teaspoonful of old rum or whiskey.

Dinner—Meat, green vegetables, string beans, tomatoes, cauliflower, onion, lettuce (the latter contains a little sugar, but not enough to do any harm), and again gluten bread.

The evening meal is similar to the breakfast. —*Med. Rec.*

RECEIPTS.

ARNICA JELLY.

| | |
|-----------------|------------|
| Starch | 280 grains |
| Glycerine | 4 ounces |
| Water..... | 1 ounce |

Mix; heat to 240°, or until the starch grains break and the mass appears transparent. When nearly cool add tincture

arnica one-half ounce, with oil rose and red coloring to suit.
An excellent preparation for chapped hands, face, etc.

ADHESIVE WAX FOR BOTTLE CORKS.

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Resin | 4 ounces |
| Lard and Yellow Wax, of each | 2 ounces |

Melt and strain; dip the corks and neck of bottle while warm, and let cool.

AQUARIUM CEMENT.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Dry Venetian Red | 12 ounces |
| Dry Carbonate of Iron | 4 ounces |
| Dry Black Oxide of Manganese, pure | 2 ounces |

Beat into a thick mass or putty, with boiled linseed oil.

BAKING POWDER.

| | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Acid Tartaric | 9 ounces |
| Bicarbonate Soda | 12 ounces |
| Sifted Flour | 3 pounds |

Mix thoroughly; use in same quantity as ordinary powder.

GALVANIC BATTERY FLUID.

| | |
|----------------------|----------|
| Sulphuric Acid | 5 ounces |
| Water | 3 pints |

Mix, and when cool add pulverized bichromate of potassium six ounces, and solve.

WATERPROOF BLACKING.

| | |
|---------------------|----------|
| Castile Soap | 8 ounces |
| Beeswax | 8 ounces |
| Neatsfoot Oil | 1 pound |
| Ivory Black | 4 ounce |
| Indigo | 1 ounce |
| Tragacanth | 2 ounces |
| Alcohol | 4 ounces |
| Water | 5 ounces |

Mix, with heat and constant stirring, until cool.

BAY RUM. ARTIFICIAL.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Oil Bay Leaves | 3 drachms |
| Oil Cloves | 5 minims |
| Powdered Mace | 5 grains |
| Alcohol | 1 pint |
| Water | 3 pints |

Mix the oils with magnesia one-half ounce; gradually add the mixture of alcohol and water, then stir in the powdered mace, and filter. Slightly warming the water improves the strength, 70° to 80° being sufficient.

BLEACHED IODINE.

| | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Tincture Iodine | 3 ounces |
| Glycerine | 3 ounces |

Mix; to this add one drachm of dried sulphite of soda, and mix in a mortar.

BURN OINTMENT UNEXCELLED.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Lead Plaster | 6 ounces |
| Spirit Turpentine and Linseed Oil, of each .. | 1½ ounces |
| Oil Origanum pure and Tinc. Opium, of each .. | 6 dra'ms |
| Glycerine | 4 dra'ms |

Melt the lead plaster, then add the other ingredients, and stir till cool. For ulcerated condition of wounds, add to above amount one-half drachm acid carbolic. Apply to burns, scalds, etc., by spreading on cotton batting or cloth to the thickness of one-eighth inch, renewing as often as ointment becomes dry, then scraping off only the upper layer and adding fresh ointment. No other treatment is needed until the wound is fully healed, after which no scars will be left, and immediate relief is given.—*Pharmacist and Chemist.*

DESPRES: EXTIRPATION OF THE TONSILS.—(*Arch. f. Kinderh.*, B. V. H. 3 and 4.) The cause of hypertrophied tonsils, which are met with so frequently in the period of childhood, is referred by the author to the various diatheses. He also remarks the concurrence of hypertrophied tonsils with diarrhoea during the period of weaning. The harmful effects of this condition upon the respiratory function have suggested scarification, cauterization, local medication and various other means of treatment, all of which are usually

inefficient. After these means have been tried, the author favors extirpation in children more than seven years of age, in which the hypertrophy is stationary. In simple or croupous inflammatory conditions, the operation is not indicated, neither is it indicated in syphilis, as long as any mucous patches remain upon the organs. The operation which is recommended is that of Chassaignac, both sides being cut at one stroke. It is not necessary to remove the entire organ, an operation which might be followed by serious hemorrhage. After the removal of the hypertrophied tissue, a gargle of alum water is recommended. Fahrenstock's instrument is thought to be the most desirable one. The author has had no trouble from hemorrhage; if, however, it should be profuse, he recommends applications of ice, or of a solution of the sesqui-chloride of iron. The patient should be instructed to breathe through the nose after the tonsils have been removed.

DR. A. LOISON reports the case of a woman afflicted with chyluria. The amount of fat varied between grammes 3.25 to 4.11 per litre of urine. The density of the urine was normal. Microscopic examination showed the presence of numerous fatty globules, granular masses of precipitated urocasein, and fibrinous clots as large as the head of a pin, and containing blood-globules. The caseous material which M. Loison called urocasein was precipitable by acetic acid, the precipitant being soluble in ammonia and in the alkaline carbonates, phosphates, borates and bicarbonates. When dissolved in bicarbonate of soda this material was precipitated by sulphate of magnesia. The alkaline solutions are precipitable by acetic and lactic acids, and by tartaric acid (an excess of this last material redissolves the precipitate). In an alkaline solution it is precipitated by alcohol, heat redissolving the precipitate. Elementary analysis shows that this casein is analogous to milk casein.—*Medical News*.

DR. WM. PRATT writes: Take the male sex, and it is seen that from 25 to 30 years of age, 1,000 married men furnish 6 deaths; bachelors furnish 10 deaths; 1,000 widowers furnish 22 deaths. The figures, however, become unfavorable if the marriage be contracted before twenty. Out of 8,000 young men married before twenty, their mortality has been found to be, before marriage, only 7 per 1,000; after marriage, 50 per 1,000. With respect to the female sex we find a similar advantage of marriage over celibacy, but on the same condition. If young girls be turned into wives before twenty, a like mortality befalls them which befalls the other sex. Everywhere young married people from 18 to 20 years of age die as fast as old people from 60 to 70 years of age. The common sense and common law of Western Europe have with perfect justice marked 21 as the age of maturity. After that age, however, marriage should be contracted as soon as practicable. It is the healthiest and happiest life; the best for the individual and for the community.—*Medical Record*.

A CASE OF KEROSENE POISONING is reported by Dr. C. S. Wheeler, of Williamsburg, Mass., in the *Medical Record*. He says: "I was called October 29 to see a child eighteen months old, who had swallowed an unknown quantity of kerosene, though the amount probably did not exceed two ounces. The little patient, seen one hour subsequent to the swallowing, was vomiting, purging, cyanotic; a tendency to coma existed, the pulse was 130, weak and somewhat irregular; respiration was also irregular. Treatment—Ordinary emetics were given before my arrival, hence only stimulants and alkalies were ordered. After a few days of gastroenteric febrile movement the child recovered. I have heard of several ounces of kerosene having been taken by adults without perceptible results, but the above case compels me to doubt the statement."

CHLOROFORM WATER AND ITS THERAPEUTICAL USES.—It may be prepared by putting chloroform into water, irrespective of quantity, agitating well on and off for an hour, letting it stand; after which, when quite clear, it may be decanted off, or drawn off by a syphon. It is a useful stomachic and antispasmodic, well adapted for delicate digestion, and may be given in cases of flatulence, colic or nausea. Two teaspoonfuls every fifteen minutes, till relieved. It has been given advantageously in the vomiting of pregnancy. It is also a pleasant menstruum for other medicines.—*Bulletin de Therapeutique.*

DIAGNOSIS BETWEEN BELLADONA RASH AND SCARLATINA.—Dr. S. R. Sperry: A girl aged three years was ordered to take for a sore throat one minium tincture belladonna every hour. After having taken four doses Dr. S. was called to see her, being told that she had broken out with scarlatina. He found her crying with intense *irritation* of the *skin*. The rash was decidedly punctate, which Bartholow states to be diagnostic of belladonna rash. A little syrup of Dover powder and a weak carbolic acid wash cured in twelve hours.—*N. Y. Medical Record.*

CHAUNCEY DEPEW says the sooner a poor doctor, lawyer or clergyman recognizes that his genius is for merchandise or types, or the skilled trades or accounts, the better for himself, his profession and the world. He has secured positions for two lawyers—one as a brakeman, the other as a freight clerk—and both are advancing with rapid strides and confident aspirations toward the presidency of the road.

NEW INVENTIONS.

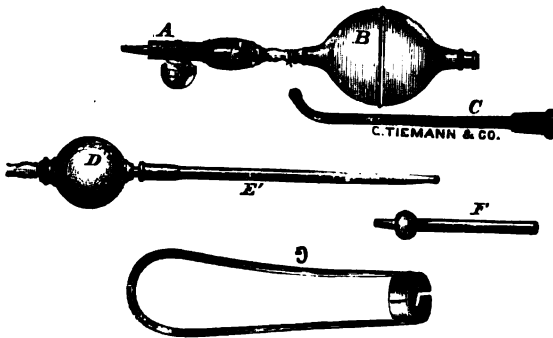
Inventors and Instrument Manufacturers are invited to send cuts and synoptical descriptions for this department, and receive insertion gratis.

A TONGUE DEPRESSOR, WITH INSUFFLATOR AND VAPORIZER FOR ALL CAVITIES OF THE BODY.

C. J. CLEBORNE, M. D., PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Medical Inspector, Naval Hospital.

The following attachments and combinations may be made:



1. Tongue Depressor, *G*. Wire or solid, with bayonet catch to fit end of Insufflator, *A*.

2. Anterior or Posterior Nasal Powder-blower. Attach *C* to *A*.

3. Aural Air-douche or Eustachian Insufflator. For powders for external ear, use *A*. If air alone is needed, attach air-bulb *B* to metal bulb *D*, or to any eustachian or tympanum tube.

4. Urethral Insufflator. Use *A* with *C* or *E'*.

5. Vaginal, Uterine or Rectal Insufflator. Dilate with speculum, and use *A*, with or without *C* or *E'*.

6. Throat and Larynx. Use *A*, with or without *C*.
7. Vaporizer (for chloroform or other volatile fluid). Connect air-bulb *B* with *D*, fill metal bulb with carded cotton, then moisten with chloroform or other volatile fluid, and vaporize by means of air-bulb or mouth.
8. Inhaler. Detach metal bulb *D*, fill it with carded cotton, then moisten with chloroform or other fluid, and inhale.
9. Pessary Inflator. Attach tube of elastic pessary to point of *D*, inflate and tie end.
10. Dilator or Tampon. Attach a stout rubber bag or condom to point of *D*, inflate and tie end.
11. Politzer Bag. Connect air-bulb *B* with *E*, or a Politzer nose-piece.
12. Spray or Atomizer. Connect air-bulb *B* with any atomizer or spray tube.

This instrument will be found serviceable in the "dry treatment" of ulcers and mucous membranes, and other uses will suggest themselves to the operator.

Manufactured by George Tiemann & Co., New York.

ELECTRO - MAGNETIC DEVELOPMENT BOSOM FORM OR CORSET ATTACHMENT.



This cut shows an entirely new invention in a new departure of remedial measure, never before attempted on any scientific basis. It is a system of perfect batteries, made to surround each mammary gland, so as to pass its currents from side to side, and through the gland itself and surrounding tissues.

The magnetic generation is produced by purely organic compound, which was never before utilized, and thus represents the most cogent power attainable in the human system.

They are to be worn with or without the corset, which must be one adapted to its use, and along with proper treatment and correctives of accompanying causes, is offered as a certain, positive and direct local treatment of lack of development of the breasts. Such a desideratum must elicit the attention and interest physicians everywhere. It is a strictly correct formed battery, on the most scientific principle. Is gotten up and for sale by the Casket Health Co., with office at 608 North Thirteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

SNOWDEN'S BINAURAL STETHOSCOPE.

Our poetical *confrere*, Dr. Holmes, tells in song of "the man in Boston town, who bought him a stethoscope nice and new," and how a couple of "silly, abnormal flies" got into the thing and kept up such a devilish racket that the doctor (and we suspect that it was the witty Holmes himself, in his younger days) was beginning to conceive the idea that everybody was going to die, when, in a lucky moment, an old woman discovered their rendezvous, "vamoosed" them, and thereby saved many lives. But that was fifty years ago, when little less could have been expected. Now, however, this being the season of invention, we have learnt more, and are having better instruments.

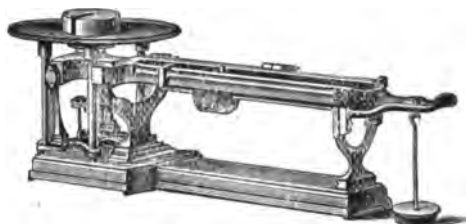
To this end, we would call especial attention to Snowden's Binaural Stethoscope, as manufactured by the old and well known house of William Snowden, No. 7 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa. I have used this instrument, and think it the best one made. It is composed of a hard wood bell, with a soft rubber cup, which it caps nicely; two flexible rubber tubes, attached to the upper portion of the bell by two perforated nipples; two ear pieces of hard wood covered with soft rubber pads, the whole completed by a wire spring so arranged as to retain the ear pieces firmly in

position when in use. The advantages claimed for this instrument are its simplicity, together with the perfection and accuracy of its acoustics. It is reasonably cheap.

F. A. E.

TROEMNER'S NEW IMPROVED SOLUTION SCALES.

This scale has a capacity of 20 kilos (about 45 pounds), and is sensible to one-half gram; it is devoid of all complications, and made strong and substantial; it will weigh



liquids with an accuracy that cannot be approached by ordinary methods. This scale is provided with two weighing beams and sliding poises; one of these is divided into one hundred parts, each part representing 1 gram, the other beam is divided into parts representing 100 gram each. A bar with a sliding poise is placed under the weighing beams for the purpose of balancing the empty bottle or container, and a container weighing as much as six pounds is quickly balanced by sliding the poise along the bar until a correct balance is secured. Price, \$22. Manufactured by Henry Troemner, Philadelphia.

EDITORIAL.

"For the Truth, then, let us battle; And its might shall set us free."

MAXIMS.

Tho' genius builds a cabin in the woods, the world will make a pathway to the door. *Longfellow.*

One ounce of preventive medical science is worth a thousand pounds of corrective medicine. *Ed.*

In all illnesses Nature is the grand factor in restoring health; the role of Art is that of an auxiliary and assistant. *Hibbard.*

We are all tattooed in our cradles with the beliefs of our tribe; the record may seem superficial, but it is indelible. *Oliver Wendell Holmes.*

There is in the armamentum of Nature a remedy for everything but life; this we take at so early an age, and it gets such a hold upon us, we can treat it only with palliatives. *Francis A. Evans.*

There is no better way to illustrate and demonstrate the honesty and sincerity of our professions than by deeds of kindness, compassion and practical affection; from right motives feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, aiding and encouraging the unfortunate, oppressed and disheartened. *Dr. J. H. Hanaford.*

SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND HISTORY OF DR. J. H. HANAFORD.

FURNISHED BY MRS. RICHARDSON.

The subject of this sketch was born at New Hampton, N. H., in 1819. He was one of a family of six children, who were left orphans early in life. When a lad he was thoughtful, ambitious to excel in all his classes, often pre-

ferred study to play, and, as he made perfect lessons a rule rather than an exception, was a favorite with his teachers.

Having decided to become a teacher, he pursued his studies at the academy during the spring and autumn of each year, teaching during the winter, thus obtaining means to complete his education. He continued to teach until his health became impaired—when he attended medical lectures in New York City, having the advantages of the clinical lectures in Bellevue Hospital. Having graduated, he commenced practice in Nantucket, where he remained six years. He had medical charge of the almshouse while there, but was compelled to leave on account of irritation of the lungs, caused by sea air. From Nantucket he removed to Beverly, where he remained seven years, but still affected by sea air, he removed to Reading, where he now resides.

In addition to the ordinary duties of practice, Dr. Hanaford has edited six different publications, some of which were upon temperance, has arranged a song for seamen, and has written articles for the press, which if compiled annually would form a volume of at least 300 pages. His latest publication, "Mother and Child," is a book in praise of which too much can hardly be said.

Dr. Hanaford is benevolent. He is actively interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the community in which he resides, especially in the schools, where he is a welcome visitor. In social life he is a pleasant, genial acquaintance, a kind, accommodating neighbor and has ever proved a true, steadfast friend.

The more recent works of Dr. H., smaller than the "Mother and Child," issued since the above was written, are "Our Home Girls," "Anti-Fat and Anti-Lean," "Good Bread, and How to Make It," with another on "Foods," now in the hands of the stereotyper.

These, however, constitute but a small part of his literary labors, since he writes for a large list of magazines and papers. His ability to perform this unusual amount of

mental labor he attributes to his methodical customs, his abstemious and temperate habits, his uniform good health, a natural sequence of his correct living. Although he enjoyed more of the advantages of education than were appropriated by his early associates—simply because he ‘worked his way’ through—he is substantially a ‘*self-made*’ man, having overcome difficulties, surmounted obstacles, and grappled with hindrances which comparatively few would have braved. At the age of nearly sixty-five, he is still vigorous, comparatively free from pain and disease, not having been confined a day by sickness for forty years.”

A SYNOPSIS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT BUSINESS TRANSACTION BY THE AMERICAN MED- ICAL ASSOCIATION, AT ITS LATE AS- SEMBLING AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Met Thursday, in the Congregational Church, Tenth and G Streets, 10:30 A. M.

There were 590 delegates registered as present. The President's address was pronounced, sterling and liberal. Indeed, liberality may be said to constitute the most noteworthy topic discussed. As beautifully illustrative of his position, and one which has now made its inroads upon professional opinion as well as historic renown, flowed from his authoritative lips, and like as waters of ages flowing, has laved the shores of perturbed nature, now rolls on and is sweeping away the mighty prejudices that have clung so tenaciously to the rocks of the professional temple. We quote his words. We do not hesitate to say that those utterances will be the grandest conquest of his life—the touchstone of truth that will lead to incalculable weal. He said:

In regard to the meaning of the term “regular practitioner.” It should not be interpreted to mean one who might entertain exclusive ideas, regarding certain matters in medicine, but rather to

one who adopted a sectarian name, as Homœopath, Eclectic, etc. It might prove hazardous to tamper with the code of ethics, but he thought it proper, with the advancement of time, to make interpretations of that code as it now stood. He would submit as a recommendation that the Association adopt resolutions embodying more precise specifications than the code now furnished as to the grounds for excluding consultations with irregular practitioners, and he would approve of its being stated that those who adopt sectarian name should be excluded from fellowship with the regular profession. He says:

Let it be understood that there could be no antagonism between humanity and medical ethics.

This is the *creme de la creme* of his entire address, and we pronounce it a key note to that harmony that should exist among physicians. It is one of the grandest triumphs of the age, a most opportune suggestion and one calculated to harmonize the great medical profession and do more service for mankind thereby, than all eulogistic time serving popular addresses heretofore piled upon the annals of medical assemblages.

The second day was not fruitful of general interest.

The third day, a Committee was appointed to memorialize Congress to make appropriations for improving the Army, Medical Museum and Library, of the Surgeon General's office, so as to provide fire proof buildings, etc.

A resolution was passed asking Congress to make suitable appropriations for the prosecution of scientific researches relating to the causes and prevention of the infectious diseases of the human race, to be expended under the directions of the National Board of Health.

A resolution on the subject of Cremation was ruled out of order.

The fourth day, a resolution in favor of vivisection passed.

A resolution that a committee of five be appointed to report at the next meeting such explanatory declarations as seemed advisable on certain provisions of the code. Carried.

Also, urging Congress to provide for a Museum of Hygiene, to have the medical and surgical history of the

rebellion reprinted, and against members signing their names to recommendations of proprietary medicines, and one urging laws to compel the labeling of chloride of potash and other articles as poisonous.

Altogether the body was highly entertained, had a harmonious session, the tone of which augurs much good to medical men generally, especially to reformers of honest convictions and true intent.

MAL-PRACTICE.

This important topic can scarcely be over studied. The growing custom of persecuting the profession renders it opportune just at this juncture to press some pertinent remarks upon the attention of our readers. We premise, by casting our opinion in favor of some wholesome legislation, looking toward the protection of the careworn, illy paid, and unappreciated physician.

It is evident that the avenues to vexatious prosecutions, for trivial surmizings, or just to defend against rendering fair compensation for honest services is far too easy; our laws are entirely too lax on this side of justice.

The following paragraphs from the *New York Medical Journal*, merit careful perusal; and an awakened interest is imperious.

Every medical practitioner who, by a culpable want of attention and care, or by the absence of a competent degree of skill and knowledge, causes injury to a patient, is liable to a civil action for damages even where the patient neither employed him nor was to pay him, unless such injuries be the immediate result of intervening negligence on the part of the patient himself, or unless such patient has, by his own carelessness, directly conducted to such injury.

Every person who publicly announces himself to be a physician is presumed to have the ordinary qualifications for the practice of medicine; and, though he does not undertake to perform a cure nor to use the highest possible degree of skill, he undertakes to

employ a fair, reasonable, and competent degree of skill in the care and treatment of the patient.

The law implies an undertaking on the part of every medical practitioner to use an ordinary degree of care and skill in his practice, and will hold him responsible for gross negligence or unskillfulness.

The negligence or ignorance must be *Gross*, and by these terms is meant carelessness, want of due diligence, harsh and unscientific treatment, unwarrantable experiments, and the like.

The administering of improper medicines, or over-doses of medicines of notoriously dangerous character, or pursuing a course of treatment which has been held by the profession at large to be improper, are all actionable where ordinary care and skill have not been used. But, if the patient, by his own acts, has directly contributed to the results, no action will lie. This is called contributory negligence, and the general doctrine is that, although there may have been negligence on the part of the patient, yet, unless he might by the exercise of ordinary care have avoided the consequences of the physician's negligence, he is entitled to recover; but, if by ordinary care he might have avoided then he is the author of his own wrong, and can not recover. Ordinary care and skill are the usual or necessary care in attending, or the usual mode of treatment of the particular case or disease.

In case of malpractice, the principal evidence is necessarily that of experts, and, from the variety of schools of medicine and modes of treatment, it is frequently the case that as many witnesses of respectability and reputation in the community are produced on the part of the plaintiff as on that of the defendant. The parties to the suit are examined orally, and their statements of the treatment pursued and the results of the treatment are generally directly opposite.

In case of injury to children, oral examination is generally useless, and the physician labors under great disadvantages. In such case it is easy to perceive that a personal examination of the alleged injury might set at rest all doubt on the question, and relieve the physician of the charge of malpractice. But until recently no personal examination was permitted, it being considered a personal trespass. There is, however, a case where an action was brought for an alleged injury to a child seven years of

age, when the Court, on application of the defendant, allowed a personal examination, and appointed several medical men as a commission for such purpose. This case however, was not appealed, and has not been passed upon by the higher courts, and is the only one on record in which such an examination was allowed.

A medical man who is guilty of gross negligence, or evinces a gross want of knowledge of his profession, is criminally responsible for the consequence, but is not liable to a criminal investigation for every slip.

It must be something substantial. The distinction between actionable and criminal negligence can not be defined except so far as to say that to constitute the latter there must be such a degree of complete negligence as the law means by the word "felonious."

Whenever death ensues as the alleged consequence of malpractice, it then becomes necessary to inquire into the conduct of the physician, so as to determine how far his want of skill or negligence has conspired to produce it.

The question of intention enters largely into cases of this character, and is to be deduced from the accompanying facts and circumstances.

The remedies prescribed and the treatment pursued are to be investigated, and, as every physician is presumed to know the consequences of the particular medicines administered and the treatment pursued, as falling within the line of his calling and forming part of the skill belonging to it the intention of his act is therefore fairly to be deduced. Hence, if a physician administers poison in poisonous doses, or pursues a course of treatment which the experience of the profession has condemned as unsafe, he can not escape the presumption of wantonly trifling with life or health.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

"WE MUST EDUCATE," once said the great Henry Ward Beecher, "we must educate, or we will perish by our own prosperity. If we do not, short will be our race from the cradle to the grave." What an immense deal of good sense is crowded into this bit of eloquence; Prosperity brings opulence; opulence reclines on the divan of roses, pampers

her appetite with nick-nacks and pastries, becomes indolent, and conceives a sluggard.

Like begets like, under favoring circumstances. A man with a continuously inactive brain will beget a child whose brain will bear the imprint of its indolent parent's. If a very black negro man marry a very dark negro woman, and "in the course of human event," an offspring is born, and that offspring proves to be a very light quadroon, the parental origin of that child would certainly be questionable. If lame John Smith, marries lame Jennie Jones, and Jennie has a baby (and the Lord knowes she will) that baby has several chances in its favor of being a dwarf. If Bill Johnson, who has lived near a marshy region, river or bayou, and has had chills "off and on" for ten years, marries Nancy Brown, who has lived in the swamps nearly all her life, and has had the chills as long as Bill has had them, their children will be about the color of a dirty handkerchief, and will possess about as much stamina and back bone as a homœopathic toad-frog.

Now, if sickly men—men of faulty nerve power and illy-nourished, will persist in falling in love and marrying women as puny as themselves, thus establishing private hospitals under their own roofs. What of their future progeny; True, embryonic and foetal life are susceptible of great degrees of improvement. Enciente women may, during their gestatory period, highly improve their prospective progeny by daily reading books of elegant and lofty poetry, art and metaphysics, singing and playing chaste music, and gazing on sublime and gorgeous scenes and paintings.

Thus, through nurture, may be transmitted to the child æsthetic tastes and ideas, so exalting in their tendencies, that the child, by attaining a higher spiritual and intellectual life, may forget its former instincts. Now while this theory is perfectly correct, what a difficult thing it would be to impress it favorably on the minds of *all* of my readers. The idea aimed at is this; if you would have your children learned, begin instruction before they are born. But then

they might become too smart. I know doctors in my state (Tennessee) who are so really smart that it would be impossible for them to learn more.

I know one who gave a woman during labor a dose of morphia, she died of puerperal convulsions in a few hours, which he attributed to the effect of morphia on the child's head, saying it (the morphia) had "struck the baby right up over the eyes, which all congested it." Ha, ha! I know another one who, a lady informed me, had been treating her for an enlarged prostate. He, he! These doctors (?) live and do well, and people employ them in preference to intelligent physicians, knowing their great ignorance. And doctors remain ignorant so long as the public prefer to employ them rather than physicians of ability.

The physician reflects the intelligence of those that surround him. If they be intelligent, he will be a well balanced man; If they be ignorant, he will, sooner or later, become a mere pigmy.

The doctor who has no time to read, no time to write, no time to investigate when opportunity offers, must sooner or later be left hanging to the wreck of utter forgetfulness.

F. A. E.

TENNESSEE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The State's fifty-first annual session was held in the hall of the Iron and Coal Association, Chattanooga, and was very interesting. Dr. A. B. Tadlock presided with becoming grace and dignity, delivering a long and able address, the general bearings of which was the relationship of medicine to the public, the question of quacks, and other important and highly interesting features.

Twenty-four new members were unanimously elected to membership and three honorary members were admitted.

A letter from Dr. Fite, Secretary State Board of Health, was full of timely suggestions and common sense hints. The Doctor gave the traveling quacks of the State the devil

from the word go. The University State is a grand old State, but we blush to say there are more ignorant people and conscienceless, villainous quacks in it than any other State of the republic. Physicians of skill and ability are neglected or go without their just pay, while these human devils are sought for by the masses, their poisons swallowed with apparent swagger, and their bills promptly paid with seeming delight.

O ignorance, where is thy defeat; O shame, where is thy blushing face;

The quack and patent-medicine man must go; I speak as a regular eclectic, after having observed "many things." Intelligent physicians of Tennessee, stir up; Let there be cooperation all a long the line between the three regular systems—Allopath, Eclectic, Homœopath—and, with our shoulders to the wheel, we surely can hurl these vampires from our threshold. To this end we are willing to lend our bone and sinew. For this grand result are we willing to struggle. Let no man be entitled to enter, as physician, the family circle—the holy of holies—unless he be competent to minister to their afflictions. Furthermore. Let our legislature pass a bill authorizing county courts to pay reasonable pauper bills from county funds, when the party is too poor to pay them, and when such facts are duly sworn to. Other States have similar laws. Shall we be noted for being behind in every thing? I hope not.

F. A. E.

AS IS THE MOTHER SO IS THE CHILD.

BY DR. J. H. HANAFORD.

HEREDITARY influences are known and acknowledged, to some extent, as applied to the powers of creation, while they are very generally ignored, practically, in the higher orders, the young of the noblest workmanship of God being emphatically "born in sin." If these laws and influences should be observed for three generations as carefully

among men as they are in the raising of pigs and colts, we should have a race worthy of the name, instead of one maimed in their three natures, diseased through and through, to a great extent having lost the original identity.

I say, reverently, the great creator, whom I would adore, worship, serve and obey, never made the race of fallen creatures seen all around us, a race having lost the original "trade mark!" He gave life, it is true, but another or others decreed what that life should be, and modified its every aspect. If we were made "in the image of God," He did not make the idiot with half the mind of a cat or pig; to say which would be to undervalue his power and skill. He never made a drunkard, a thief, a murderer, or one with a "hare-lip." The "child murderer" was not made by the father, but by the grossness and cruel inhumanity of the mother. He never made one to have "sulks" all of his life, but the mother, by unmotherly attempts to destroy its life in its prenatal existence, by violence to her person, by a moody and unreconciled feeling, by a general bewailing of her condition.

If the mother is gross in her habits, living to eat, consuming large quantities of filthy pork, she need not be surprised if her grossness outcrops in her child in the form of scrofula, sensuality and low appetites.

If she exhausts all of her vital powers in hard work—treating herself as no intelligent stock-raiser would a cow from which he expected to raise a choice calf—having no strength to impart to her offspring, she need not be surprised that her babe "is not worth raising." If, after birth, she nurses it, her blood heated by exhaustive toil in the kitchen during "dog days," she may reasonably expect a "fretful child." Indeed, the mother—provided she can determine the surrounding circumstances—has about the same control over her offspring that she has over a "batch of bread," a garment, or the education of that child after birth. It will be a reproduction of her then existing self.

EDITEMS.

Dr. F. Pierce, of Worcester Mass. has been found guilty of manslaughter. He attended Mrs. B. ordered her swathed from head to foot with kerosene bandages, which destroyed the outer skin; on a second visit he caused the wrappings to be rewetted with kerosene, without removal for examination. The Woman soon died. The jury was out ten minutes. G. D.

AN EXPLOSION. Dr. J. H. Bahrenburg met with a very serious accident yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock. He was triturating a mixture of chlorate of potash and hypophosphite of iron in a huge two-inch mortar at his laboratory, 919 Wash street. He used the pestle with too much effect, and suddenly there was an explosion; not a fragment of the mortar could be found; retorts and other vessels were knocked in every direction and smashed, sixteen panes of glass in the office windows were shattered, and the Dr. was severely burned about the face, eyes and hands. It is feared that he will lose his eyesight. His son, also a physician, was called in, but could not tell definitely what the result of his father's injuries would be. The people for a great distance around were startled by the explosion, and rumors of dynamite were rife for a while. Daily.

The American Medical Association closed its session for 1884, May the 9th. Dr. H. F. Campbell of Georgia was chosen President. New Orleans was selected for the next meeting.

Mr. John Jacob Astor is reported to have given \$200,000 to the New York Cancer Hospital. It is to be located near Central Park on Eighth Avenue.

Human skin and that of young rabbits have been successfully applied in small pieces to large healing surfaces in wounds. Dr. Wilson, however, in the *Med. News*, claims to have obtained much better results from the use of the

internal membrane of hen's eggs. The eggs should be fresh and warm.

Dr. Wilber of the Asylum for feeble minded at Kalamazoo, Mich. reports from the census of the U. S. for 1880, that there were feeble minded persons young and old in Ind. 4725; Ill. 4170; Wis 1785; Mich. 2181; and Mo. 3372. Total in these five states 16,233. Of these 355 only were provided for in institutions, leaving 15,978 without suitable special care. A sad commentary on the generosity of a money making people.

Dr. S. D. Gross the Veteran Surgeon, died at Philadelphia May the 6th. His remains were cremated. His example will doubtless have a similar effect on others, *Æsculapians* as well.

The *Therap. Review* say: Methyl Salicylate (oil of wintergreen) mixed with an equal quantity of Olive oil or linimentum Saponis, applied externally to effected parts in rheumatism, affords instant relief, and having a pleasant odor, is very agreeable.

The *Ther. Gazett* recommends Belladonna for "Hay Fever". It probably is the best known remedy of the present time.

Dr. Da Costa speaks highly of Quebracho in Dyspnœa.

Amer. Jour. Pharm. says that an ointment of Kaolin (potters clay) four parts; glycerine three parts; acetic acid, two parts, will if used every evening for several days, deaden comedones, so that a washing with pumice soap they easily come out.

The *Med. and Surg. Rep.* says that the new Hypnotic, "Paraldehyd, gives promise of becoming an important addition to our resources for producing sleep."

Dr. Fothergill's asthma mixture,

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Tinct. Lobelia, | 3 v; |
| Ammonii Iodide, | 3ij; |
| Ammonii Bromidi, | 3iij; |
| Syr. Tolutani, | 3iij. |

M. Teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

Weekly Med. Rev.

The Municipal Government of Paris France, recently refused a proffer to do all the dental work necessary in hospitals free; on the democratic grounds that corporations should pay every body for the work done. Its a great pity our boasted intelligent and free governed states do not see the justice of this and pattern after it.

Selmi whose researches in 1880, brought out the discovery of a series of alkaloids belonging to the cadaveric state, has recently been supported by the further researches of a comt. of experts from the Italian Government. The first to mention this was perhaps Panum, a Dane in 1856; Bergman and Schiedeberg, in 1868, Zuelzer and Someichine in 1859.

For Phagedenic Chankers.

R Acid, pyrogallie, 20 parts;
 Petroli, 80 „

Mix. or

R Acid, pyrogallie, 40 parts;
 Petroli, 120 „
 Amyli, 40 „ M.

Vidal— In use at the Hospital St. Louis. Paris France.

Equal parts of camphor and animal charcoal is praised as an antiseptic dressing for fetid ulcers, especially old excavating ones. *Rev. De. Ther.*

The Archives of Pediatrics, tabulates the record of 15 cases of Tracheotomy for croup, seven unsuccessful cases or a fraction above fifty per cent of all cases.

The question of whether bacteria cause suppuration is being discussed by many, is now accepted by some, and obedient to the general control and blind acceptance of conceded authority, is destined to become the prevailing theory. Yet nevertheless without a particle of truth, or rational foundation of fact.

Prof. W. H. Byford is represented as supporting the proposition that in abscess and ulcers the granules produce pus. A greater mistake (or misfortune), or both, could not well happen, for such indoctrinations make fools rather than wise physicians, because high dictum must be accepted though the blind do lead. Suppuration destroys tissue while granulation repairs; diametrical opposites.

Dr. Dean asserts that syphilis may be transmitted to the fœtus without the mother getting it. This he argues because that a syphilitized spermatozoa may impregnate the ovum, but as it passes toward the mother infection can be escaped.

A writer in *Med. Times*, mentions that turpentine administered internally will coagulate the blood and cure Aneurism.

Quebracho, comes to the front with spanish authority recommending it. 1st. as diminishing the frequency of respiration and heart contractions. 2nd either directly or through the nervous system as regulating and strengthening the hearts action. 3rd. Its action is evident and immediate. 4th. Its exclusive virtues as an antispasmodic. 5th. Its control over nervous dyspnea. 6th. Its benefits in thoracic affections. 7th. That its prolonged use produces no unpleasant effects.

We note that a correspondent to *Med. Times*, from Siam writes that the Siamese, have been known to swallow an eel, minus head and tail to produce emesis. Also that the fresh cloaca of barnyard fowls, applied externally, cures the most deadly snake bites. Mentions Tigress's milk as their cure for asthma, and the quince or tinc. of *Rhinacanthus Communis*, as a certain cure for ringworm.

Oleate of Copper is recommended for eczema and ringworm, as also many hepetic affections; may be appropriately united with simple ungent, or sweet cream, into salve or liniment.

Eczema, some selected formulæ. Oil Cajeput four drachms

sapo viridis four drachms; alcohol, one ounce; M—to be applied daily.

Ungent oxide Zinc, two ounces; oil of cajeput, two drs. M—to be constantly on the eruption.

Bismuth oxide, one drachm; acidi aleici, one ounce; ceræ alba three drachms; vaseline, nine drachms; oil rose, two drops; M—very fine application to the hands. X.

BOOK REVIEWS.

THE PATHOLOGY, DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF THE RECTUM AND ANUS. By Charles B. Kelsey, M. D. Ills. Wm. Wood & Co., New York: 416 Pages Cloth, \$4.00.

The Author writes from a standpoint of extensive experience, enters into the real merits of his task and exalts his profession by his collated facts and original investigations.

Maturity of attainment, blended with profound and critical observation lend reliance to his treatment.

Of the importance of this subject, no one can doubt, while the lack of rational and successful treatise has been a professional odium.

The work has much to be admired, a great amount to be learned and more to be practiced than is elsewhere obtainable.

Executed in clean type letter, on elegant paper, and bound in Wm. Woods & Co. Superb and elegant Style.

Book & Stationary Co., St. Louis, Mo.

PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY JEANCON. Parts, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, of this great Illustrated, elucidum of the digestive track and organs, are now out and ready for delivery.

We have presented the claims of this elegant and to be prized work, heretofore, and were it in our power to pencil a more vivid and lasting impression of its values, should most certainly do so. To the want of proper acquaintance with this subject, is largely due the prevailing inaptency of the medical profession at large, and the which is to be lamented. Let us hope that this pleasing object lesson series, may serve as a stimulus to the derelict and unstudious, until stung by conscientious whippings they may purchase, read, study and master, the subject.

Price \$1.00 per each part, 25 in number. Address,

Progress Publishing Co. Cincinnati Ohio.

PHYSICIANS HANDBOOK OF PHARMACY AND THERAPEUTICS. By James E. Lilley;—Eli Lilly & Co. Indianapolis Indiana; Publishers.

Price 50 cents.

This may be termed a companion to the Pharmacopœia in as far as Fluid Extracts, Pills, and Pharmaceutical preparations are concerned. The notes to the various drugs are drawn from standard authority. Regular Eclectic and Homœopathic. As a work of reference it is concise systematic and authoritative. There is no attempt to advertise new preparations, or the particular make of the firm who are its publishers.

The book contains a posological table; Poisons and antidotes; chart of eruptive fevers; method of calculating period of utero gestation; the most approved methods of examining urine and much other information useful not only to the student of medicine but also to the busy practitioner.

To the country practitioner and all who dispense their own medicines, this little work is not only valuable but indispensable.

In looking over the work we see some formula of rare merit and convenience, viz, Elixir Purgans; Fluid Extracts Tolu, Ginger, Opium Camphorated, Ipecac, Cinchona Comp. Detannated, Lavender Comp. Rhubarb and Potassa Comp. Squill Comp. from which clear syrups free from precipitates can be prepared. E.

RECEIVED; THE VACCINATION ENQUIRER FOR APRIL;—A reply to the question is, "Vaccination scientific"; A few facts concerning Vaccinating, the fable of their Small-pox; Hospital nurses; Playfair's Locii reviewed, Pasteur and Jenner, an example and a warning. The Anti-Vaccination Act. etc.,

All publications and tracts from the Anti-Vaccination Society of England. Address 114 Victoria Street, west minster, S. W. London, England.

NOTICES

IMPORTANT TO DOCTORS AND OTHERS.

The Ohio & Mississippi Railway will make half-fare excursion rates to Deer Park, Maryland, June 14th, 15th and 16; account the Homœopathic Medical Convention,

tickets good returning to include June 21st. This is a good opportunity for all to get the benefit of the mountain air, 2700 feet above the level of the sea.

A midst the multitudinous efforts at producing a perfect combination of deodorizer and disinfectant, nothing yet offered seems to compare with the absolute properties of Crane's Chloralum.

A beautiful combination of chemicals mostly from the inorganic world, so combined as to present the highest deodorant and disinfecting qualities ever yet discovered.

C. J. Taylor, Agt. St. Louis Mo.

The attention of Medical Gentlemen is respectfully called to the following facts:

The subscribers beg to remind those of the profession who prescribe his Hypophosphites that fraudulent substitutes are sometimes dispensed when Syr: Hypophos: Fellows, Vir: is ordered, not only causing disappointment in failing to benefit the sufferer, but actually involving the life of the patient.

Samples of fictitious Syrups are sent us from time to time; they have invariably been lacking in the indispensable characteristics of my preparation, have an acid reaction, and deposit Strychnia on standing. One case is reported in Dublin, where the Medical Attendance experienced great difficulty in saving the life of a patient who had partaken the last spoonful in the bottle of one of these fictitious compounds. Please read the observations on page 64, "Syr: Hypophos: Co: Fellows" (No. 1 Treatise), or page 63, "Pulmonary Diseases" (No 2 Treatise), or page 63, "Nervous Diseases" (No. 3 Treatise), and oblige,
JAS. I. FELLOWS, 67, Holborn Viaduct, London, England.
Business Address, T. C. STRATTON, Sec.,

48, Vesey Street, New York.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

Short, Pithy and Practical Articles Solicited.

If thou hast Truth to utter,
Speak it boldly—speak it all.

MENORRHAGIA AND METORRHAGIA.

JAMES EGAN, M. D.

Menorrhagia signifies profuse menstruation. Hemorrhage during the intermenstrual period is termed metorrhagia.

These two uterine disturbances are so closely related that it is sometimes difficult to separate them clinically.

The forms of presentation are various. In some persons the quantity lost increases and the time is extended; in others the quantity is gradually increased from month to month; in others clots appear with pain and increased discharge flow; in others there is hemorrhage at the periods and during the interval; in others there is an almost continuous discharge; and again in some the flooding appears suddenly.

The amount of blood lost at a menstrual period varies from four to six ounces; the duration of the flow is from three to six days. In both of these circumstances there is a wide variation, with different women, within the limits of health; and we can diagnose a diseased condition only when the general health suffers in consequence of the drain. An

amount which is natural and suitable to the health of one woman may be excessive and weakening to another.

Anemia is the obvious effect of menorrhagia, and this again, owing to the blood being watery and deficient in red corpuscles, leads to flooding. There are various producing causes of an anemic and menorrhagic condition a few of the most important of which we mention, viz. Insufficient food, overwork and bad hygienic surroundings, especially impure air; a hot or malarial climate, as the tropics; chronic disease of the great organs as Brights disease of the kidneys; constitutional diseases as syphilis and lead poisoning; all acute and exanthematous diseases as Typhus, Typhoid and Scarlet Fever. Persons who are naturally weak and delicate are oftener the subjects of menorrhagia than those of the opposite condition, plethoric.

Plethora is a common cause of menorrhagia as it is of amenorrhœa. Before the appearance of the flow there is thirst, headache and giddiness which at once subsides when the menstrual flux appears.

Nervous disturbances originating in excess of gayety and pleasure, and immoderate sexual intercourse are causative of menorrhagia.

Flooding is symptomatic of ovarian disturbance and where the cause is obscure it will be well to examine the ovaries for irritative excitation and functional over activity.

There are cases where the most careful examination discloses no abnormal condition of the reproductive organs. The cause exists though not discovered. *Menorrhagia is but a symptom and whenever there is flooding it is due to a pathological cause.* In such cases a rectal examination may with propriety be instituted as menorrhagia is often the outcome of a diseased rectum. Uterine disease demanding surgical interference is the most common cause of flooding both at the menstrual period and at other times. The most frequent are flexions, displacements, tumors, polypi, cancer, erosions, lacerations, inversion, subinvolution, retained placenta, abortions, clot of blood in the uterus and a hyperemic

condition of the uterine mucous membrane, which is soft flabby, vascular and swollen and thickened. As regards Polypi their size bear no relation to the amount of flooding; oftentimes a minute polypus will cause more hemorrhage than a larger growth. At the menopause floodings are to some extent frequent and it is a popular notion that they are beneficial and not hurtful. Again we repeat *that every hemorrhage has a pathological cause which must be discovered*. In flooding at the menopause, cancer and tumors, must be borne in mind; and if cancer be the cause the sooner it be ascertained the better as in the incipient stage surgical means may afford relief.

Uterine hemorrhage is not a trivial disease; death has in many cases resulted and this even in young women under great erotic excitement at inception of menstruation.

As there is great variation in the gravity of the symptoms so the treatment varies. In cases where anemia and plethora are the cause these conditions must be removed, and, as a uterine tonic, Hayden's Viburnum Compound administered. For the anemia Iron is indicated together with vegetable tonics like hydrastis or compound tincture of gentian. Plethora is best relieved by restricted diet, exercise, and a saline purgative to keep the bowels soluble.

In the case of menorrhagia from rectal disease, treatment adapted to the case must be given. Topical applications can be applied for rectal ulcers, fissures and piles.

In the case of weak and delicate women and those who have undermined their health by late hours, dancing, gayety and pleasure, it will be necessary to prohibit such habits and in their place substitute non stimulating diet and healthy exercise.

Where the ovary is at fault the combination of the Bromides with Haydens Viburnum Compound will be found curative.

The number of causative forces are so numerous that it is impracticable to enumerate them, let alone give the treatment adapted. Such would demand a volume upon the

diseases of women. If there be clots of blood or a retained placenta they must be removed. Inversion of the uterus must be treated during the intermenstrual period when an attempt may be made to replace it. All abnormal growths fungus, granular or polypoid must be removed. This can be effected by the curette, the serrated scoop or the ecraseur. In cases of Endometritis remedial measures may be applied during the intermenstrual period but not during the ten days prior to the period. A few days subsequent to the menstrual flow is the preferable time for topical applications.

In the case of large fibroid tumors where life is in imminent danger extirpation of the tumor is the only means of stopping the hemorrhage in a large proportion of cases. Anal medication combined with hypodermic injections of ergotine will sometimes avail where the uterus is enlarged, with a deep cavity, and the effect of the remedy is to contract the fibres and reduce the dimensions. If medication fails to produce this result it is worse than useless. Anal medication alone will not avail; but hypodermic injections have mitigated the hemorrhage and rendered life comfortable.

It has been repeated by various writers that there are cases where the most careful examination has disclosed no abnormal condition of the reproductive organs or any unhealthy condition of the general system. We repeat, the attendant has failed to discover the cause but it none the less exists.

The treatment of uterine hemorrhage whether menorrhagia or metrorrhagia is similar. When danger is imminent the bleeding must be stopped as quickly as possible. The physician who has presence of mind and command of resources in emergencies can always effect this. Except when necessary for the preservation of life, no operation should be performed upon a female during menstruation; in some cases this is unavoidable.

Rest in the recumbent position is the first thing to be enjoined. Persons afflicted with menorrhagia should lay as

much as possible on the lounge or bed for three or four days preceding as well as during the flow. Exercise of any kind tends to increase hemorrhage. If the hemorrhage be serious the rest must be absolute; the patient is not to rise even for the necessities of nature. The foot of the bed may be raised or the hips elevated. Stimulants and nutrient can be administered to counteract the weakness arising from loss of blood. Carbonate of ammonia in five grain doses and egg nog will be found fitting.

In mild cases where there is no urgency for manual interference specific Tincture Witch Hazel or Cinnamon in two drop doses every hour will be found efficient. Oil of cinnamon is also beneficial. There are many reputed uterine hæmostatics as Ergot or its equivalent ergotine; Gallic and Tannic acid, Digitalis, Indian Hemp, Sulphuric acid; but they are too slow in action where dispatch is requisite. Where ergot is used, give from one-half to one drachm of the fluid ext. and repeat frequently. On the gravid uterus it takes time to act; and, on the non gravid, it is still slower.

Ergotine can be given in the form of a suppository, about eight grains being incorporated in the mass. It may also be given per orum in doses of from five to ten grains and repeated every five or six hours. The better plan is to give it hypodermically. Fifteen to thirty drops of the following solution may be injected.

R Ergotine grs 30;
Glycerine, and Water, aa ss 3.

There is no doubt about the value of digitalis and Indian hemp where time is no object. In India where menorrhagia is a common complaint indian hemp is much used and beneficially; but it is given continuously. Digitalis occupies a similar position.

In malarial regions where the effects of chronic malarial poisoning produce flooding, the arsenate of quinia in doses of one third of a grain, three times daily has been highly commended. It removes the anemic condition by curing

the malarial fever and this again is curative of the menorrhagia.

Sulphuric acid either alone or what is better combined with a saline as sulphate of magnesia so as to produce a slightly aperient action upon the bowels, has been found by some a useful remedy. It must be given in large doses to get its beneficial effects. From one-half to one drachm may be taken at frequent intervals during the twenty four hours, in divided doses largely diluted with water.

These are a few of the many drugs which have been used in the treatment of uterine hemorrhage, but they are all inferior to the Witch Hazel and Cinnamon, which are beneficial only in mild cases which do not require surgical interference.

The variety of topical applications are also numerous. A few will be mentioned. The application of cold to the womb by applying small pieces of ice to it in the vagina was long a favorite method.

Far superior to cold in the suppression of hemorrhage, is heat. The water must be hot as the hand can bear from 100 to 110 degrees Fah: and with this the vagina can be irrigated. Dr. Dugas of Augusta Georgia, devised an improvement on this by injecting the rectum. A Fountain or Hall's Syringe or any other instrument which throws a continuous stream will suit. The injection can be retained by placing the finger on the anus; but no force must be used as such would increase the danger of hemorrhage in place of lessening it.

The application of a tampon is frequently the only means the medical attendant has at his command more especially in country districts. A small sponge will sometimes suffice; in other cases the vagina must be tightly packed with wool. This is an easy task with the married woman, but difficult and often impracticable with the virgin.

The topical application of a styptic to the bleeding surface may be employed. Of these the most important are vinegar, solution of alum, tincture of Iodine and liquor,

Ferri sulphates. Vinegar is always at hand, and hence, I place it first. It is hazardous to syringe the womb when dilated, and still more so when undilated. Dilators may not be at hand and urgency may be great. In such cases, saturate with vinegar, or a strong solution of alum, or tincture of Iodine; or one part of liquor ferri sulphates and two parts water, the finest cotton wool; dry and express any superfluous liquid; wrap a sufficient quantity round a uterine sound, or probe, or extemporize with a small piece of whalebone and introduce the instrument into the uterine cavity. The bleeding surface may be well swabbed, and the application withdrawn or the cotton may be left and the application removed. The application may remain for, from twelve to twenty four hours. It is well to attach a thread to the cotton so that the patient or nurse may pull it away at any time.

A new and the most convenient, cleanly, expeditious and effective method of making direct local applications to the bleeding surface of the endometria is by *Swift's Vector cum suppositoria*. The style required for the uterus is named *Vector cuprinus long*. It is a copper wire, eight inches long clear of the ring which forms its proximal end. The end covered by the suppository is rounded and smooth. The Vector is pliable and can be bent in any desired shape. The suppositorium covers the last two inches of the vector. It adheres to the vector, and like it is pliable; and will not crack or tear off while bending the vector. The suppositories are made of any formula designed by the physician and are perfectly soluble. No excipients are used in their manufacture which can retard or weaken the therapeutic action of the ingredients. There are twenty seven formulæ kept in stock, a list of which can be obtained by sending address of writer on postal card to Foote & Swift, 1539 Chesnut Street Philadelphia, Penn. Formulæ, No. 21 and 22 are adapted for the treatment of uterine hemorrhage. These formulas will entirely dissolve in five minutes, and a one minute application will in many cases be sufficient. When

the attendant desires to allow the whole suppository to be applied and the vector withdrawn, he can grasp it next the suppository with intra uterine forceps and withdraw it through the instrument. The forceps will strip off the suppositorium and leave it in place desired. When speedy action is desired, dip the suppositorium in water about 95 deg. Fah. for a minute, before applying. This time must not be exceeded as it is soluble in water of that temperature and leaves a foreign substances on deposit. If prolonged action be required insert instrument without moistening.

It will occur to the reader that in cases of flexions and versions, no local application can be made until the uterus be repositied. It is in these cases that the vector cum suppositoria become so valuable. Being perfectly flexible it can be bent to any desired shape, and can be used in any emergency as uterine sound, replacing the organ and at same time performing its curative action.

It is not out of place to say here that in the treatment of Endometritis Swift's Vector cum suppositories has been found a most valuable treatment. Any agent can be conveyed directly to the endometrium through a canula when it is desirable not to touch the healthy portion of the vaginal and uterine passages.

It is impracticable to give the exact time in which each suppositorium is dissolved as this varies in different cases according to the heat and moisture of the part, and the solubility of the varying ingredients. So soon as the instrument has been widely tried and found a superior mode of topical application, each physician will order his favorite formula, and one application will afford him definite information as to the time required for a complete solution and absorption of his suppository.

The last and most powerful resource for staying uterine hemorrhage and one which cannot fail is compression of the addominal aorta so that the blood supply be diminished and a blood clot be formed. In spare persons as well as those of moderate embonpoint this is an easy matter; But in

obese persons it is difficult, and luckily in women of that habit, the operation is very rarely required.

During the intermenstrual period auxiliary treatment for the womb may be limited to a uterine tonic; some remedy which possesses a direct positive effect upon that organ.

The united clinical experience of thousands have given this position to the Viburnums, and Haydens Viburnum Compound, contains properties which cannot be derived from any other combination. Such is the judgement of the leading physicians and gynecologists of the day.

After cure, extra precautions must be taken at each returning period; rest and quiet must be enjoined; the bowels must be kept open and sexual intercourse interdicted. Similar precautions are advisable in all cases where an incurable organic disease produces the hemorrhage. By this means the loss of blood is reduced to the minimum.

The anemia produced by exhausting hemorrhages demands nutritious food, iron, tonics and healthful exercise in the open air. The cold sponge bath will be found grateful and serviceable.

RUPTURE.

J. RELLUM, M. D.

From the Latin *rumpere* (to break), is a word often used in a very wide sense, thus, we have political ruptures,--social ruptures,--bank ruptures,--business ruptures etc,--each having its own cause: though in a medical sense the word Rupture or Hernia, if we take the Greek word, has reference only to that kind of *break* which we find in the soft tissue particularly in the lower abdomen, resulting in a protrusion of some of the contained viscera. Its causes are numerous and too well known to most medical men to need more than a passing notice. Any sudden, quick, unprepared for motion of the body may produce a rupture somewhere in the abdominal walls, more particularly when after descent of

the testicles of the male the opening has not been well closed, it may be by coughing, sneezing, jumping, falling, horseback-riding, etc, but not by heavy lifting of a steady nature, unless the breath should be taken while the load is in the hands.

That people should become ruptured through religious fanaticism is no doubt strange to most readers, yet such is the case among a very large sect of Jews in Gallicia and Russia. A sect that bears the same relation to the rest of Jews, that the pietists do to other protestant denominations ; in fact their very name "Chasudim" indicates *pious people* in English ; so strict are they in all their religious observances that they will not deviate in the slightest degree from ancient customs and usages, for instance an animal that may be considered healthy among other Jews would in many cases be rejected by them unless it should be orthodoxly immaculate, even to the last cell in the lung tissue, and if after inflating the "lights" of any animal there should be observed the least scar of a ruptured bloodvessel or former tubercle, it is instantly rejected, no matter how poor the proprietors of the animal should be, or however well the meat should look to the eye. Bathing is part of their necessary observances, and a system of prayer pursued with such fervor and tenacity, that it puts all methodist camp meetings a long distance in the shade. There are prayers before meals and after meals, at sundown and at dark, when the stars come out, and when it is time to go to bed, thus, it would take at least three hours a day for the best expert to assuage their Deity. But no fast must be broken and no prayer shall be offered without the body be clean inside as well as on the surface, hence a daily scouring of the system internally, externally and eternally, is indispensable— would not that be a splendid field for compound cathartic pills? Why has not some enterprising yankee shipped a ton or two, to help the soul's salvation of the one, and the financial salvation of the other, for by the want of it our Jewish brethren of Gallicia and Russia, of the above mentioned sect, have

strained daily to obtain a substantial passage from the bowels, until something had to burst, and rupture, in most cases the result. You will see them there by the hundreds, from Rabbi down to the boy who aspires to be one carrying often big loads before them of their own intestines, some of them carrying the unruly bowels in a sling, slung over their shoulders, at once strange to behold, startling, pitiful and unsightly.

Some of the readers of this article would probably look for a remedy, particularly if they are interested parties; to them we bring the satisfactory news, that contrary to popular opinion, contrary to the teachings of most text-books and Professors of the healing art, we are happy to inform them that nearly every case of Hernia can be cured by mechanical aid unless the same be already strangulated and irreducible.

Vienna Erupture Institute, of St. Louis. Mo.

POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE INFECTION.

B. ACHELOR.

That all nature is built on the dual plan is demonstrated in all the sciences. In magnetism one end of the magnet attracts, the other repels; one end of the magnetic needle points always north, the other south. In electricity there is the positive and the negative. In the photographing process too, there is a positive and negative. All animated nature is male and female.

Whenever the difference between positive and negative infection is well written up and well understood, we will be able to control and prevent all epidemic diseases, in man and all the domestic animals.

That vaccination is a prophylactic against Small-pox; that small-pox, measles, mumps, whooping-cough and some other diseases, never attack a person but once are facts accepted without controversy.

But any intelligent tangible reasoning person easily understands why this is the case ; but why, no eminent writer has explained in a satisfactory manner.

It is something that remains to be seen, whether the explanation B. Achelor gives as to why a person will only have these diseases once, is the correct explanation or not. If it is the true explanation any person of ordinary intelligence will comprehend and understand it ; and consequently accept it as correct ; but if nobody can comprehend and understand it but himself, then it is a fraud and a humbug.

To understand the subject properly the reader must take statements on trust until he understands the subject better.

One of these statements is that the process of digestion and assimilation is a succession of ferments one after another ; that the saliva of the mouth, the gastric secretion of stomach, the bile and all the other secretions concerned in the process of digestion are negatives.

The next thing in order is to explain what is meant by zymotic or spontaneous fermentation.

Just so long as any of the glands do not secrete beyond the economic wants of nature, there is no zymotic ferment ; or to make it plainer, there is no zymotic ferment of the secretions until after it is discharged from the gland. It is an inherent property in the juice of fruits to undergo vinous fermentation as soon as separated from the fruit, but never while contained in the fruit. The secretion of glands are exactly analogous ; their secretions undergo zymotic fermentation as soon as discharged, never before. The female of any species of animal can only be fertilized when there is a zymotic ferment in the secretion of the ovaries. In the case of sterility among women, in ninety eight per cent of the cases, there is no discharge from the ovaries.

Just what the fungoid tribe of plants are in the vegetable kingdom ; sporadic and infectious diseases are in the animal kingdom. The flowering plants grow out of the soil—funus ; plants grow only on organized matter, all animals feed — all infectious diseases are fungus animal growths that make

little disturbance in the system while growing, but they throw a quantity of dead matter into the circulation when they die, that causes fever.

The best analogy of positive and negative infection is a plant. A seed makes a plant, and a plant makes a seed. When a seed makes a plant, it perishes; when a plant ripens its seed, it dies. If a disease is propagated by a negative, the analogy is in propagating plants by layers and cuttings.

Small-pox appears to find its negative in the mucous of the nose. those persons of scrofulous tendency in childhood have a profuse discharge from the nose, reddened eyes, and when they get older unclean genitals—an attack of small-pox invariably stops these profuse discharges, consequently the positive infection can never afterwards find a negative.

Vaccination has the same effect. When small-pox is contracted in the natural way a large amount of the positive is generated and carried into the glands of the skin, where it makes first negative and then positive. Reverse the case, let the first negative be made in the glands of the surface, only a very small amount of positive or negative will be generated; consequently the disease will be mild.

The best example or instance of the effect of a disease in reducing the secretion of a gland, is found in mumps.

After mumps once affects the testicles of males, or the breasts of females, the secretion of the glands are very much reduced, and the gland frequently atrophies.

Asiatic Cholera finds its negative in the lungs; only those persons who have a tendency toward tuberculous consumption are liable to an attack of cholera.

The negative in the lungs communicates negative to the white corpuscles in the blood. The rice water discharge is the negative that will eventually make a positive that will rise and float in the air and spread the disease. Whenever the people become wise enough to carefully destroy, (put in the earth,) the rice water discharges; Asiatic Cholera will not be allowed to spread; and not until then. There is no

danger at all at the bed side in Asiatic Cholera.

In experiments made on the diseases of our domestic animals is where all important truths and the important facts may be learned.

More is to be learned from Milk sickness and Texas fever, than any other diseases. The heel fly of Texas is a congener of the *Glossina Maritans*, or African Tsetse.

The heel fly of Texas bites in the split of the hoof where it makes a running sore; an infinitely small quantity of this sore heel virus, left on the grass will kill native cattle, while it is perfectly harmless to the Texas herd that has once had the same disease, but simply communicated to them in a different manner. And again, the disease is never communicated from one to another among the native cattle; and again, the dogs that eat native cattle that die of this affection are not made sick; yet if they feed on an animal that dies from milk sick, they will be taken with milk sick in a period varying from forty days to several months afterwards, and if they, are given the virus from the sore heels of Texas cattle it will give them milk sick the same as though they had fed on dead milk sick cattle. Certainly this is conclusive evidence of a number of very important facts. One of which is, that milk sick and Texas fever are only different forms of the same disease; while one form is so light as not to make the animal perceptibly sick, another form will kill in a very short time. Another fact is that venoms make infections. A few bites of the Illinois milk sick fly will give a cow the milk sick, during the attack she will give milk enough to give one hundred calves the milk sick; each calf when it dies would communicate the disease to five hundred dogs; and each dog when it died would afford a meal for fifty buzzards; and each buzzard would have milk sick enough in it when it died, to kill fifty cats; and all these animals and fowls liable to the disease, and it loses none of its malignity by being transferred from one species of animal to another.

PHTHISIFORM COMPLAINTS AND THEIR METHOD OF TREATMENT.

TRANSLATED—"L'Organe de la *Confraternité Médicale*."

DR. H. NOTEBUERT

Some sixty to seventy years ago, at the time of the appearance of the works of Laennec and De Bayle, the founders of the doctrine of tuberculosis or specific *neoplasie* of pulmonary phthisis, the average duration of the evolution of phthisis was fixed at the term of two years. The progress made in the art has allowed the struggle to be prolonged by two more years, which would fix the evolution of phthisis at four years, in accordance with statistical data of Williams.

Let us take the average at three year, and the habitual mortality, in respect of pulmonary phthisis, at 11 per cent. As the mortality is 20 per 1000 inhabitants during the year, out of the 5,600,000 souls forming the population of Belgium, 112,000 inhabitants pay their tribute to the inexorable laws of nature. Of these 112,000, the sufferers from phthisis, reckoned as above at 11 per cent., count for 12,320, and as the average struggle is three years, some 24,640, combatants are engaged therein. From the 1st. January to the 31st December, we may, therefore, calculate that there are about 37,000 consumptive persons in Belgium.

All these persons are carried off by marasmus; their lives are extinguished like lamps, though want of oil, if we except a small fraction who are removed a little earlier through complications which cause a more rapid march, such as pluro-pneumonia, diarrhœa, henoptysis, meningites, and accidental intercurrent diseases.

It is, therefore, the exhaustion of nutritive matter which preludes the extinction of the vital forces. This certainly, derived both from science and experience, is a great stride in advance, and indicates the mode of treatment that should be adopted,—we must feed, nourish, strengthen the blood,

put oil into the lamp, in the shape of oleaginous matter (cod-liver oil or glycerine, pure alcohols) feculents or maltines; for no other method of treatment can bring health to those suffering from consumption. Every other mode is but a variation adopted for special cases. Consumption has, therefore, to trust to the administration of *himatogenes* in unison with vital incitants; iron, iodine, arsenic, strychnine, hypophosphites, and phosphates,—oleaginous and feculent or hydro-carburets.

These therapeutics will remain immutable, and the pharmaceutical art, which flows in this direction, will always find its products sought after and obtain success. This is the secret of the triumph and ever increasing favor of that ingenious preparation which we owe to James I. Fellows, and which constitutes an improvement of an idea originally started by Churchill. The latter contented himself with hypophosphite of sodium and lime, manganese and potash. James I. Fellows, introduced the hypophosphites of the vital incitant par excellens, strychnine, the tonic furnished by that precious Peruvian bark quinine and finally, the two reconstituant agents of the red globules iron and manganese. The remedy is dosimetric at bottom, allopathic in form and aspect. It realizes the utile and the dule, and, together with cod-liver oil, meets all the requirements of phthisiform diseases.

PRACTICAL THERAPEUTICS.

L. H. WASHINGTON, M. D.

Incontinence of Urine.

Atropia, 1 grain; acetic acid, 6 drops; pure water, 5 ounces, mix. Dose, for an adult, a teaspoonful 3 times a day, until dilated pupil and dry throat appears.

Solution persulphate of iron, tincture of cantharides, each, 4, 1–2 drachms; fluid extract hydrastis, 1–2 drachm; peppermint water, spearmint water, each, 1–2 ounce; sim-

ple syrup, 1 ounce, mix. Dose. A teaspoonful in a little water three times a day.

Powdered bethroot, cimcifuga, cranesbill, wild cherry bark, hemlock bark, each, 1-2 ounce. Mix, and put a table-spoonful of the mixture to a pint of boiling water, drink all, cold, during the day.

In the chronic enuresis of children, from six to twelve years of age, due to hyperæsthesia of the bladder. Dr. Vecchitti has employed chloral hydrate with success. He administers it at bedtime, in doses of from nine to eleven grains.

Benzoic acid has been used with entire success; in many cases after failure of other remedies. It may be given in doses of from 10 to 15 grains, in a wineglassful of cinnamon water, 3 times a day, to an adult, and 5 to 8 grains to a child of ten years.

If they blistered the child's sacrum, put it on tincture of iron and belladonna, and gave no salt in its food, they would have very few cases of incontinence of urine.

T. M. Madden, M. D.

Incontinence of urine due to enlarged prostate, fluid extract of ergot in teaspoonful doses 3 times a day proves of marked benefit.

Dr. D. H. Hayden enumerates four points which seem to hold out the prospect of cure of incontinence of urine in children, viz: First training the child to retain its water during the day as long as possible. Second, the cold douche. Third, the moderate use of fluids towards night, total abstinence from tea. Fourth, the internal use of belladonna, given in increasing doses, till its specific effects are produced.

A girl, aged 13 years, had been troubled since a child with nocturnal incontinence of urine, not failing for several years to wet the bed every night. Had tried every conceivable plan of treatment, with no benefit until I prescribed the following; Chloral hydrate, 5 drachms; syrup of orange-

peel, 2 ounce ; water, 2 ounces. Mix. Dose. A teaspoonful at bedtime. The cure was commenced at once and complete after first week, it not being necessary to use whole of first bottle. G. W. Davis, M. D.

Dr. Wm. A. Hammond says; In nocturnal incontinence of urine I have found the following plan of treatment so efficacious that I have for several years past adopted it exclusively. 1. supposing the patient, as is generally the case, to be a child, the bladder should be emptied on going to bed, and then two or three times afterwards, the patient should be taken up and again made to urinate. 2. Sleeping on the back should be prevented. The prone position is one which, of all others, increases the amount of blood in the cord, and hence augments its irritability. 3. The following prescription should be given for several months—three or four at least—if stopped sooner the affection is liable to return; Bromide of zinc, 1–2 ounce; fluid extract of ergot, 4 ounces. Mix. Dose, ten drops 3 times a day, increased five drops every month. To be given after meals as being then less apt to excite nausea or vomiting. If either of these symptoms prove troublesome, the ensuing two or three doses may be somewhat smaller. Children of from four to twelve years of age can take the foregoing quantities without disturbance of the general health, and even for adults it is not often necessary to increase them except by increasing the dose every two weeks instead of every month. These means almost invariably cure incontinence of urine, and improve the general health, but occasionally a case is met with in which the bromide of zinc is not well tolerated. In such instances I use; Bromide of iron, 1 ounce; simple syrup, 6 ounce. Mix. Dose. To commence with half a teaspoonful 3 times a day, increasing gradually, till at the end of three or four months the patient is taking a teaspoonful and a half or two teaspoonfuls. With each dose, ten drops of fluid extract of ergot should be given separately, commencing with ten drops 3 times a day and gradually increasing to a drachm as often. The two medicines cannot be

kept mixed together without injury. In the nocturnal incontinence of urine occurring in adults, the principles of treatment should be similar, but instead of the bromide of zinc, the bromide of either potassium, sodium or calcium should be employed.

Liquor Strychnia, 2 drops ; Tincture Belladonna, 5 drops ; Infusion of Cascarella, 2 drachms. Mix. Give at a dose two or three times a day, for a child five years old.

Extract Belladonna, 2 grains ; Tincture Hyoscyamus, 20 drops ; Simple Syrup, 1-2 ounce ; Water, sufficient to make 1, 1-2 ounces. Mix. Dose. Two drachms for a child five years old.

Incontinence of urine in girls has been cured often by touching the meatus urinarius with lunar caustic and producing high irritation there.

Dr. Teevau, of London, recommends a milk dietary and the use of belladonna in nocturnal, and strychnia and iron in diurnal incontinence of urine.

Benzoic Acid, 40 grains ; Orange Syrup, 2 drachms ; Water sufficient to make 6 ounces. Mix. Dose. A sixth part 3 times a day, the third dose should be given in bed, the bladder having been previously emptied. Dr. T. C. Flood.

Bromide of Potassium, 1 ounce ; Extract Belladonna, 4 to 6 grains ; Infusion of Digitalis, enough to make 8 ounces. Mix. Dose. For an adult, half an ounce twice a day. For a child, a drachm 3 times a day. Dr. Holderness.

There is no doubt that nurses and mothers are often to blame for this troublesome vice. Young children ought to be taken out of bed at night and placed on a chamber, so as to excite their bladders to act. Fear will frequently prevent young people from rising in the dark to relieve themselves. If we instruct our patients to take up their children when they go to bed themselves, we shall do much, even in quite young children, to arrest the nocturnal incontinence of infancy. And no parent should allow children to sleep without a light so that they may readily find the chamber or water closet. Dr. Robinson.

CELERINA.

J. A. MILLER. D. D., M. D.

This remedy was introduced to my notice while teaching in the "ST. LOUIS ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE" last winter; and after a somewhat careful examination of its component elements I resolved to test its virtues in actual practice as opportunity should present. Being perfectly familiar with the action of each individual remedy of the compound, I could see no valid reason why such a combination should not fill an important place in a Rational Materia Medica.

It is well known that the APIUM, or celery is such a powerful tonic, that it even becomes mildly stimulant and is efficiently diuretic. In small doses it is intensely invigorating to the nervous system. It increases nerve force and thus promotes vital action, not by stimulation but by being consumed and transposed as neurine matter, thus augmenting the vitality of nerve cell structure. Thus, I find that each dose of apium, increases the remedial efficiency of the former dose till it induces by its tonic action slight stimulation. And while it appears to be a general nerve tonic, it would seem to possess a special affinity for the lumbar portion of the spinal cord which renders it almost invaluable in seminal weakness, epilepsy, chorea and even locomotor ataxia, by its tonic action it astringes the ejaculatory duct and checks the seminal discharge. In hysteria accompanied by a predisposition to weep I find it acts like a charm. While I know of no remedy in the Materia Medica that will produce the same beneficial results in innervation of the brain arising out of non-nutrition that this one will. It in fact appears to be the natural aliment of grey nerve matter.

The ERYTHOXYLON COCA.— Being more powerful than the apium is a nerve stimulant, of no mean action; and it thus increases the tonic action of the apium. It is employed in gastralgia, enteralgia, hysteria of a depressing, melancholia kind, spinal irritation tending to inertia, nervous erethism &c.

The BLACK HAW, or VIBURNUM.— is an antispasmodic, regulating the spinal plexus which controls uterine action.

This combined with the coca modifies its action, and prevents its over stimulation and secures its tonic action. Thus rendering the combination of *celerina*, one of the finest nerve tonics I have ever used.

I have used it in four cases of nerve depression as a sequela of pyritis, erroneously called Typhoid Fever, with the happiest results. I commence its use as soon as the fever subsides. I have used it in one case of complete prostration from nervous shock, nothing could be more satisfactory. I am now using it in the depression attending old age with great benefit, I use of course Richardson's preparation, St. Louis. I have never had the pleasure of meeting this gentleman, but thus unsolicited, wish to recommend to the profession a *Rational* preparation, of decided merit, wholly independent of its author or manufacturer. It has MERIT, that is the point of my recommendation.

SELECTIONS.

HÆMORRHAGE.

Hæmorrhage, etymologically, is derived from two Greek words meaning "blood" and "to break forth." It is used synonymously with bleeding to indicate the escape of blood from its channels.

As to kind, it is

Active ;

Passive ;

Internal ;

External.

Active, when it is profuse.

Passive, when it simply oozes.

Internal, when it occurs within some cavity of the body.

External, when it occurs outside of the cavities of the body.

As to its source, it is

Arterial;

Venous ;

Capillary.

Arterial, when it comes from the arteries. being of a bright red color, and flowing in spirts and jets. In asphyxia or imperfect oxygenation of the blood it is dark in color.

Venous, when coming from the veins, flowing in a steady stream, and of a dark red or maroon color.

Capilliary, when there is general oozing from all the tissues.

As to the time of occurrence, it is

Primary ;

Intermediate ;

Secondary.

Primary, when occurring during a surgical operation, or immediately following a wound.

Intermediate, when occurring a few hours after an operation or wound.

Secondary, when occurring twenty four hours or more after an operation or wound.

As to its relation to medicine and surgery, it is

Spontaneous ;

Traumatjc.

The more prominent of the spontaneous varieties are :

Epistaxis—bleeding from the nose.

Hæmoptysis—bleeding from the lungs.

Hæmaturia—bloody urine.

Apoplexy—interstitial hæmorrhage.

The traumatic variety includes

Wounds.

The former belong almost entirely to internal medicine ; the latter to surgery.

Extravasation is when the blood appears diffused throughout the tissues.

Hæmophilia, or hæmatophilia, is a tendency to spontane-

ous hæmorrhage. Such persons are called "bleeders," or of a hæmorrhagic diathesis.

The general symptoms of hæmorrhage are: face pale, thin, blue; pulse lessened; temperature lowered; dizziness, nausea or vomiting; eyes dazzled; noises in ears; fainting. At this stage the patient tends to recovery, or gets worse. If the latter, the face becomes waxy, lips blue, eyes dull, body cold, pulse thready, breathing incomplete, swoonings, permanent unconsciousness, twitching of arms, legs and entire body; death.

Hæmostatatics are means used for stopping or restraining hæmorrhage.

They are:

Natural;

Artificial.

The natural variety includes

Fainting;

Retraction, or contraction of the vessel;

Coagulation.

Fainting or syncope is an unconscious condition, a lack of equilibrium. Fainting is a Saxon word meaning "to decoy," while syncope is a Greek word meaning "I fall down." This is but a temporary measure, as hæmorrhage recurs as soon as the patient regains consciousness.

Retraction and contraction is when the vessel retracts into its sheath, and the ends of its walls curl and come together.

Coagulation is when the blood is separated into its fluid and solid parts. The clot being formed of fibrine and the red and white corpuscles.

The artificial variety includes

Ligation;

Torsion;

Pressure;

Compression;

Position and flexion;

Styptics;

Ligation means "to bind." Ligatures were first used by Ambrose Par'e, in 1560. They may be made of silk, hemp, catgut, silk-worm-gut, or metal, and tied in a reef or surgeon's knot. Ligation is immediate when only the vessels is included, and mediate when tissues, other than the artery or vein, are included. Ligation of veins is seldom resorted to.

Torsion means twisting. It is performed by grasping the divided vessel by forceps and twisting it; or by grasping and drawing out from its sheath the vessel, and with a second pair of forceps grasping the vessel horizontally next to the wound, and twisting with the forceps at the end of the vessel.

Pressure is divided into

Acupressure;

Uncipressure;

Forcypressure.

Acupressure is again divided into

Circumclulsion;

Torsoclusion;

Retroclulsion.

Acupressure is performed with an instrument called an acupressure needle, and is circumclulsion when the needle encircles the artery; torsoclusion, when it twists the vessels with tissues as a base; retroclulsion, when the end is drawn backwards.

Uncipressure (means a hook) is performed by two or more hooks, or tenacula drawing in opposite directions.

Forcypressure is produced by grasping the vessel with forceps, serres fines, or pincettes.

Compression is divided into

Tourniquet;

Digital;

Compress and bandage.

Tourniquet is derived from tourner, "to turn." It was invented by Morel in 1650. It consists of a strong band to encircle the part, and a pad and screen to produce compression.

Digital compression is performed with the fingers or thumb.

Compress and bandage is used by placing a tightly rolled compress of cloth, hemp or wool, or some hard substance, over the vessel, and retaining it in place with a bandage made out of muslin, flannel or rubber.

Flexion and position are allied to compression. In flexion the extremity is bent upon itself. In position, by elevating the extremity gravity assists.

Styptics mean to constrict, and are classed as

Mechanical ;

Chemical.

The mechanical variety includes

Air ;

Cold ;

Heat.

Of cold, ice is the type ; of heat, water heated to 120 degrees or 140 degrees F.

The chemical variety includes

Actual cautery ;

Alcohol ;

Alum ;

Ether ;

Gallic acid ;

Tannic acid ;

Turpentine ;

Perchloride of iron ;

Persulphate of iron ;

Alcohol is applied by wetting compresses.

Ether by the sponge.

Alum and tannic acid in powder form.

Persulphate and perchloride are the most useful, the latter being the more powerful, as it is the greatest escharotic.

The general treatment consists in placing the patient in the horizontal position, rest, stimulation and water. *The Med. Era.*

Henry Sherry, M. D.

DIGESTIVE TRACT.

Chronic Enlargement of Spleen.

DR. BARRY sends the following prescriptions to the *Med. World*.

1. Fld. ext. ergot, 1 oz.; Dialysed iron, 1 oz. Teaspoonful three or four times a day.

2. Podophyllin, 4 grs.; Iod. potash, 2 drs.; Fld. ext. stillingia, 4 drs.; fld. ext. phytolacca, 4 drs.; syrup rhei, pot. comp., 3 ozs. Teaspoonful in water one, two or three times a day after meals, using freely comp. tinct. iodine externally.

3. Tinct. cinchona comp., 8 ozs., ammon. mur, 1 oz.; aqua menth. pip., 12 ozs. Teaspoonful three times a day before meals.

4. Quinine sulph., 2 drs.; ammon. iod., 2, 1-2 drs.; liq. potass. arsen., 1-2 dr.; glycerine, 4 ozs. Dissolve and take a teaspoonful three times a day.

5. Tinct. iodine, 1 oz.; tincture camphor, 1 oz. Take six to ten drops in syrup after meals.

6. *Sadberry Spleen Mixture*. Quinine sulph, 1 dr.; ferri sulph., 1 dr.; acid nit., 1 dr.; potash nitrate, 3 drs.; aquæ, 10 ozs. Teaspoonful three times a day.

7. Cinchonida sulph., 1, 1-2 dr.; pulv. ferri sulph., 1, 1-2 dr.; sulph. acid arom., 2 drs.; magnesias sulph., 1, 1-2 oz.; acid nit., 30 gtts.; aqua dist., 10 ozs. Tablespoonful before meals.

8. Cinchonida sulph., 1, 1-2 dr.; soda hyposulphite, 1 oz.; solvent q. s.; aqua, q. s. 4 ozs. Teaspoonful three or four times a day.

9. Quinine sulph., 1 dr.; ferri sulph., 1 dr.; strychnia sulph., 1 gr.; aloes soc., 10 grs.; M. ft. pil. 60. One three times a day.

10. Potash iod., 1 oz.; aqua, 6 ozs. Teaspoonful two times a day.

11. Cinchonida sulph., 1 dr.; ferri sulph., 1 dr.; strychn-

nia sulph., 2 grs.; acid arsen., 2 grs.; soc. aloes, 10 grs. M. ft. pil. 60. One three times a day.

12. Ammon. iod., 2 drs.; aqua, 4 ozs. Teaspoonful every three or four hours.

13. Tinct. iodine, 1 oz. Take five drops three times a day.

14. Soda hyposulph, 1 dr.; aqua, 4 ozs. Teaspoonful three times a day.

15. Soda hyposulph., 6 drs.; quinine sulph., 1 dr.; ferri ferrocyan. 3 drs.; aqua, 4 drs. Teaspoonful three times a day.

16. Cit. iron and quinine, 2 drs. Take five grs., three times a day.

17. Ferri oxy. sulph, 1 oz.; cinchonida sulph., 1, 1-2 dr.; potash nit., 4 drs.; aqua, q. s. 6 ozs. Take a teaspoonful three times a day on full stomach.

Ferri Oxy. Sulphate is made as follows: Ferri sulph., 1 oz.; acid nitric, 1 oz.; aqua pura, 6 ozs. Mix.

For local use: 1. Biniodide of mercury, 1 dr.; vaseline, 1 oz. Use every day over spleen with hot iron.

2. Inject fld. ext. ergot drops eight or ten into substance of spleen—repeat in ten days.

3. The comp. tinct. iodine or ointment of iodine is sometimes used with benefit. *Amer. Med. Digest.*

THE WET-NURSE vs., THE BOTTLE.

Dr. C. Cleveland (*Med. Record*,) read an interesting paper before the Practitioners' Society of New York upon the feeding of infants, in which he gave his reasons for preferring the bottle to the wet-nurse where the mother could not nurse the child. If a wet-nurse was to be employed, she should be preferably a young, healthy, under-thirty-years-of-age primipara, who had lost her own child. The difference between the age of the milk and that of the child should not be more than six weeks. If a bottle was to be used, he recommended buying a closed nipple and making the puncture with a needle heated red-hot. In this way, the milk would enter the stomach slowly and proportionate-

ly to the gastric juice secreted. The milk should be obtained from a number of cows for the sake of uniformity. The child should be fed regularly, and not every time it cries. An infant's stomach at birth holds about four ounces; at the second month, six; at the sixth, eight to ten. The amount of food given should be regularly increased, and the amount of diluent diminished. After the third month, the last food should be given at 10 P. M., and the child should sleep until 6 A. M., not awakening to take food.

Canned condensed milk contains too much sugar to be good, but this does not apply to that made fresh every day. The advantages of the bottle are summed up as follows: "The physical defects of the bottle we understand pretty well, and can, to a great extent, guard against them. Its moral qualifications, compared with those of the wet-nurse, are simply sublime." In the discussion which followed, Drs. H. F. Walker and William M. Polk thought that the difficulties of obtaining a satisfactory wet-nurse were not so great if sufficient trouble was taken. The advantages to the child in the hot weather and during dentition or disease were very great. The age of the milk was thought to be not of much importance. Dr. Kinnicut referred to two cases where neither human nor cow's milk could be digested, and resort was had to koumiss with satisfaction.

AGARICINE IN NIGHT-SWEATS.

The author of remedies which are recommended for the relief of night-sweats in phthisis, indicate very clearly that this symptom is a very important one and very difficult of relief. Among the latter additions to the physician's armamentarium may be mentioned agaricine, the active principle of white agaric. This substance has recently been made the subject of an interesting study by Seifert, of Wurzburg, the results of which have been epitomized in the London *Lancet*. After many trials Seifert has come to the conclusion that pills containing five milligrams. (1-12 g.,) of

the alkaloid give the best results in checking the excessive secretion of sweat. As with many other drugs the consumer becomes accustomed to agarine, and it is, therefore, advisable to begin with half a pill and to gradually increase the dose. Account must be taken of the time at which to administer the remedy, as it has been shown that agaricine does not produce its effects for five or six hours. Not only is the excessive perspiration controlled, but the cough becomes less frequent, and sleep is more tranquil and continuous. Hypodermic injections have been employed with success, but they are not recommended on account of the production of disagreeable sensations at the site of an injection. *Therap Gazette.*

TO DETECT TRICHINÆ IN MEAT. — The *Micro. Jour.* gives the following method for this purpose: Slices, two or three millimeters in thickness, are taken from several different parts of meat to be examined. The pieces are preferably taken from the surfaces of the muscular portion of the meat. A series of thin sections are made of each of the pieces, and these are all plunged into a solution composed of methyl green one gram, distilled water thirty grams. After about ten minutes maceration, the sections are taken out, and placed to decolorize in a large vessel filled with distilled water. They remain there about half an hour, the water being agitated and changed two or three times. Finally the water having become quite limpid, it is stirred up with a glass rod, interposing the vessel between the eye and the light, when the sections containing the trichinæ are distinguished quite readily with the naked eye. The trichinæ appear in the form of small elongated particles of a fine blue color. The methyl green becomes fixed to the cysts of the trichinæ with greater tenacity than to other parts of the tissue. It suffices, then, to examine the sections with a magnification of fifty diameters to distinguish the worm, which will be found in the cyst. If, in following this method, no trichinæ are found, it is assurance that the meat is not infected with them.

FACTS TO BE NOTED.— (From the 45th. Annual Report of the Registrar-General.) In England during the year 1882 1,317 persons died of small-pox, of whom 275 were under five and 101 between the ages of five and ten years, making a total of 376 under ten years of age, thus disproving the theory that primary vaccination is protective up to the age of puberty.

As regards vaccination, the fatal cases are tabulated as follows;—

| | MALES, | FEMALES, | TOTAL. |
|--------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Vaccinated | 103 | 73 | 176 |
| Unvaccinated | 188 | 137 | 325 |
| Not stated | 467 | 349 | 816 |

As there could be nothing definitely ascertained, either by personal examination or inquiry of relatives, whether the 816 "not stated" had been vaccinated, it may be fairly assumed that they were vaccinated.

We also find recorded that as 122 children, of whom 84 were one year old and under, died in 1882 of chicken-pox. Now as the highest medical authorities are unanimous in describing this as a trivial complaint scarcely requiring treatment, and rarely, if ever, fatal, we are driven to one of two conclusions. Either vaccination has converted this trivial, non-fatal febrile complaint into a dangerous and fatal one, or these 122 cases were cases of small-pox after vaccination, to save the credit of which and to hide its failure they were ascribed to chicken-pox. In the latter case they afford damaging evidence against vaccination and its professional supporters.

Last, but not least, on page pp. 140–1, under the appropriate heading, "Zoogenous Diseases," 65 deaths of children under one year old are stated as resulting from cow-pox and other effects of vaccination." *The Vaccination Inquirer.*

Wm. Young.

CHARCOAL-AND-CHAMPHOR DRESSING FOR WOUNDS.—Barbocci, in *Raccoglitori Medico*, recommends a mixture of equal parts of camphor and animal charcoal as a substitute for Lister dressings. The camphor acts physiologically in destroying microbes; the charcoal physically, by absorbing and disinfecting the discharges. This is especially useful in old excavated ulcers; the application removes fetidity, and also relieves pain.

NEW INVENTIONS.

Inventors and Instrument Manufacturers are invited to send cuts and synoptical descriptions for this department, and receive insertion gratis.

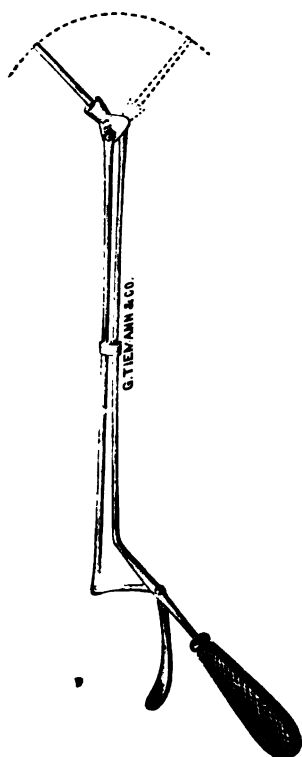
A NEW UTERINE REPOSITOR.

DR. ALFRED L. CARROLL, of New Brighton, N. Y.

The accompanying wood-cut shows a uterine repositor, made by Messrs. GEORGE TIEMANN & Co., which possesses the advantage of continuous and perfectly controllable application of power. Its construction is so simple that a glance at the engraving will render unnecessary any detailed description.

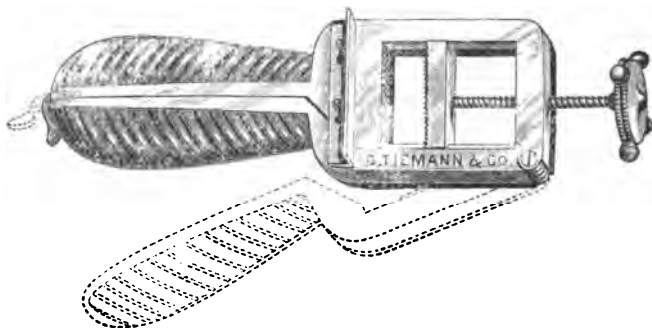
Manufactured and for sale by
George Tiemann & Co.
Manufacturers of Surgical Instruments.

New York.



CAUTERY CLAMP FOR OVARIOTOMY.**OF A. J. C. SKENE, M. D.****Reported by William H. Thallon, M. D.**

This cautery clamp is one which was exhibited one evening to the society, and which was devised by Dr. Skene and myself. It is, essentially, a combination of the old-fashioned cautery clamp and the clamp which Dr. Dawson, of New York, devised to leave on the pedicle stump, brought up into the wound. It is very well shown in the accompanying cut.



We have had two sizes made, differing in the thickness of the metal, and use one or the other according to the thickness of the pedicle and the amount of tissue it is deemed necessary to dessicate.

George Tiemann & Co.

New York.



EDITORIAL.

"For the Truth, then, let us battle; And its might shall set us free."

MAXIMS.

In all cases, the least disturbing remedies that will meet the indications should be prescribed. *Hibbard.*

Every physician should have an abiding faith in the power and the value of, and necessity for medicine. *Hibbard.*

No one can have a just idea, before he has carefully experimented upon himself, of the crowd of unheeded half-thoughts and faint imagery that flits through his brain, and of the influence they exert upon his conscious life. *Galton.*

Truths eternal beauties and values are lost in the search of men for a substantial basis whereon to rest a theory and build to fame; thus erecting to vain glories, forgetting that, lasting worth belongs only to natural law. *Ed.*

It is well to consider how far, dead, disorganized matter, may harmonize with the recuperative, constructive forces of living tissues, and to what extent we may expect the most deadly poisons, such as are destructive to all living organisms, such as introduce antagonisms, confusion and death, in health, may be made to aid in the removal of disease, in revivifying the body, save in their chemical reactions. *Dr. J. H. Hanaford.*

MIND AND BODY.

Notwithstanding the close relationship existing between the mind and body, and the extent of our knowledge of pathology concerning the physical system, we very much doubt if anyone knows where sanity ends, and insanity begins. We know the mind, to some extent, is governed by the body—is improved or deteriorated by bodily conditions. If the body is afflicted does not the brain—the mind's organ—

suffer in sympathy to a great extent, and do we not, then, have a corresponding functional disease of the mind? The Latins, in Caesar's time, expressed this tersely—*Mens sana in corpore sano*. We can readily form an idea of perfect bodily health, and can as readily point out any departure from this standard; but have we any such idea of perfect mentality?

We are wont to say as an organ is properly exercised and kindly nourished, it gains strength, and strengthens adjacent organs; if improperly exercised, or illy nourished, it weakens and decays from inanition. The brain increases in size with bodily growth. This is organic development. The mind, however, does not grow in proportion, unless properly and continually exercised. Its functional development, then, is governed by the same laws that govern bodily development. If, then, the mind is amenable to the same laws governing bodily conditions, we understand how improper exercise—overexertion, continual tension before maturity, as is witnessed in school rooms, sometimes—may retard or permanently injure its development. Any more food taken into the stomach than that organ can digest, we know proves highly detrimental to the health. No less injurious is it to the mind to be crammed with material which it is not strong enough to assimilate. After exercise it needs rest, because its growth is cotemporary with bodily growth, and should be equally favored.

There are laws governing the mind in its relation to the body, as well as laws determining the capacity for bodily endurance. Are they observed as carefully? Surely not. When the mind becomes tired of feeding, and solicits a few reposing hours, "in green pasture and by still waters," for the purpose of digesting, how deaf we are to its solicitations!

If a particular organ of the body is constantly exercised, while other organs are left in negligence, the difference in size and development is marked indeed. What a brawny arm the smith has! What a strength of lower limb the bicyclist possesses! How the vocalist constrains and governs

his or her vocal cords! So, too, with the mental system. The mind of the musician conceives an anthem in the ocean's roar, a seraphic strain in the tree's rustle, a wild bird's carol in the brooklet's trill; the bellowing of the raging tempest, and the thundering of the cataract is an organ peal to such a one. To the artist and poet the sunset sky reflects the jasper walls and golden streets of the Celestial City, the floating, fleecy, opal-tinted clouds are pictures of Elijah's chariot, the calm silvery moonlight, shimmering o'er the bosom of Nature, are groupings of satyrs and graces, and in every marble stone, though cold it be and lifeless, the very features of Madonna, Adonis, Apollo or Hebe are discernable.

We know that excessive labor dulls the body and mind—in fact crushes out our finer susceptibilities. Great mental work, long continued and without proper rest, rouses the brain to undue action; it calls up more blood from other parts of the body to maintain its waning strength, while the mind still soars away to grander heights, becoming imbued with newer powers, then, suddenly, like an unorbited planet, it swings loose from its moorings and rambles into chaos—the darkness of confusion. But where does sanity end, and insanity begin? Who knows? F. A. E.

ALCOHOLIC STIMULATION.

DR. J. H. HANAFORD.

As fundamental principles, let it be distinctly understood that alcohol contain no element of nutriment, that it can in no sense be regarded as food, that it is never digested like food, that it never forms any part of living tissues, and that it is not able to produce any strength, its action being simply to excite, irritate, inducing activity, always under unfavorable circumstances, always at an actual loss of vitality. It therefore follows that when it is taken into the human body, through the stomach, or by absorption, it is always and every where a foreign substance, an intruder, a

discordant element, always acting in antagonism with every function of the human body. How, then, does it stimulate, or goad the powers into an unusual activity? Instead of creating power, as digested food does, it arouses antagonism, compels activity, acting on the defensive, ejecting an enemy in the most direct and available manner. When it reaches the stomach that organ, seems intuitively to determine not to acknowledge it as food, to know it cannot be transformed into living tissues, regarding it as we would a burglar, an assassin. As in the case of any article in that organ which cannot be digested, the pylorus opening, as if by intelligence, to hustle it out, as the most available means of escaping harm, this alcohol is denied a long stay. Its powers are promptly aroused, all directed to this one object, that of protecting itself from harm, by ejection, which is done with unusual activity, to which we give the name of stimulation. The absorbents are all affected in the same way, the mucous surfaces are irritated, both intent upon hurrying the intruder farther on in the shortest possible time. On reaching the heart, sensitive as it is, it seems equally desirous to avoid harm and disease so quickening its contractions that its labors are increased from eighteen to twenty-four tons daily, this extra labor being assumed that the foe may be hurried on, that it may be ejected at the earliest possible moment. On reaching the lungs, the breathing becomes more rapid, corresponding with the increased activity of the heart, a part being thrown off in the breath, as all may know from the foulness of the breath, the remnant being hurried on in the round of circulation. The liver, all of the glands seem aware of the character of the assailant, the foe, all uniting in the effort to rid the system of such a dangerous intruder. Indeed, not an organ remains insensible of danger, inactive, not a fiber is at rest, but all unite in the grand effort to be free, hurrying the poison out of the system. This stimulation, increased activity, is attended by a temporary increase of animal heat, the natural effect of violent exercise, though uniformly fol-

lowed by a depressed state, a re-action, as in the case of any fatigue, following undue exercise and toil. Like any machine, run at an unusual rate of speed, increasing friction and wear, the human mechanism suffers loss of vital force by all such stimulation. Hence, stimulation is but another name for debilitation, all such activity, proportionate to its severity, must produce an effect identical with that known to follow the exercise of our bodily powers to their utmost capacity.

If the usual employment of intoxicants is to be condemned as a means of wasting power, causing disease in the robust, to what extent are the sick able to endure such debilitating assaults?

A HIGHLY INTERESTING SURGICAL CASE.

Mr. E. H. Waddles, aged 44 years, a U. S. Pensioner, from Kansas, came under the writers care and consultation as to the advisability of undergoing an operation for the removal of a ball supposed to have been carried, since receiving a wound in the War of the Rebellion; when he was shot in the left Innominate regions.

The ball seemed to have entered just about two inches in a direct line posterior to the anterior spinous process of the illium.

It has kept up a free discharge of pus and constant annoyance ever since, now about twenty years; and with a continual tendency to drag down his constitutional strength and stamina. Suffering all though these years and finding his health continually and hopelessly failing, brought him to seek relief through an operation for removal.

Accordingly after many and oft repeated consultations with numerous surgeons, both of the Army and out side as well; we undertook the task seeking, and removal if possible.

June the sixth. chloroformed by Dr. J. Muller and with

the aid of Dr. J. W. Allen, we made a careful probing of the pustulating canal and discovered what we determined to be the ball, lodged about three inches directly inward through what seemed to be the old original opening of the Illium.

It was decided to attempt its recovery by an incision extending from the external opening over the crest and somewhat across the left inguinal region, so as to admit of aid from the intra pelvic side.

We were here completely astounded to find that the Illium at this ordinarily thin point, had become increased in thickness, to somewhat above three inches, in a direct line inward, thus precluding the possibility of reaching the ball, which evidently lay within the bony surroundings.

It was then decided to cut through the bone and down upon the ball from the outer side, following the sinous track.

This attempted, but, saw, chisel and mallet being brought into requisition proved the artificial growth of osseous formation to be one as hard as the petrous portion of the temporal and as unyielding as ever entered into the animal frame-work.

Before reaching the ball cavity, the patient sank under the prolonged use of the anæsthetic and his septic condition, and evinced signs too alarming to admit of continued prosecution of the work.

In fact we were compelled to revive him and desist. A large seaton was placed in the wound reaching through the now enlarged portion of the pus course and as far as advisable through the remaining constricted portion of the channel and retained with adhesive strips.

Our patient was made as comfortable as possible and every effort metted out for his safeguard, but to no avail and without being able to check the determined sepsis, he succumbed to traumatic septicemia on the seventh day after the attempt.

Autopsy was sought for and had. Section of Illium was removed after a stubborn and incalculable resistance, saw-

ing down from the crest of illium just about the anterior spinous process and some two inches posteriorly and this including the opening made at the vivisection.

This removed, gave us the coveted foreign missile and elucidated the most remarkable career of gunshot wound, it has ever been my lot to read of or discover.

Here imbedded in a cartilaginous encistment with fibrous surroundings, and entirely ensconced within a firm bony encasement, lay an ounce ball, torn, jagged and of anomalous contour; in one extremity was a dark substance remarkably like graphite or "black lead," rather soft and giving a distinct pencil like mark; near the opposite extreme and closely impacted, was a bony incrustation as though doubled over an original fragment of the illium or as a portion of the newly formed deposit.

The tremendous deposit of bone had filled up the entire lateral pelvic capacity and of such remarkable hardness, as to almost preclude the possibility of removal.

When it is remembered that the ordinary thickness of the illium at the point of entrance is not more than one tenth of an inch, and oftentimes thinner, and that in this case it had increased to at least three inches, and that the entire os-innominate had been thus transmogrified, the osseous wonder becomes most interesting. We preserved the ball and Segmentary specimen, for our cabinet.

CHING-RANG-WUNG.

This new and very valuable remedy, first introduced by "we'uns," is wining golden honors. It is, we are pleased to state to the profession, an agent of extraordinary potency, indigenous to the Celestial Empire (of which there are three, to-wit, Massachusetts, Virginia and China) pleasant to the palate, and peculiarly brilliant in its effects on the system. Its action is dual, therapeutical and physiological. Given in small doses, it is peculiarly adapted to women who

are troubled with naughty nocturnal hankerings of a specific nature, increasing their erotic stamina to an amazing extent ; while in men, it is mostly serviceable in that strange lesion known as major general debility, accompanied by an excess of *lassitude*. It goes right to the stomach as soon as swallowed, causing an endosmosis of the blood serum to the medicine, but, as the dense fluid has an affinity for the membrane, and passes to it, the part next to the membrane becomes diluted, and is absorbed by the blood: we thus have an exosmosis of the blood serum to the Ching-rang-wung and an endosmosis of the Ching-rang-wung to the vessels. This is as clear as mud, and we hope, being a physiological demonstration, that the young practitioner will stow it away somewhere between the glabella and the fissure of Rolando for future service. The dose will be something like this: Ching-rang-wung, drops five; water four gallons. *Misce. Fiat solutio.* Dose one teaspoonful semi-weekly. The half has not been told. The Southern editor of the JOURNAL will send by mail a sample—say a bushel—of the concentrated, simon pure powder gratuitously to any one who may wish to test it; provided, however, a car load of madder-colored postage stamps is sent to prepay it with. F. A. E.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMCEOPATHY.

This body has just concluded its annual session for 1884, at Deer Park, Md.

Our first reports bring no startling news to light. Should anything of seeming note to the profession have transpired and as yet lie hidden, this journal will hasten to give it to the readers as early as it is at our command.

There appears to have been a pleasant gathering at a pleasant spot, surroundings coupled with the occasion, mark a green spot of rest for many; a goodly number of high and low dilutionists of hanamanic faith and somewhat of that practice.

THE NATIONAL ECLECTIC ASSOCIATION.

Following the usual order has recorded another session, at Cincinnati Ohio, and not merely routine in relation to its gathering but so far as seen from a distance, has maintained its moss grown reputation for doing nothing, that is worthy of the time or *names of men*.

E D I T E M S .

June 25th., Dr. Gregory, reported the first case of genuine Cholera in St. Louis, for this season. The patient died.

A N. Y. paper says that a Med. College at Chicago, which is represented in the Ill. State Board of Health, did at its last commencement, graduate a most unworthy and totally unfit person to the writers positive knowledge. Why! yes, we told you long ago that they of Chicago, would do such things, and even the Board itself, would, could and had.

A few grains of sugar moistened with good cider vinegar, is said to instantly stop the singultus of infants as well as those of all ages.

M. Pasteur claims to have discovered that vaccinating successively a number of rabbits, with Hydrophobic virus, that it will be increased in strength and the like procedure with monkeys will reduce the virulency. After being thus reduced he administers it to his patients, internally as a cure for the rabies and claims perfect efficacy.

MIRYACHIT, is the name given by Dr. Wm. A. Hammond to a newly discovered disease, or at least an anomolous affection; belonging to the classification of neurosthenics. It consists in a peculiar unavoidable impulsiveness to imitate whatever is suddenly forced upon their recognition Found in Siberia and elsewhere.

A Girl, mother in Illinois, is reported as having given

birth to her first child at the age of twelve years and nine months. Fast times these are and still faster, the people.

Sewer gas escaped to such an extent recently in a house in St. Louis, as to be ignited by a lady carrying a light into the room and so severe was the explosion, that the woman died from the effects.

Cinnamon bark chewed, is recommended as a cure for toothache. *Ther. Gazette.*

Cholera is raging at Tolon, France.

Small-pox is severe in New York City.

A colored man recently died in St. Louis leaving thirty five children to mourn their loss.

By an oversight the article on pages 265-6 of June No. did not receive proper credit. It was quoted from the *Archives of Pediatrics* for April. Our rule is fair play and just acknowledgements every time. So that we trust and know that our journalistic friends will deem this a proper rectification.

For, Ivy poisoning, a mixture of quicklime and water, is affirmed to give prompt relief.

Equal parts of bi-carbonate of Soda, and common Salt, in solution and applied, is mentioned as relief and cure of most insect stings, hornets, bees etc.

Money Counters Disease, is a suitable cognomen for the observed fact, that in the Washington Treasury Department, all the handlers of our much beloved paper currency very soon manifest evidence of arsenic poisoning. Sores appear on hands and heads. Arsenic is strongly possessed of pathological proclivities.

Lactic Acid has been recommended in Diphtheria. It ought to be good. Pathological indications are well met in physiological therapeutics of this acid.

Dr. Holloway the great manufacturer of pills, gave as his last act, \$500,000 to the London Hospitals.

Dr. Andrew Wilson (*Brit. Med. Jour.*) Asserts assuredly that all conceptions taking place just before menstruation, will be males, and those after, Females. If true this is a discovery.

Music is said to be employed as a therapeutic agent, at the Paris Hospitals, France. The French are a wide awake people.

The *Verbascum Thapsus*, is gaining merited favor with the profession in general. Dr. Quinlane asserts its preference over cod-liver oil; says it posses all the advantages and none of the drawbacks. True, and yet not the whole truth. It is a most valuable remedy; cod and dog livers are not.

Ergotine given in doses of 16 grs. will neutralize the cerebral effects of 15 grs. of quinine. Tinitus may be entirely avoided by combining these two remedies. *Quinologist*.

Dr. Lewin, finds great benefit in the diarrhoeas of children by using a soluble albuminate of tannin; made by adding white of egg to a solution of tannin; the whites of eggs being previously well beaten.

The Zulu treatment for fractures is, to put the limb in the earth, cover the patient and care for him there until entirely well. A good example of dry earth, antiseptic treatment.

The N. Y. Times asserts that salicylic acid has produced tinitus aurum very much like quinine.

The inhabitants of the Cumberland Plateau, in Tenn. are said to be entirely free from consumption. Dr. Wright asserts this to be a fact in an essay before his county society.

An oxylate of Potash and antimony has appeared in the german market and resembles tartar emetic so much in appearance and effect and being much cheaper, it threatens to replace that drug. For some of the patients we hope it may not represent actually tartar emetic.

According to Pasteurs views and axperiments if the Bacillus of rabiestbe carried by vaccination though a succession or rabbits, its virus becomes attenuated, while if the same course be persued with pigeons, it becomes markedly, intensified.

Dr. Mitchel, in Med. and Surg. Rep. comes forward with emphatic laudations of excessive use of skimmed milk as a cure for confirmed diabetis.

Dr. Pooley of N. Y. has recently, punctured a Thrombus at the elbow, evacuated its contents and treated with warm water dressings successfully.

Prof. Knapp, of N. Y. advocates the use of pellets of cotton wet with Glycerine for defective hearing the fault of the membrana tympani. We have found the addition of Tinc. Lobelia in small quantities, a valuable auxiliary.

An aquous solution of belladonna is probably our very best antigallactogogue

Dr. C. T. Hunter of Phil. Pa. died recently from septi-cæmia, the result of dissection wounding.

Dr. Boæ, of Peoria Ill. reports to the *Peoria Med. Mon.* The case of a glass pessary remaining in the vagina for twenty-one years.

Dr. Vigouroux recommends hot Lemonade in diarrhæa, to be taken every hour.

A writer in *Med. Times and Gaz.* urges milk heated above 100 degrees Fah. as being more invigorating and enduring than alcoholic stimulants.

Iodide of potassium is said to be an efficient anti-gallactagogue; should be used in doses of fifteen grains three times a day.

The Journal of Pediatrics reprints a case of an Italian child born without eyes. And says it is believed to be the only case on record. Congenital absence of Jejunum, Illium and greater part of the colon.

An exchange, reports the case of a child, two years, old having swallowed a penny and not passing it until six month afterward.

A Dr. C. C. Barnum speaks highly of Iodoform as a topical application in facial erysipelas. He combines in the proportion of one to ten parts of colodion.

A solution of guttapercha in chloroform (four to thirty) is useful to protect the skin over projecting bones and to prevent bedsores, in wasting cases. *Phil. Med. Times.*

While regular menstruation is held as evidence of marriageableness, you must not hold the absence of menstruation is proof of the opposite. A woman may have every quality or attribute of marriageableness who menstruates irregularly, or rarely, or even who has never menstruated at all.

J. Matthew Duncan.

It is said that the Harvard University, at Washington, admits qualified colored men to its lectures, not even discriminating against sex.

It is said that Dr. Vongraëfe, performed fifty-four operations in one day, in military service.

Surgical instruments may be protected from rust by dipping them in a solution of either carbonate of soda or potash. It is said they will thus be secure for years.

BOOK REVIEWS.

HYGIENIC PHYSIOLOGY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ALCOHOLIC DRINKS AND NARCOTICS. BY JOEL DORMAN STEEL, Ph. D., A. S. BARNES & Co. N. Y. AND CHICAGO.

This beautiful little compenium is gotten up in good style, fine workmanship and superbly Illustrated; intended for the use of junior classes and common schools, is too—just the book for family and home use.

Fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters are all to be benefited

by its lessons. If you would know more of thy self, this is your primer and guide.

RECORDS OF LIVING OFFICERS OF THE U. S. ARMY. L. R. HAMENSLY & Co. PHILADELPHIA, 478 PAGES, CLOTH. 1884,

This work embraces a succinct sketch of our Army. In its preface the authors say of his object, it is to bring together within the compass of a single volume the records of the officers of our army now living.

How truly this mission has been performed may be judged by the work. I fail to find a single flaw. It is brief, pointed, practical exact; Varying from Biography in general, which leaves merited praises to be sung after death. This volume would sing alone the praise due our heroes, while yet they live. Every officer, all their friends, families, admirers and every patriot must find pleasure in this work.

GENERAL REGISTER OF THE U. S. NAVY AND MARINE CORPS FOR ONE HUNDRED YEARS, 1782 to 1882. L. H. S. HAMENSLY. Washington, D. C., 942 PAGES, 1882.

This work is a very comprehensive one, replete in statistics, giving what would seem to be all the information on every point that any one could ask or wish for.

A work of a hundred years, of intimate history of the American Navy, its officers, its ups and downs, its inside and outside, cannot fail of interest, instruction and gratification.

A NAVAL ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

Being a dictionary of Nautical words and phrases; Biographical notices, and records of Naval Officers. Special articles on Naval art and science, compiled by various officers, and others of recognized authority on the various branches, together with description of the principal naval stations and seaport of the world.

Complete in one large, 872 paged, double columned work.

L. R. Hamensly & Co. Philadelphia.

THE URINE IN DISEASE—A CHART, unique in its get up and perhaps more brief, direct in arrangement and simple in classification than any similar attempt. For sale by C. F. Talor; Ed. of the Medical World, and is supplied to subscribers along with the World, for \$1.00 per year. Will be furnished to our subscribers at club rates, i. e. The Medical World, the chart and the St. Louis Medical Journal, all for \$2.75.

PRELIMINARY CIRCULAR respecting the exhibition of Education at the Worlds Industrial cotton centennial exposition. Gov. Printing officer Washington D. C.

NOTICES**WANTED.**

A really good, staunch and well qualified rational Physician (Eclectic) can find a number one, location by addressing L. S. Campbell, M. D. Wellington, Kans.

PLATT'S CHLORIDES.

This compound of chloride of Zinc, Lead, Calcium, Alluminum, Magnesium and Potassium, presents a sterling and irrefutable array of most promising endorsers; and appears to be all that is claimed for it, viz, a perfect disinfectant, deodoriser, germicide and antiseptic.

The wide awake firm of the lakes represents the vanguard of New Remedies and ranks first as developing therapeutists.

On the question of improved medication and surer results, Park Davis & Co. of Detroit, Mich., will ever be found on the right side. See their advertisement, third page of our cover.

From our use of LACTOPEPTINE, extending over several year, and without a single disappointment in its application, we do not hesitate to lend endorsement to the following:

It is one of the few preparations that has won its way into professional confidence and with a strong hold maintains appreciation.

AFTER THREE YEARS.

MR. EDITOR—I have read with interest the items that have appeared in your columns from time to time, setting forth the merits of Harter's Iron Tonic, and desire to add a word on my own account.

For three years, I was a constant suffer from dyspepsia and disorders arising from diseased and impure blood; had tried many remedies and several noted physicians, without relief. A friend induced me to try Harter's Iron Tonic, when to my utter surprise, three bottles completely cured me. "Old Subscribed."

"THIS is the season for Diarrhœa, *Cholera Infantum*, etc., and our exchanges seem to be of one mind as to the value of *Lactopeptine* in affections named. We can scarcely find one that is not loud in its praises, and from the results that have been reported there seems to be good ground for this high opinion.—*Ohio Med. Jour.*,"

Report on *Beef Peptonoids* PROF. ATTFIELD, F. R. S., F. I. C., &c,
Author of "A Manual on Chemistry, General, Medical, and
Pharmaceutical."

The chemical examination to which I have submitted your Beef
Peptonoids yields the following results in 100 parts:—

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Albuminoids (containing nitrogen 10.94), | 69.25 |
| Fat, | 10.71 |
| Sugar, including a trace of starch, | 9.50 |
| Phosphates, equal to bone phosphate, | 3.01 |
| Other mineral substances, | 2.61 |
| Moisture, | 4.92 |
| | <hr/> 100.00 |

The manufacturers of "Beef Peptonoids" state that this food is composed of dry lean of beef, one-third: the solids of milk, minus most of the fat, one-third; the gluten of wheat, one-third; the beef being partially digested or "peptonized." My analysis fully supports this statement; for I find present between 69 70 per cent. of albuminoids, that is, flesh forming material (nitrogen 10.94); more than 20 per cent. of warmth producing substance, nearly half of which is milk sugar, and rather more than half fat; 3 per cent. of bone-forming phosphates; about 2 per cent. of other normal mineral matter, and about 5 per cent. of moisture. A sample of the constituent gluten submitted to me was practically pure containing a mere trace of starch. Rather more than one-fourth of the albuminoids, probably the "peptonized" portion, was soluble; while practically the whole of the "Beef Peptonoids" was readily soluble in peptonizing fluids, showing that it is easily and wholly digested when taken into the stomach. The flavor and odor of the preparation are excellent; its thorough state of dryness fits it for keeping any length of time in any climate. It is by far the most nutritious and concentrated food I have ever met with. Indeed, a palatable and assimilable and in every way acceptable article of food, containing nearly 70 per cent. of truly nutritive nitrogenous material partially peptonized has never before, to my knowledge, been offered to the medical profession or to the public.

LONDON, Nov. 1883.

JOHN ATTFIELD.

ST. LOUIS Medical Journal.

VOL. XI.

AUGUST, 1884.

No. 8.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Short, Pithy and Practical Articles Solicited.

If thou hast Truth to utter,
Speak it boldly— speak it all.

THE MEDICAL SISYPHUS.

N. P. PEARSON, M. D.

The Greek mythology tells us about a King Sisyphus, that he on account of his great wickedness was condemned after death in the infernal regions to roll a big stone upwards on a steep mountain, but whenever he came near the top, he became exhausted and the stone rolled down with him to the ground below. So he kept on rolling in vain forever. Radenmacher declared fifty years ago, that the physician, who attempted to find sure remedies for the nosological forms, merely rolled the stone of Sisyphus. It seems indeed, that he was right; for almost daily we meet Sisyphus in our medical text-books and journals, recommending a treatment, about which very soon is said: “mene, tekeli, upharsin.”— Let us look at the numerous remedies recommended for rheumatism, asthma, bronchitis, dyspepsia, diabetes, erysipelas, dysentery, etc, which have been tried and found wanting. So was condurango extolled for cancer, hypophites for phthisis, philocarpin for diphtheria, coto-bark for diarrhœa, etc, cod-liver oil is still held high in the

books! I have used barrels of it and caused the best Norwegian kind to be imported here, but I never saw a single case actually benefited by this repulsive medicine. Let us read in the "best" books, what these tell us about the treatment of many diseases such as the cerebro-spinal fever. Valleix praised quinine and opium for it. Niemeyer repudiates this and praises cold water, the next ferrum—another chloral—another bromides, etc. Is it any wonder, that many intelligent and very prominent physicians on the continent have become skeptic and disbelievers in anything but "placebo," and in their meetings scarcely ever admit discussions on the internal treatment of diseases? Whenever, they read in the New York Medical Record, about extolling certain treatments, they shake their heads most wisely and ask if America is full of Indian doctors. How long shall we then, steeped in conventional thralldom, continue to repeat the follies of the past and not reform?

"SCREW WORMS."

J. BERGER, M. D.

Was called to see Charley F. act. 14, Sept. 15th. 1882. Found him with all the symptoms of severe attack of tonsillitis, with the additional symptoms of acute catarrh. I diagnosed the case tonsillitis, and commenced treatment for the same, by giving a solution chlorate potas, alternated with:

R Fl. Ext. Aconite, gtts. xx;
 Water, 3 iv.

Teaspoonful every two hours.

For catarrhal symptoms gave a snuff of pulv., hydrastis and sanginaria; and returned home. I had not been home more than two hours when the boy's father came after me, very much alarmed, saying that the medicine had brought away several worms from the boys nose. I returned at once and found that the discharge from the nose had increased

and assumed a bloody appearance. I found by examination, that the worms were in the right nostril just above the lower edge of the nasal bone and under the malar bone. As I had never read or heard of any treatment for "screw worms" had to adopt my own treatment, as I thought was indicated in the case; accordingly I wrote the following prescription to be used as an injection into the nose as often as could be borne by the patient.

R Carbolic Acid, ʒ ss;
Glycerine and Water, āā ʒ iv.

I used this injection four or five times and each time brought away, from ten to fifteen "screw worms" about one third grown. Ordered the injection repeated every one or two hours and returned home.

Sept. 16th. visited the patient; found discharge from nose increasing and almost pure blood. The injection would not dislodge any more worms. We had then succeeded in getting about one hundred. I then filled the syringe with spirits turpentine, and injected the nose full which brought ten or fifteen more worms. The turpentine caused considerable pain. We kept up this treatment perseveringly for five days. When we succeeded in capturing the last "screw worm" full grown; as nearly as we could count, we took altogether over three hundred worms from this patients nose.

When full grown they are nearly three fourths of an inch long; and the shape of a screw; the point or small end being the head.

This patient soon recovered after the worms were all removed, under tonic treatment and the following injection to heal the ulcers in the nose.

R Tannic Acid, ʒ ij;
Glycerine and Water, āā ʒ iv.

M. Sig. Inject two or three times a day.

During the summer and fall of 1882 there was a great many horses, cattle and hogs killed with "screw worms." I lost two large fat hogs myself from the effect of these

pests; out of fifty head of hogs I had to treat ten head for "screw worms". I saw over three hundred screw worms taken out of one horses penis; and a handful taken out of a steer's anus.

Where ever there is a fresh cut or scratch the fly will make their deposits; but if there is no such place offering they will deposit in the nose, ear or eye, or where ever there is moisture enough for the young worms to subsist. There was a lady out horseback riding in Cowley county this state the summer of 1882, a fly darted into her nose, was only there an instant; in a few hours she was taken with severe pain in the head, sent for a doctor; he diagnosed the case neuralgia, and treated her for five days when there was several full grown screw worms fell into her mouth. She only lived a few hours longer. After her death there came "a handful" of full grown "screw worms" out of her mouth.

I have experimented considerable with these worms and find only a few things will kill them. Crude carbolic acid, coal oil, turpentine and many other things as strong, do not injure them in the least, chloroform and sulphuric ether will kill them instantly. But would it do to inject a persons nose or ear full of chloroform or ether? is a question I am not able to answer. But as it is a question of life or death with the patient if something effectual is not done, I would not hesitate long to try one or both, if I should be called on to treat another case.

I have investigated the subject to considerable extent and find that what few have written on the subject know but little about it. They all claim that the fly deposits an egg which "hatches out"; most say it is a green fly smaller than the common "blow fly," which are all mistakes. The "screw fly" is from one third to as large again as the common house fly, which it somewhat resembles. The body being a little grayer and head a redish brown color. The fly does not deposit an egg but deposits worms already "hatched out", and ready to commence business at once. One fly will deposit from two to four hundred of these worms at one 'shot'.

They are about half as large as a common "fly blow" and are quite lively when squeezed out of the fly.

Oak Valley Kans.

(Arg. Nit. grs. v, aqua ℥ j; or Oil Bergamont; or Oil of Lavender; or good Cologne Water, will instantly kill any live worm or animal touched, and the former may safely be used in any cavity or wound. One application if complete is sufficient. Ed.)

PRACTICAL THERAPEUTICS.

L. H. WASHINGTON, M. D.

HEMORRHAGIC MALARIAL FEVER.

I have found nothing comparable to diaphoresis in the treatment of this disease, and I carry it out in the following manner, viz: If my patient is not too weak, I have him placed in a large tub of hot water, and throw a blanket around him, and let him remain for fifteen minutes. Then remove him and wrap him in a blanket, and cover him with blankets, and let him perspire for nearly or quite an hour, giving him bits of ice during the time. The nausea and vomiting will be greatly if not entirely relieved by this bath, and the yellowness of the skin will also disappear. In the course of two or three hours the urine will begin to grow lighter in color and have a urinous odor, and in ten or twelve hours will be normal. The pulse falls steadily after the bath. A few hours after the bath, I give fifteen or twenty grains of quinine by the mouth, or thirty grains by enema.

If the nausea returns I repeat the bath. If the patient is too weak to be removed from the bed, I have a blanket wrung out after having been soaked in hot water, and wrap him in it after removing his clothes.

I generally give teaspoonful doses of Squibb's fluid ext. of ergot, every two hours till the blood disappears from the urine. The subsequent treatment is quinine daily for a week or more.

W. H. Johnston, M. D.

First, give a glass of cold water, or water with lemon

juice, to make the vomiting easy, then alcohol 95 deg. 1 part, water 4 parts. Two ounces every hour until it makes the patient drunk or the attack is broken, which is generally known by the patient refusing the alcohol. Give also spirits turpentine, 3 or 4 teaspoonfuls every hour or two until the turpentine is seen floating in the urine and hæmorrhage stops, and the patient rallies. If the medicines are vomited repeat them. Give 15 or 20 grains of quinine for two successive days after the attack is broken, and keep up alcohol in smaller doses during convalescence. Dr. Christopher.

When called to a person attacked with this disease, if it be an adult, I give from four to five grains of quinine, by means of the hypodermic syringe. I prefer this method of administration because of its greater certainty of action, its quicker diffusion through the system and more especially because there is no danger of the dose being lost, owing to the almost constant nausea and vomiting that attends the disease. It is my object to bring the patient at once under the influence of quinine, and to maintain this influence until the disease is broken up. I give it hypodermically every five or six hours, in such doses as will secure its uninterrupted influence upon the system, regardless of the degree of fever that may be present, as the malarial poison must be neutralized before we can bring safety to our patient. To overcome the nausea and bilious vomiting, nearly always present, and a most distressing symptom. I give small and repeated doses of calomel, say half a grain every half hour, or one grain every hour; and occasionally a little compound spirits of lavender or soda water in a state of effervescence.

After the stomach has been quieted by the calomel (which it seldom fails to be) and some eight or ten grains have been taken. I commence giving teaspoonful doses of a saturated solution of epsom salts, flavored with a little compound spirits lavender or essence of lemon. This I give every hour or two until the bowels are acted upon, when generally it will be found that the so called bilious stools will pass off

freely, and this rarely fails to mark a decisive improvement in the patients condition. When there is headache, lumbar pains, and aching in the limbs—all of which are often present—I give small doses of morphine until relief is obtained, believing that the opiate, if not carried to the extent of nervous depression, can do no harm, but is productive of immense good by quieting the system and procuring rest. Moreover the excessive nausea and vomiting is sometimes arrested by small doses of morphine when all other remedies have failed.

The liver in these cases is always engorged, and slow to act, and it is always useful to apply a blister over this organ to assist in relieving it of its turgesence, and to excite it to functional activity.

The blood in all these cases is profoundly altered in its constituency and lowered as a vital fluid; hence the necessity for giving the mineral acids and iron tonics as blood restorers. These are to be administered as soon as the calomel has done its work and passed out of the system. If commenced with, earlier, they are apt to be rejected by the stomach, and thus prove annoying to the patient. The preparation of iron, which I prefer to all others in this disease is that known as the liquid oxysulphate, formula of Dr. J. R. Black, in *Cincinnati Lancet and Observer*, for March, 1868. This I give in doses of six to ten drops, in a little sweetened water flavored with lemon, at intervals of five to six hours. It certainly possesses remarkable efficacy, and seems to restore the blood to its normal condition more rapidly than any other remedy.

As a general thing hæmostatics are not needed, the hemorrhage ceasing as soon as the morbid process is interfered with by the antiperiodic. But in some cases the bleeding is so profuse as to exhaust the patient rapidly, and unless it can be checked a degree of anæmia is induced from which the patient cannot recover. In such cases we are to use a strong decoction of *uva ursi*, the astringent preparations of iron, and gallic acid. The latter I have found more reliable

than any other remedy. Dose. Three to five grains every hour or two, until the hæmorrhage is checked.

Suitable nourishment is indispensable. The blood is impoverished and must be renewed or the patient dies.

S. F. Starley, M. D.

CONGESTIVE CHILLS.

I have used chloroform in the cold stage of congestive chills, and also ordinary intermittents, for several years, and have never found anything that would bring on reaction more speedily. I give the chloroform in doses of six drops in sweetened water every fifteen minutes; also have sinapisms applied to the stomach and epigastric region, and the extremities rubbed with liquid ammonia. After taking the second dose, the patient is usually much better; pulse returning at the wrist; nausea and vomiting stopped and reaction established in about an hour. It appears to fulfil the following indications; 1. It allays nausea and vomiting. 2. It allays the pain in the stomach. 3. It equalizes the circulation. 4. Reaction is never excessive after its use.

Quinine is of course freely given to prevent a return of the chills. R. K. Hinton M. D.

Let the patient inhale from 3 to 5 drops of Nitrite of Amyl, and within from twenty to thirty minutes the surface becomes warm, breathing natural, and circulation restored. Then have the patient bathed with the following: Whiskey 1 pint; Tincture of capsicum, 1 ounce; Sulphate of Quinine 1 drachm; Mix.

Also give a tablespoonful of the following mixture, every hour, till reaction is fully established:

Carbonate of Ammonia, 38 grains; Syrup of orange, 5 drachms; Whiskey, 1 ounce; Creosote, 7 drops. Mix.

Should the pulse flag, repeat the inhalation of the Amyl, but be careful not to use too much, or too often. As soon as reaction is well established, stop the ammonia mixture, and give freely of quinine in solution. Do not trust it in pill or powder, for it may not be absorbed.

Wm. R. Smith, M. D.

Dr. T. W. Rankin, advises the hypodermic injection of belladonna, and his cases reported, show that the treatment is good.

The treatment at the Charity Hospital, New Orleans is as follows: Thirty grains of quinine in solution by rectal injection, sinapisms are applied, and the injection repeated in 3 hours. As soon as the patient is able to swallow, he is given a tablespoonful every 2 hours of the following:

Carbonate of ammonia, 1 drachm; brandy 2 ounces; water, 4 ounces. Mix.

In a case where nothing was retained by the stomach or rectum, quinine 10 grains with morphia 1-6 grain was administered hypodermically with success.

S. H. Kilbourne, M. D.

INTERMITTENT FEVER.

During the cold stage a few drops of chloroform or Hoffman's anodyne on sugar. During the hot stage an effervescent saline laxative in broken doses, or Dover's powder, 10 grains—the former is grateful and refreshing. During the sweating stage nothing is given. After the subsidence of the paroxysm, quinine, 20 grains, in a single dose, in the form most agreeable to the patient. Sponging with cool or tepid water in second and third stages.

S. H. Kilbourne, M. D.

In the proper treatment of this complaint, two classes of remedies are indispensable; and to the omission of these, the failure of a case must be imputed—first, a cathartic; second, a tonic and stimulant. When there is much nausea at the stomach, after the chill give some aromatic drinks and aconite, thus:

Tincture of aconite root, 7 drops; water, 2 ounces. Mix. Teaspoonful every half hour during the fever.

As soon as the fever abates, we give Leptandria, 15 grains; Podophyllin, 6 grains; Rhubarb, 15 grains; Bicarb. Potash 10 grains. Mix, and divide into five powders. Dose. One every 2 hours until they move the bowels well. Then com-

mence with the following pills seven hours before the time for the return of the chill, and take one pill every hour until ten are taken, then take the balance on the next day for the chill as before, until all are taken :

No. 1. Sulphate of Quinine, Pruciate of Iron, Powdered Capsicum, each 20 grains ; Extract of Gentian, sufficient. Mix, and make into 20 pills.

After the last pills are taken, use the following :

No. 2. Tincture Aconite, Chloroform and Laudanum, each, 3 drachms. Mix. Dose. Twelve drops in water 3 times a day and on retiring at night, and continue this for at least fourteen or twenty one days. S. T. Biggers M. D.

Dr. McReady of Pennsylvania, says, I have found satisfactory results from these receipts :

Phosphate of Iron, 2 drachms ; Sulphate of Zinc, 30 grs. Quinine, 1 drachm. Dose. Three to twelve grains at intervals of 1 to 4 hours.

Quinine, 1 drachm ; Piperin 2 drachms Salicin, 3 drachms. Mix. Dose three to twelve grains every 1 to 4 hours.

The following is the formula for Prof. Dowell's (Galveston College,) favorite pill for intermittent fever :

Bisulphate of quinine, 20 grains ; Citrate of Iron and Quinine, 80 grains ; Extract of Gentian, 10 grains ; Extract of Hyoscyamus, 12 grains. Make into 12 pills. Give one every hour until six are taken.

MORE STRANGE THINGS.

J. RELLUM.

There are families of Father Abraham's stock who are so scrupulously pious, that they will under no condition kindle a fire on Saturday (their Sabbath.) Then they live on cold hash? No. They have no objection to eating the smoking hot victuals cooked by haters of "Christ-killers" on the principle that every tub stands on its own bottom, and every sinner has to seek his or her own atonement, "you bet."

But how will inveterate smokers dodge the question of lighting their pipe on that holy day? Very easily. They fill a large bladder (no matter if it is a bladder of the hog species) brim full with smoke on Friday. Insert a stem into it on Saturday and smoke to their hearts content, until there is not a whiff of impure carbon dioxide left.

They are the persons to whom we have alluded in a former article, who will not eat, without having first prayed, and never pray without having first cleansed the body from head to foot, including the intestines. They will walk the floor for hours in as anxious expectations, as you cackling geese on the walls of Rome. While writing I could not help wondering at the force, I might say the slavery of habit—says some one; “How do you do?” Had he been raised in France, he would have asked; “how do you carry yourself? If in Germany; “how do you find yourself?” If in Persia; “may your shadow never be less.” In China; “how is your stomach?” But the most sublime (in a medical sense) is reached among those sticklers for mosaic holiness, who in Gallacia will call out to one another, in solemn reverence; “*have your bowels moved?*” What would that lady have replied whose bowels had not moved for over *three* months? BECAUSE SHE COULD NOT EAT. A case of fasting with a vengeance.

We have heard and read of many remarkable cases of fasting, but the subject of our present discussion puts the climax.

Dr. Tanner, cut off the supplies to his gastronomic cavity, because he believed long fasting a possibility, but Miss F. of St. Louis a year ago fasted because fasting with her was a necessity. Dr. Tanner used pure water as a beverage for forty days, this makes up three fourths of our bodies, hence Dr. Tanner was only deprived of one fourth of the nutrients necessary; but Miss. F. for three months (or ninety five days more correctly speaking,) did not even swallow a teaspoonful of water. She made repeated attempts; though

the water never went beyond the middle of the Oesophagus and up it came with redoubled speed.

It was a case of stricture or rather occlusion of the passage into the stomach, from an abscess surrounding the cardiac orifice; and the first thing the lady craved after the abscess broke and discharged of its own accord, was tomatoes; since then the lady has been eating right a long.

Before going any further, I think I can see an incredulous smile simper in the face of every one who reads this. You may "smile" but it's nevertheless a fact, beyond any doubt, the writer of these lines has had every proof.

Was she very much emaciated?

Not at all; we have seen many people who eat three hearty meals a day yet did not succeed a whit better in rounding off their tuberosities.

Was she very weak?

Not at all; after a three months fast we have seen her carry an armful of wood into the kitchen, to cook for others.

Then, how did she subsist?

That is a problem you have to solve for yourselves.

Suffice it to say, that inasmuch as we have vicarious menstruation, which is the discharge or refusal of food manufactured into blood when not needed for other parts of the animal economy, so also we have vicarious feeding of the body occasionally when the organs designed for that purpose fail to accomplish that object.

The six to eight millions of pores of our body absorb no little quantity of food under proper conditions; but for all practical purposes, it will be safest to depend on a good sober wholesome active stomach.

THE GERM THEORY.

B. ACHELOR.

Does a belief in the germ theory being correct, imply that the theory of bacteria, bacillus, microbes, micrococcus,

miasma, malaria and other things to be seen only with the microscope is correct also? We think not.

It is something as utterly impossible to produce a case of small pox, measles or Asiatic Cholera, without an infection as it is to raise a head of cabbage or a turnip without a seed.

Some vegetable seeds like the thistle float in the air, only a very few float in a calm atmosphere. Among infections only a small per cent. float in the air, all those that float in the air come to us as traveling epidemics. We may have among us syphilitics, lepers, cancerous persons, the itch and some other diseases; but very little care prevents them from spreading; but not so with any of those that the infection floats in the air. After this class comes small pox, measles and whooping cough. Persons living in villages and rural districts only find it necessary to adopt a system of non-intercourse to escape measles, whooping cough, small pox and mumps. Our large cities are seldom clear of all these diseases. Out side of the room or but a very short distance away, gives perfect immunity.

Not so with Asiatic Cholera. With the latter disease undertakers, nurses and hospital attendants enjoy greater immunity than any others. Some observers have gone so far as to say those nurses and undertakers who frequently prepared the dead for burial never contracted the disease.

I am inclined to the opinion that this observation is correct. Many other diseases have a mild and malignant form. Asiatic Cholera is now absorbing public attention. Those who believe in bacteria, microbes, malaria and sewer gas, have got the entire control of all matters pertaining to public health and I propose to call attention of the readers of the journal to a few of the absurdities going the rounds of the press. Cleanliness is a virtue that ranks higher than godliness, but it gives no immunity from any disease that is propagated by a diseased germ. Those who live in tidily kept rooms, sleep in clean beds, have clean under clothes, take measles, small pox or cholera, with as little exposure as the poor ragged and dirty — both in villages and rural

districts where filthy sewers are unknown ; where some families are tidy and cleanly, and others are not ; there is no respect whatever paid to tidy cleanly habits by cholera, small pox or measles.

Another absurdity is the fumigation craze, beyond the fact that somebody started the delusion, there is not a particle of evidence that fumes of any kind has any effect whatever.

Next and last, the bacteria delusion. Any infection that floats in the air has to first undergo chemical decomposition in a manner exactly analagous to the chemical decomposition of a volatile oil, in either case as soon as the matter becomes oxygenated it floats in the air and not before ; there is just as much peculiar shape and peculiar bacteria in the smell of a skunk, as there is in cholera infection or any other. The life of an odor is very short ; that of an infection after it rises in the air is not any longer ; perfumes may be bottled up, so may infections. One person suffering from Asiatic Cholera would put as much or more infection in the air than five hundred would, suffering from small pox. Cholera infection can only be carried long distances in cool wet weather and can only prevail as an epidemic in calm dry weather, not necessarily warm, it has prevailed in Russia when the thermometer was below zero. Wet windy weather stops cholera with as much certainty as a fall of temperature does yellow Fever.

SELECTIONS.

LAWS DETERMINING SEX.

ROBERT FUNKHOUSER, A. M., L.L. B., M. D.

From a review of the comparative anatomy of animals, and above experiments I deduce:

First. In animals in a normal condition *two* testicles are always present as a rule.

Second. That the determination of sex depends upon the zoosperms of the testicles.

Third. That the ovaries, of which two are not always productive of, as in birds and monotremata, are secondary in importance and entirely *passive* in the determination of sex, but they exert a potent influence in determining the psychical nature of the future being.

Though we have made great progress in ascertaining the laws which determine sex by vivisection, we will now endeavor to apply this knowledge acquired, in experimenting upon animals which have not undergone mutilation. This mode of experimentation (i. e.), mutilation, of course cannot be adopted in respect to human beings, but whatever benefit will accrue from experimentation on lower animals the former should be the first to receive it.

The testicle and ovary receive nourishment from their respective sides of the body and the elements (the zoosperms and ova) elaborated therefrom, represent in the future being, in a greater or less degree, the characteristics from their respective organisms, as all of the cells of the body participate indirectly in the formation of the anatomical elements from which the future being is formed.

Now there exists a great attraction between the products of the testicles and the products of the ovaries. This obtains in the greatest degree and intensity between the ova and the zoosperms of the corresponding side, for instance between the *left female* ovum from the *left* ovary and the *left female* zoosperms, i. e., those derived from the *left* testicles; and also between the *right male* ovum from the *right* ovary and the *right male* zoosperms, i. e., those derived from the *right* testicle.

Darwin has demonstrated the existence of this same law in the fertilization of plants. When different varieties of pollen are mixed together and applied to the stigma of the pistil, it displays its powers of selection and will take one particular kind *only* from the several varieties, there being always *one* for which it has the greatest affinity; should this not be present, it will be content with the one that comes next to that for which it has the greatest attraction.

This affinity I believe depends upon electro-physiological laws which as yet are not fully understood.

It is known that Galvani and Matteucci discovered electrical currents in animals, and DuBois Raymond, of Vienna has demonstrated the existence of these currents in his own person by the use of the galvanometer.

We are well aware that the elements in chemistry are composed of atoms that are divided into positive and negative, according to their electro-chemical character, the distinction being relative. The two classes of phenomena, *i. e.*, those existing in physiology and those in chemistry, are similar.

My experiments that follow demonstrate that the combination and union of physiological elements are assisted in a great measure by gravitation in depending upon the *position* of the female after coitus.

I accordingly placed a slut that had been impregnated on her right side *immediately* after coitus, holding her in that position for nearly an hour until sufficient time had elapsed for the zoosperms to reach the right cornu of the uterus. The pup produced was a *male*.

This and similar experiments, I repeated quite frequently from which I deduced the law formulated farther on, in determining the sex, and always with satisfactory results; the sex being in every instance that which was desired and anticipated.

A bitch in heat was impregnated by means of injecting into the uterus seminal fluid, collected from a dog. She was forced to remain lying on the *left* side for one hour. In due time she gave birth to a *female* pup.

From these experiments I make my—

Fourth deduction, *viz:* that the *position* of the body (on one side or the other), of the female during a certain length of time after a fruitful coitus determines the *course* of the zoosperms.

I am convinced that the zoosperms do not take the length of time to reach the ovary we have been taught to accept.

From some experiments on bitches, from personal observations and the observations of others, I am led to believe that a much shorter time is consumed in the passage of the zoosperms to the ovum. I have found zoosperms in the cornu of a bitch in less than an hour after coitus. From the observations of Beck, Litzmann and others, which I have had an opportunity of corroborating, there was demonstrated a suction force of the uterus; which, as a rule, exists, though there may be, and very likely are cases where impregnation occurs without this action of the uterus. In these latter cases, a longer time would be taken for impregnation to occur, as this action would be wanting to facilitate the entrance of the zoosperms into the uterine cavity. The time occupied would depend materially upon the part of the genital tract at which the union of the elements was consummated; conception, however, usually taking place at the ovary.

Where the orgasm is experienced simultaneously by both parents, the zoosperms would enter the uterus more readily and their passage to the ovum would occupy a comparatively shorter time than under other conditions not so favorable. Such a congress as above, I would designate as a *mutual* one, and conception would be more apt to follow, provided the ovum has been, or is about to be, liberated from a Graafian follicle.

The activity of the ovaries, and testicles also differs at different times, and differs in different persons. We know that the female is not impregnated by each and every sexual congress. This may be due to the non-maturation of a Graafian follicle; it may be from disease, or from obstruction, or it may be from an antagonistic state between the two elements; in other words they may not be complementary to each other. In the lower animals, the testicles, like other organs, are very probably intermittent in action, and not always co-ordinate with each other, i. e., do not act with equal energy nor act simultaneously. I believe this holds true in respect to human beings. To verify this opinion I

operated upon a dog, dividing the vasa deferentia. During the sexual orgasm and otherwise, I distinctly observed that the discharge from the ends of the divided ducts was not emitted at the same time, nor was it emitted in the same quantity at different times. This intermittency of physiological function is seen in the action of the liver and other glands of the body. This physiological action of the testes would play a most important role in the reproductive phenomena of the lower animals, particularly in those that have no vesiculæ seminales.

In animals in which the power of generation is less complex, as in osseous fishes, the ova are impregnated externally to the body of the female by the semen of the male, which is emitted loosely into the water, and those germ and sperm cells unite which have the greatest attraction, or affinity for each other.

Birds that pass an aerial life possess two sensitive papillæ in all probability not simultaneously, assisting only, which are merely capable of juxtaposition. During copulation the fluid escapes separately from each papilla, thereby the principle of sexual selection.

In all classes of animals this principle of affinity is carried out in reproduction, but modified according to the requirements of each class.

The zoosperms, having entered the uterine cavity in their further passages, are aided by the action of the cilia of the epithelium and the natural gravitation of the spermatic fluid to the most dependent part; and as the zoosperms continue their journey, (those of the corresponding side in all likelihood taking precedence) and ultimately reach their destination, the principle of elective affinity, or attraction, controlled by electro physiological law is finally asserted; this attraction, however, being greatest between the products of one testicle and the product of the corresponding ovary.

Therefore, if one ovum only is liberated from the *right* ovary and the zoosperms from both *right* and *left* testicles reach the right ovary about the time the ovum is discharged,

the zoosperms from the *right* testicle would impregnate the ovum in preference to the zoosperms of the *left* testicle, as there exists a greater affinity between the products of the corresponding sides. By other experiments the converse was confirmed.

The *position* of the female body is of the *utmost* importance in the practical application of the laws governing sex.

We will now consider the results of the foregoing experiments in their application to the human family. Unless these should prove to be entirely erroneous, they unmistakably indicate :

First. That the sex can be determined, and

Second, that they indicate the manner of its accomplishment.

In those instances in which a *male* is conceived, the conception is the result of the union of the product of the *male* (i. e.), the *right* testicle, with the ovum either of the *right* or *left* ovary ; or to express it more scientifically the union of the *right male* zoosperm with either the *left female* germ cell or *right male* germ cell.

Difference, however, would exist in the natures of the *two males* produced. In case of the latter, the result of the union of the *right male* zoosperms with the *right male* germ cell, would represent a *typical, natural, perfect male* being. The other, the result of the union of the *right male* zoosperms with the *left female* germ cell, would represent an imperfect male being, and deficient in so far as it would partake more of the feminine influence or impress of a female over the male element.

Again where a *female* child is conceived, it is the result of the union of the *left female* zoosperms (i. e.), from the *left* testicle with either the *right male* germ or the *left female* germ cell.

In the former case the resultant of the union of the *left female* zoosperms with the *left female* germ cell, would represent a typical representative of a *natural, perfect female* being. In the latter, the result of the union of the *left fe-*

male zoosperms with the *right male* germ cell, would represent an imperfect being, and deficient in so far as it would partake more of the male impress or imprint than is intended in the female organism (for the average typical female).

I believe in the vast possibilities of the education of a child in utero. Both mother and father can and do impress the child before its birth, and influence the bent of the child's mental, physical and moral characteristics. I do not wish to be understood as saying that the typical and non-typical children so designated in this paper, are not influenced more or less by each individual parent. Much will depend upon the force and vitality of each parent. It is noticed that children, all things being equal, best adapted for the struggle for existence are, produced by a father of an active positive nature, and a mother of a passive nature; while children born of parents of the like natures do not have the same inherent advantages in the battle of life. Too much attention cannot, therefore, be paid to the education of the child both before and after its birth.

The union of the two elements of the corresponding sides is facilitated by the position of the female *immediately after* coitus.

There exists a greater attraction, the electro-physiological law referred to, acting more strongly between the products of one ovary with the products of the testicle of the corresponding side.

In this is illustrated the doctrine of elective affinity or attraction, and is one of the many instances of natural selection found in the evolution of life.

So that, given two persons, male and female, with healthy organs of generation and the child desired a *boy*, the female should lie on her right side for fully an hour after a *mutual* (as defined above) sexual congress, for if conception does not take place within that time, the zoosperms, however, will have arrived at that part of the genital tract (fallopian tubes) along which they will subsequently pass to the destined ovary, when conception will occur.

If a *girl* is desired, the mother should lie on her *left* side immediately after coitus for the same length of time.

When nature is not directed in the manner indicated for the determination of specified sex, or interfered with, the child born will frequently be the result of the union of the products of the testicle of one side with the product of the ovary of the opposite.

In the case in which the male has but one testicle, the children resulting from sexual congress will be of the same sex, but will differ in their natures, provided, however, the children are the products of fertilized ova from *each* ovary of the mother.

One will represent a typical child, another will represent an imperfect being and deficient in so far as it partakes more or less of the nature represented by a typical male or female child. If two beings, male or female, who are formed by the union of the sperm and germ elements of opposite sides, should marry, their offspring, if conceived after the same manner, will show these marked characteristics in a much greater degree. Examples of these are seen every day in masculine women and feminine men. It is seen manifested in some trait, qualities, deportment, appearance, manner, etc.

It is possible, however (as in the case cited above in which I refer to the one from the Russian religious sect as being possible, and the case of the dog with one testicle, the father of a male and female dog), for a man, from whom one testicle has been removed, to beget a child by the discharge of zoosperms from the vas deferens or vesicula seminalis of the side corresponding to the testicle extracted.

The question may arise what becomes of the superabundance of zoosperms (*male and female*) from which some unite with the ovum to determine the sex of the future being. So far as investigation has gone, it is generally conceded that there is always a superfluity of the zoosperms by means of which the ovum is impregnated and those that are unessential, are absorbed or disappear, in what manner is not, as yet, known. I believe, however, that the sex is de-

terminated by the zoosperms passing into the ovum through megapyles or stomata which unite with the germinal spot, and those have the preference which possess the greater affinity for the product of the corresponding ovary. In all probability one zoosperm is sufficient. Molecular union ensues from which the future being is evolved.

For a number of years I have made many observations in different families seeking after facts pertinent to this subject, not only in regard to the children already born but in giving advice in the production of children expected or hoped for.

I have collected many notes and received letters from patients and individuals who have an interest in the matter. In not a single case, where the directions given were carried out, have I met with any instance that would controvert the doctrines promulgated. In making inquiries and observations relative to this subject, I have been struck with the prevalence of custom and habit practiced by the husband and wife in respect to the side of the bed occupied by each. In some cases for years they would rarely change.

Take for instance the case in which the wife is in the habit of sleeping on the right side of the bed and the husband on the left side of the bed, during coitus, the parties will face each other. In cases like the above, in nine out of ten the wife after sexual congress, will turn over on her *right* side, remaining so for a time. In those cases in which impregnation follows coitus, a boy will be the result.

The above is one among the many instances observed in my investigations in the matter, and indicates very forcibly, how this unconscious determination of sex on the part of parents is accomplished.

The laws are simple; indeed their simplicity may well excite our astonishment that they have not been recognized before, since the phenomena have existed for ages and will continue to exist down to the last pulsation of recorded life.

In conclusion, I desire to state that this paper is but a syllabus of a more extended publication, in the preparation of which I am now engaged; and also to acknowledge my indebtedness to the works of Darwin, Haeckel, Owen, Bradley, MacAllister and others.

OPENING ABSCESSSES WITHOUT PAIN.—Dr. A. M. Pelton says in the *South. Pract.* By the following method, abscesses, felons, boils, etc. can be opened with little or no pain. Sharpen to a point a stick about six inches in length. Dip the point into liquefied carbolic acid, and apply to the points chosen for the opening. After a moment's delay, cut the skin with a knife; then take a little of the acid on the point of the stick and apply to the incision with a gentle rotary motion. By frequent application of the acid, and a gentle rotary motion of the stick persistly applied, an opening can be made to the required depth. The carbolic acid produces first anæsthesia, then death, to the parts to which it is applied in the foregoing manner. *Weekly Med. Review.*

INCOMPATIBILITY OF SULPHATE OF QUININE AND IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.—In a communication to the Biological Society, M. Rabuteau calls attention to the ill effects of iodide of potassium and sulphate of quinine, when administered together or at short intervals. These effects are, on the part of the digestive organs, anorexia, nausea, epigastric pain, colic, and sometimes vomiting; on the part of the general system, *malaise*, slowing and feebleness of the pulse, pallor, and sense of fatigue. These results are due to the decomposition of the iodide and the liberation of free iodine. This decomposition takes place, not alone in the stomach, but goes on in the intestines also. The same result occurs from the use of an iodide sophisticated with and iodate of potassium. Iodine is set free, and to the action of this is to be referred the local and systemic effects above mentioned. *Med. News; Amer. Jour. Pharm.*

E. E. PERKINS, M. D., Battle Grounds Ind., writes: The glycerole of tar and rhus tox, will cure any case of salt rheum. The glycerole of tar is prepared as follows: Heat one pound of tar and of glycerine in separate vessels. While heating,

rub up an ounce of starch in a mortar with a portion of the glycerine, and stir it in until thoroughly mixed. When hot, pour the two together, boil for a moment, then stir until cold. This, as a local application to the parts effected, will cure salt rheum or any other skin disease that itches. In conjunction with the above, use as a constitutional treatment or blood purifier: R. Tr. Rhus Tox., 15 drops; Aquæ Dist., 4 ounces; M. Sig.: teaspoonful every two hours. I have not as yet met a case of salt rheum, this treatment will not cure. *Med. Brief.*

EXTIRPATION OF GOITRE BY MEANS OF THE ELASTIC LIGATURE.—Dr. G. Usiglio reports the case of a patient, æt fifty-six, who had enlargement of the thyroid body, due to hyperplasia of the left lobe, in which the enlargement was removed by means of the elastic ligature. The part came away in five days, and the patient recovered easily.

Two months previously, March, 1883, Dr. G. B. Masta had successfully employed the same means for the removal of a pedunculated tumor. De Vecchi and Castelleone have also reported cases.

An incision is made in the skin, in which the ligature is placed, the wound being disinfected and the ligature tightened daily. *Gazz. degli Ospitali—Med. News.*

WHY IS CHROMIC ACID SUCH A VALUABLE CAUSTIC?—Dr. Squibbs answers: "Because it is self-limited in its action in a degree that no other destructive caustic is. It is an active oxidizing agent, and destroys the tissues to which it is applied by oxidation. In this respect it is like other caustics, as nitric acid. But every molecule of chromic acid which destroys a molecule of organic tissue is itself destroyed and rendered inert by being reduced to an insoluble oxide of chromium; and this principle and degree of self-limitation is not obtained from any other caustic. *Detroit Lancet.*

NEW INVENTIONS.

A NEW SPONGE.*

BY SAMPSON GAMGEE, F. R. S. E.

To Sir Spencer Wells I am indebted for the suggestion which led me to experiment with a variety of materials, with a view to preparing a sponge combining absorbing power and elasticity, and cheap enough to be burnt after use, so as to render sponge infection impossible.

My first idea was to make a combination of pitch pine shavings and absorbent cotton, within absorbent gauze. The resulting ball answered the purpose fairly well, but it was not soft enough. It would be tedious and profitless to recount the experiments made with almost every variety of vegetable and animal fibre, in combination with absorbent gauze and cotton. Willow shavings and Manilla fibre had brought us to what appeared very near perfection, when I accidentally found that a ball of curled cocoa-nut fibre, enclosed in absorbent gauze, sinks in water. That established, we made other balls with absorbent cotton in the centre of the cocoa-nut, absorbent cotton around it, and then the gauze enveloped; the idea being to take up the fluid rapidly and transmit it, through the springy cocoa-nut fibre, to the absorbent cotton centre. By experiment I found that a ball so made takes up most readily from sixteen to eighteen times its own weight of blood or water, which when squeezed out, still leaves the ball elastic and absorbent, readily filling, and swelling out again, when dipped in liquid and squeezed, a number of times in succession.

The results so far obtained were approved by Sir Spencer Wells, Sir William Mac Cormac, Dr. Richardson, F. R. S., Dr. Thomas Keith, Dr. James Sawyer, Dr. Robert Sannby, Mr. Joseph Rell, Mr. Christopher Heath, Mr. Pearce Gould,

*Exhibited at the Medical Society of London, April 21st.

Mr. Edmund Owen, and Mr. Walter Whitehead, whom I only mention to acknowledge the very valuable assistance and friendly encouragement they have been good enough to render me.

Once I had secured a good combination of fibres, it became a question how to render them perfectly and *permanently* antiseptic. This fresh start led on to another series of trials, of which it is only useful for present purposes to recount the end. Every endeavor having failed, it suddenly struck me that within the absorbent cotton nucleus of the sponge might be enclosed a very thin ball or capsule, containing the antiseptic, of any kind, and within certain limits in any quantity desired; the antiseptic to be set free by cracking the capsule with a squeeze, just before using the sponge. The idea proves perfectly practicable, and Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome, & Co., the manufacturing chemists, have undertaken to carry it out. Some little time must elapse before all the details can be perfected; but sufficient evidence has so far been obtained to warrant the belief that the principle of my sponge may be adapted to the fulfillment of many requirements, as an absorbent and antiseptic sponge, pad, or dressing, in civil or military surgery, in medical and in obstetrical practice.

Birmingham.

JENNISON'S EXPLORING AND INDICATING SOUND.

We have pleasure in calling attention of Physicians to this Instrument, containing valuable and remarkable qualities never before embodied in any for similar uses. In explorations of the uterine canal, and in the diagnosis of malformations, growths, displacements, and, to a certain extent, as a repositor, there seems abundant reason for the belief that it is possessed of peculiar and positive value.

In its construction a number of light steel springs about fifteen inches in length are arranged upon and parallel to

each other, united at their ends, and placed within a small metal tube, which surrounds them, with the exception of about three inches at each end. One end of this tube is covered with hard rubber of size and form to constitute a convenient handle, being, which allows the instrument to rotate easily within it, affording complete freedom of movement while being introduced; or it may be held above or below the handle if freedom is undesirable. The ends are each of about the diameter of Simpson's Sound.

The whole of the instrument, except the handle, being covered with a delicate flexible rubber sheath, is protected from the intrusion of fluids, and in all respects complete and convenient.

Its construction being understood, it will be evident that

any single or single curve made in either of the flexible ends will be reproduced in an inverted form at the other; that an S, or double curve, in one end, will cause the other end to become straight; and that the instrument, while able to conform its distal extremity to the uterine canal, whether normal or abnormal, will reveal its real form at the proximal extremity.

Fig. 1 is a representation, the dotted lines showing some of the almost unlimited number of positions of the ends attainable by manipulation. In the diagnosis of displacements by the use of flexible silver instruments, their form, when withdrawn from the os, indicates little or nothing, because of straightening; not so, however, with this instrument, which, at each movement of introduction or withdrawal, indicates at the exposed end the form of the covered one.

In the use of any metal or partly flexible Sound in a canal whose axis does not cor-

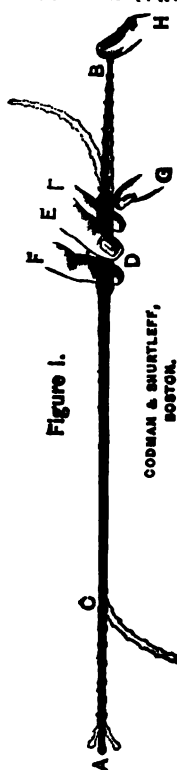


Figure 1.

CODMAN & SHURTLEFF,
BOSTON.

respond exactly to its own, the Sound overcomes resistance to its advancement by compelling the canal to assume its own shape; with the new instrument, on the contrary, an undulatory movement, or a slight increase of the curve already indicated, is obtained by gently manipulating its proximal end, so that it may be made to pass where other instruments would be excluded.

SUGGESTIONS RELATIVE TO USING.

(See *Fig. 1.*)

Hold the instrument firmly by the handle D in the right or left hand, as may be most convenient, the thumb E being uppermost, the fingers F F underneath; introduce the end A, and, with the index-finger and thumb of the other hand in the position G H, it will be easy to manipulate the end B so as to obtain any required curve, combined with whatever of undulatory or worm-like movement may be useful while gently pressing the instrument forward.

Figure 2.

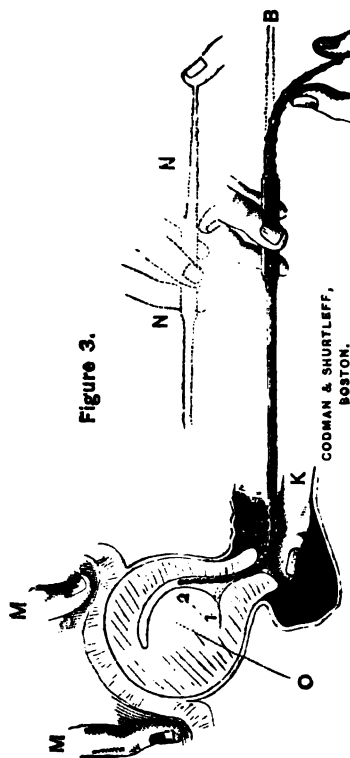


Fig. 2 shows the manner of finding a flexion of the uterus; and the dotted lines, the method of replacement by reversing the curve of the end B with the thumb, causing both ends to assume the new position represented by the dotted lines, thus carrying the uterus to its normal position. Whatever the flexion or version, hold the instrument firmly by the handle, and with the other hand manipulate the end B in such a manner as will evidently be required from its position.

Fig. 3 illustrates its use in diagnosis of growths within the uterus, by manipulating the proximal end, as at G H, and the readiness with which it may be directed into and out of "pocket," as at 1, for the diagnosis of growths within the uterus.

Before introducing the Sound for this purpose, pass the forefinger of the left hand into the vagina in contact with the cervix, as at K: if there is antifixion of the uterus, push

it away from the pubes, and, with the right hand in the position M M, feel its surface for external growths; if none are apparent, take the explorer by the handle, and introduce it with the fingers of the left hand in such a position at the proximal end that at any disposition to curve will both be readily perceived, and may be favored, in turn, by corresponding manipulation, as at G H. Continue to insert the instrument until it reaches the point indicated by the numeral 1, when its distal end will form a double curve resembling the letter S, while its proximal end will be straight (See dotted lines B). The curve of the canal having been



explored to this extent, proceed further by slightly withdrawing the Sound, when, if the canal is somewhat similar to the representation, it may be readily penetrated along the passage 2, the proximal end of the instrument assuming corresponding curves, until, having reached the end of the canal, it will again be straight, showing the existence of another S curve of the canal (NN).

Thus having ascertained that the outer wall of the uterus is of normal form, and that its canal is formed as indicated by the exploration, it seems evident that its distortion is caused by a growth, as at O.

EDITORIAL.

"For the Truth, then, let us battle; And its might shall set us free."

MAXIMS.

Medicine should not be prescribed unless a clear necessity is recognized for its employment. *Hibbard.*

To become wise and learned is to be able to see more that is before us, unattained, than we have yet acquired.

Dr. J. H. Hanaford.

As the balloon rises higher and higher as one after another of the sand-bags are thrown out, so the spiritual in our being ascends to its legitimate position as we rid ourselves of the weights of sensual indulgence, or cease to be governed by our lower appetites.

Dr. J. H. Hanaford.

After all the boastings of civilization, the triumphs over material nature are by means of nature itself; and we are co-workers with it and it with us.

Dr. A. A. Lipscomb.

Through the calm of tranquility, bustle of midday strife, in seasons of golden suns and bursting buds, or shadowy vales and fading flowers, the imagination is the diplomatic representative of the empire of the nerves, in the court of intellect.

Dr. F. A. Evans.

Man's latest thoughts leave him in an attitude relative to himself and surroundings; exactly as cause and effect; temperamental beatitudes and bearings considered, and educational modifications allowed.

Ed.

THEORY OF DISEASE.

A very clever writer once remarked that the face of futurity was hidden by the veil of mercy. Around us—so near as to be uncomfortable—lies the horizon of our narrow finitude, beyond which the greater our efforts to peer, the dimmer grows the aspect. From the horoscope of existence to the evening hours of life, path of accurate infor-

mation trends rather through valleys of obscurity than on high plains of brilliancy. The solution of the great problem of human life requires the blending of time with eternity. Though Iris often holds her sunny bow athwart our path of investigation; we too often find on close approach naught but a mirage of disappointment.

When Herr Koch and M. Pasteur proclaimed to the world the fruits of their assiduous researches, a great many were charmed with the belief that a hitherto impenetrable barriers had been at last successfully surmounted. The current that bore the news, however, had not ceased to vibrate, ere gossamers of doubt began to float before our placid eyes. The philomel had sung her sweet lay, and on out stretched pinions had flown away, leaving us but the memory of her cadence.

It had been enthusiastically proclaimed, that living germs were the cause of all our woes, immense, prepense, intense. That living micrococci existed, not in diseased action alone, but as an abnormal condition. That whole schools of diminutive animalculæ floated on the wings of the atmosphere, the inhalation of which was attended with diseased action. It was argued too that they gravitated to sewers, hospitals, and other places of like character; and that they had a *penchant* for filthy accumulations. It was farther argued that they rendervoused in our drinking water, and that one was not safe in drinking anything save turpentine, corrosive sublimate, or jersey lightning; and that we should be careful not to irritate them, lest in their anger they should pitch their shafts into us, or spit their deadly venom into the churn, thereby creating consternation in our household of little ones.

That microbes exist, there is not a shadow of a doubt. But I cannot believe they exist only as a result of diseased condition. It is supposed by many that the effusive stench given off by putrefying matter, and, *in certain conditions of the atmosphere*, one can smell for quite a distance, is borne on the winds by microbes—or, in fact, the stench and mi-

crobes are one and the same thing. It is farther supposed that decomposing vegetable matter excluded from air, as *e. g.* wood, weeds, etc., lying under the surface of water, would on subsidence of the water give off a species of micrococci called bacteria which would produce a specific disease — diphtheria.

Now, is there a microbe of sickness and one of health — a microbe of pain and one of pleasure?

Is there one kind that carries to us the stench of putrefying matter, poisoning us with its exhalations, while another kind charms us to health by wafting to us the sweet odors of fragrant flowers and luscious fruits?

This hypothesis is not altogether tenable, for atmospheric oxygen holds in solution the odors given off by all matter, having affinity for every other element, except flouerine, thereby forming the oxides. Although oxygen in the air we breathe is in far smaller bulk than nitrogen, its relative proportion being 22 to 78, yet it is the most active element.

Now, oxygen plays by far the most important part in those chemical changes constantly at work within the animal economy, life itself being but a constant waste by oxidation, and reparation by food. In the blood exists albumen and fibrine, themselves resolved into component elements: carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, sulphur and phosphorus and a bucketful of water.

The fibrine as we find it in the blood, the function of which is to nourish the organs of our bodies by repairing their waste, contains 1.5 per cent. more oxygen than albumen. The albumen is constantly being converted into fibrine by the action of oxygen, fibrine itself being but an oxide of albumen.

Without pure atmospheric oxygen man ceases to enjoy that bouyancy of feeling good health engenders.

We have already observed that the proportion of oxygen gas with atmospheric air is very nearly twenty two gallons in every hundred. After it has reached the human lungs, however, this proportion is reduced to sixteen in a hundred

and sometimes lower. The lungs extract from one seventh to one fifth of its oxygen.

In the act of breathing, the oxygen enters the cells of the lungs, and is absorbed by the minute vessels which spread over the cell walls. Within these vessels it combines directly with certain constituents of the flowing blood, and proceeds with it in its ceaseless current through the arteries and veins.

When oxygen enters the lungs, its first function is to aid in building up the solid substances of the skin, muscles, and cartilages. It forms part of the material of which they are necessarily composed; and in this sense oxygen is a food—that we actually live to a certain extent upon and are fed by the air which surrounds us.

But oxygen serves another, besides restorative purpose. The muscles, the brain, the bones, and liver are all constantly wasting, and this waste matter removed, and replaced by new matter from the food. Before, however, this waste matter can be removed it must again be combined with oxygen. When united with the proper proportion of oxygen, the muscle is changed into new compounds, which are soluble in water, and are carried by the fluid excretions through the kidneys and skin. What a ceaseless round of waste and renewal, in healthy man! Everywhere and always in motion. Even when sunk in sleep, there is scarcely an organ of his body which if not moving itself, is not the seat of incessant motion. Every movement of the body—every stirring of the limb—every electric stroke of the heart—every thought that flashes through the brain, is accompanied by a change of matter where the movement takes place. All this waste matter—this portion of the substance of the bone, of the muscle, of the heart, of the brain, becomes chemically changed, and is continually undergoing removal through the veins, and its place is as continually supplied by new matter extracted from the arterial blood.

Man absorbs a great deal of oxygen from the air by his lungs. One portion of this oxygen is employed to convey

carbon, that exists in certain parts of his food, into carbonic acid ; another portion is woven into the substance of the body itself ; while a considerable portion is employed in dissolving out and removing the waste, and now worthless, matter, of the muscles and other tissues. The muscles combine with oxygen, and after several intermediate transformations, is finally changed into substances known as urea, uric acid, etc., which pass away through the kidneys.

It is plain, then, without a sufficient portion of oxygen, to build up the tissues, to oxidize the blood, and to keep up a continual retrograde metamorphosis, we suffer suspension of right life—disease.

The oxygen is the life giving principle—so to speak—of the atmosphere when in a state of normal purity. It may however, be excessive, as in very high altitudes, deficient as in very low ones, or perverted, in poisonous localities, as, for example, where quantities of nitrogenized animal and vegetable matter, in closed places especially where large quantities of sulphuretted and phosphuretted hydrogen abound.

The nitrogen of the air, which forms four-fifths its bulk, in medium altitudes, is of great importance. It enters into all growing plants in the form of nitric acid, ammonia, etc., from the soil, and produces gluten. This gluten we take into our stomach in vegetable food, and oxygen through the the lungs, produce muscles and other tissues. If we take animal flesh into our stomach as food, urea, etc., is produced in the fluid excretions ; and this we give back to the soil which produces ammonia, nitric acid, and other compounds containing nitrogen. Hence we behold a continual round of unceasing change from one state to another and back again ; yet a certain portion of the ammonia and other volatile compounds of nitrogen, which are produced by decaying animal and vegetable substances, rise in the form of gas or vapor, and escapes into the air. In the air also is continually formed nitric acid in small quantities. The nitrogen and oxygen of the atmosphere unite to form this acid,

chiefly through the agency of electric currents, which are ever passing through the air; and the falling rain washes it back to earth again.

The blood is composed of the phosphates of lime, potash, soda and magnesia, iron, silica, sulphur, phosphorus, and free acids. Its waste matter is continually thrown off by the lungs as carbonic substance, and its supply depends on pure air, food, and water. Hence where all these are properly supplied, one never suffers disease; and furthermore, in all diseases there is a deficiency of one or more of these elements, or perversion, which if supplied or righted, will be the most rational treatment. In countries abounding in limestone, chills are scarcely known, and citric, muriatic, nitric, and other acids, are found to be the best remedies in treating diseases. In non-limestone sections chills abound,

Hence we might suppose they are caused by deficiency of the phosphates of the system, as a visit to a high limestone country from a low malarious section will frequently eradicate them. To properly supply the system with soda, potash, magnesia, iron, or whatever is deficient as an element is the only treatment that would seem feasible. To its alkaline principle quinine owes its most valued qualities. Cathartic medicines are valuable in that they arouse the stomach, which irritates the bile duct, and immediately it sends forth a natural solvent to aid secretion and absorption. Active catharsis, however, is useful only in incipient stages of most diseases, pure air, food, and water is necessary to convalescence.

F. A. E.

ACID PHOSPHATE IN FEVERS.

If we regard the symptoms of all fevers as friendly escorts of nature to remove morbid conditions back of them, as the best evidence of these conditions, the heat of the body resulting legitimately from the activity of nature's recuperative, purifying and restorative efforts, we may safely receive

these hints and learn to co-operate in this grand effort to save the victim from unnecessary sufferings. While the pores and general excretories are in a torpid or inactive state, retaining dangerous and vitiating waste matters, attended by increased respiration and circulation of all the fluids of the body, with consequent increase of heat, it is the part of wisdom for the intelligent and teachable physician to "fall into line", guided by the leading recuperating forces, to do the best thing under the circumstances. Since heat is a resultant condition, following violent efforts to remove an invader, it is judicious to allow this surplus heat to escape. Nature's most potent refrigerating and purifying agencies are those connected with excretion, which fact is highly suggestive of perspiratory action. Since the perspirable matter, the waste of the entire system, is evaporated from the surface, more than one-half of the solids and liquids taken into the stomach, is it not wise for the physician to avail himself of the most important means of excreting the poisonous waste, the direct cause of the internal commotion, by sweating? This is effectually done by the application of wet cloths, hot, and cold, or cool, as the case may demand, by the vapor bath, or any similar means, as free sponging of the whole body with any alkaline preparation, water being the prominent constituent. I regard the free use of horsford's "Acid Phosphate", so reduced that there shall be no more than a teaspoonful to a quart of water, as an important adjunct in the removal of the causes of fevers; acids generally proving as effective refrigerants. In such a condition, with much torpidity of the excretories, it is wise to resort to a practical stimulation, or to secure increased activity. This will act as a solvent of the waste deposits, the morbid secretions, so dissolving all poisonous waste that it will more readily escape, the "Phosphate" aiding in the excretory action, opening the pores, stimulating the action of the liver, a very important matter, encouraging free evacuations. The fact that all appetite is suspended in acute cases, an almost uncontrollable thirst being substitu-

ted, is significant, indicating free drinking. I well know that some of our opposing brethren advocate free *eating* notwithstanding the significant loss of the appetite, and the absence of the gastric juice, which, would seem good evidence that ordinary food is not in demand. Yet I have lived too long in the world to be surprised at any mere theory, however irrational, especially if we remember that there are those in the world who seem to infer that man is a mere *eating* animal, and that the more he eats the more he is nourished, and the more will he fulfill the conditions of his mission into this world. But, admitting that nutriment is demanded while the acute form of disease is in progress, it should be remembered that the digestive organs, in their debilitated state, are unable to appropriate ordinary food, and that only such food is appropriated will be of any avail, simply acting as an irritant, aggravating the disease.

It may be admitted by this class that the nervous system is as much in need of nutriment as any part of the body. If true, I shall strongly advocate the use of this "phosphate" this nerve-food, this nutrient-stimulant, as best meeting the demands of the case, particular as it is in a form not to demand digestion, only absorption.

A KNOWING WITNESS.

Under this title the *N. Y. Med. Jour.* says that "at a recent trial in this city a medical 'expert' was examined in regard to certain points in neurology.

In the cross examination he was asked if he recognized a particular book as authority in the matter, and the question was repeated in regard to another book, and then another.

His answers were to the effect that he was familiar with all the books mentioned, and that they were authorities on the matter alluded to.

The medical witness was then allowed to leave the stand, and the lawyers clerk was sworn, who testified that the titles of the works in question were fictitious, having been

concocted in the law office to which he was attached."

What think you of that medical expert's feelings just then?

Or, are there pretended "men of medicine" who are devoid of feelings? if so they are also minus the qualities worthy of trust

Having no diffinite judgements of their own, they have no inherent claim on their patients for confidence or esteem.

No wonder so very much odium attaches to and surrounds the medical profession.

This mans stupidity but illustrates the ignorance and presumption of very many, who arrogantly claim to possess both knowledge and skill.

Such pretenders render odious the name of medical witnesses and rightfully call for a general repugnance to quackery.

While making absolutely necessary such stringent efforts at higher medical education as will effectually rid the professional body of such idiots, as well and save such disgraceful scenes on the expert witness stand.

CHOLERA ON THE COAST.

Cholera continues with ravenous fury and no respecter of persons in European countries.

Gradually it spreads, gives evidence of inveteracy and threatens to journey around the world again.

Our sporadic cases in America, caution greatest skill in sanitation and to be on the alert and advised as to treatment. We need not fear the approach so much this season as to be awake and prepared for next summers campaign.

EDITEMS.

A St. Louis man is reported as having recently ejected from his stomach a monster, much resembling a lizard, described as eight inches long and about one and a half in width. It had given him much distress and trouble for years.

New Orleans, is plagued over the appearance of what seems to be a case of Yellow Fever. It is to be hoped the rumor is a canard.

The Madison Co. Ill. Medical Society, at a late meeting, passed a resolution that its members would not attend court as expert witnesses, until they had been paid their fees.

This is right, and all such fees should equal full feebl rates, for Medical services.

Leavenworth Kans. is having a suit testing the power of their law to prevent the sale of diseased meats.

If the law is powerless, there resides a power back of that which should be made efficient.

Dr. Cory of England, in order to test the conveyance of syphalitic virus, along with the vaccine virus, and in attempting to show that such conveyance could not occur, except blood from the venerially contaminated person, was drawn and passed over and into the recipient's circulation, made four attempts at vaccination on his own person.

He carefully selected children of syphalitic contamination. The first three times he came off clear; the fourth though just as carefully managed; communicated the syphilis most positively.

Who will test consumption and cancer, for the sake of science?

Martyrs may yet come into demand.

In these modern times, when so much adulteration and impurity of food and drinks exist, it may not be out of place to note the following comparison of effects of Strychnia, and Colculus Indica, on the human system when taken in toxic doses: as observed and given by F. L. Hays, M. D., in *Phila. Med. Times*.

STRYCHNIA.

1. All stages of strychnism may be produced at will by careful regulation of the dose.

COCULUS INDICA.

1. When a sufficient quantity has been taken, violent convulsions occur, without definite warning. They are explosive.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 2. The patient is perfectly unconscious during the convulsion. | 2. The patient is entirely unconscious during and after convulsion, as in epilepsy. |
| 3. The convulsions are mainly tonic, as in tetanus. | 3. The convulsions are <i>mainly</i> tonic. |
| 4. Never cause vomiting. | 4. Frequently cause vomiting. |

HEPATICA.—Messrs. J. U. & C. G. Lloyd, of Cincinnati, have been investigating the subject of Liver-leaf, and have found much that is new and interesting in connection with the commercial and botanical history of this drug. Of late years this drug has been extensively consumed in the preparation of certain proprietary medicines. From statistics collected by Messrs. Lloyd, it appears that last year over 340,000 pounds were consumed, of which amount over 300,000 pounds were imported from Europe. Four years ago the entire consumption did not reach 10,000 pounds. In this country we have two species that produce the drug. In most medical works, and in old botanical works, the plants were classified as Hepatica; but late botanical authorities include them in the genus *Anemone*, on account of the structure of the flower. The exceedingly dissimilar properties of these plants from *Anemone*, would seem to indicate the doubtful propriety of placing them with that genus, and the name Hepatica, which will always be the medical name for the drug, will probably also be the final botanical name. Our native species are named *Anemone Acutiloba* and *Anemone Hepatica*, and very closely resemble each other except in the shape of the leaves; the former has sharp lobes to the leaves; the latter, blunt lobes.

Our Pharmacopœia has recognized but one species—the rounded-lobed form. It is proven, however, by Messrs. Lloyd that nine-tenths of the native drug of commerce is collected from the sharp lobed species, which has never been officially recognized. The medical properties of Hepatica are unimportant. The plant does not contain an active principle, and is as devoid of characteristics as is the grass of the field.

Of the vast amount of the drug consumed, it is creditable that the Medical profession uses but a small per cent. Almost the entire lot is employed in the preparation of certain secret remedies.

The foregoing has been compiled from the July number of "Drugs and Medicines of North America, of Cincinnati," which, in addition to full botanical and medical descriptions of the drug, contains a full size plate of the plant, and cuts illustrating the shapes of the different leaves of commerce, and a map showing the distribution of our two native species.

AN UNOBJECTIONABLE FORM FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF MEDICINES. — M. S. French, M. D., of Philadelphia, in the *Med. and Surg. Rep.*, says: Of all the various forms in which medicine is prescribed, there is none so well suited for the administration of drugs possessing a poisonous influence, unpleasant odor, or taste, as the manufactured pill form.

The advantages derived from prescribing remedies in this form are so apparent, that it was a matter of surprise to learn that their use was not more general. It is on this account that I present this short article, hoping that it may lead to more extensive use and appreciation of this valuable method of prescribing.

Manufactured pills will become more popular with physicians, as their value and advantages are recognized. They are so beautiful in appearance, so accurately compounded, so quickly dispensed, reducing the danger of making a mistake, on the part of the physician or druggist, to an almost impossibility.

They also enable the physician to carry with him, in a small and compact form, ready for administration, all the remedies that might be needed in emergencies, and night practice.

To the physician engaged in country practice, where his patients are at a distance from a drug-store, they become of especial value.

In that class of pharmaceutical preparations which exhibit medicines in an elegant and palatable form, without the sacrifice of quality, uniformity or accuracy, American pharmacists have been doing excellent work, the result being that most of the objectionable features which formerly pertained to manufactured pills have been removed, being now produced in such a perfect and attractive form, that the most fastidious patient can find no objection to their use.

There is little doubt but that much of the popularity of Hahnemann's system of cure, based upon the maxim *similia similibus curantur*, is due, not to the truth of the law, but to the preference for the tiny, tasteless and attractive pellets; and the sooner the medical profession recognizes this, the quicker will the public see that, aside from pleasant doses, there is nothing but fallacy and error in homœopathy.

There are some drugs used in practice that cannot be administered in pill form, and there are instances where solutions are preferable. Such is the case in treating the various types of fevers, and where tonics are employed; but in the greater number of cases, the object desired is a continued influence, rather than an immediate impression upon the system, and for the accomplishment of this end pills are best suited.

In an article of this nature, it is not necessary or possible to dwell upon all the conditions to which the administration of remedies in the manufactured pill form are applicable, but to detail a few of the more frequent diseases, and specify instances where they have been used with success, during the past six or seven years.

The physician engaged in city practice sees no departures from health so frequently, as those associated with the digestion and assimilation of food. A majority of the patients presenting themselves for treatment, suffer from either a simple dyspepsia or some one of its many manifestations. The life led by people massed together in large cities is such an artificial one, the inhabitants being so subjected to the enervating influences surrounding them, that the indiscretions of diet, mode of living, anxieties, and the continual struggle for existence, become active factors in producing the large number of dyspeptic cases.

There are certain conditions that cannot be relieved by dietetic and hygienic treatment alone, but require the use of drugs, which should be given in the most pleasant and unobjectionable form; as there is no class of patients so prone to find fault with their medicines, being best suited by doses that are attractive, tasteless and not bulky.

It will not be a digression to dwell upon the treatment of of this common affection, as it will enable me to mention more particularly the remedies suited for administration in the form under consideration.

The power of digestion being depressed, special aids to that function will be found in pepsin or alkalies; the anæ-

mic condition may require iron, quinine or strychnia. Where remedies are needed, the action of which must be sedative, good results may be obtained from bismuth, opium, belladonna, arsenic or silver.

A very useful pill is that of aloin (gr. 1-5) and strychnia (gr. 1-60) given at bedtime; this will produce a mild, thorough, laxative effect, unloading the stomach and intestines, removing the fetid breath, the furred coating upon the tongue, and the cerebral congestion.

An error liable to be committed is the administration of cathartics of too active a nature; they are rarely called for, do little good, and might possibly do evil. Mild laxatives only are required, and care should be exercised as to their selection and frequency.

Formerly it was my custom to use pepsin and pancreatic more than at present, as recent investigation has led me to believe that as much benefit can be derived from the former agent alone, as when given in combination with the latter. Pancreatine has been shown to be itself digested by pepsin, so that its chance of getting through the stomach to the duodenum, where it normally exerts its function, is very slight, while when combined with pepsin, it must be digested as soon as the mixture becomes warm enough, in or out of the stomach, to carry on the process. Yet we see many preparations of which the chief virtue is supplied to be that they contain *all* the digestive principles. These can be active only so far as they contain pepsin, and have no advantage over the simple drug.

It has also been shown that certain substances combined with pepsin in solution, render it inert. Alcohol is one, and even in moderation diminishes its action, while, in any quantity, the activity of pepsin is totally prevented. This is a point often lost sight of, and serves as a hint concerning the use of liquors at meals, by dyspeptics.

Pepsin and bismuth are frequently combined when treating dyspepsia, and should always be administered in pill form, owing to the difficulty of keeping both agents together in a permanent solution, one requiring a somewhat acid menstrum, the other a neutral or an alkaline one. Nothing is more common than to see elixir of pepsin, bismuth and strychnia, which darken, harden, and shrink the albumen placed in them. Liquid preparations are theoretically, if not practically, inconsistent, and will generally be found to be unsatisfactory.

In treating that form of dyspepsia met with in malarious districts and in persons who have passed the autumn months in the country, much good can be obtained from quinine, or a combination of quinine, iron and arsenious acid, given after meals and for a length of time. When using quinine the pill form is the best that can be resorted to, the soluble coated pill possessing many advantages over the solutions, capsules or wafers. In an article upon quinine, published about four years ago, I called attention to the ready solubility of the bi-sulphate and urged its use, being the most soluble of the quinine salts used in medicine. On this account it is more active and better calculated for administration in pill form than the sulphate; but it should be borne in mind that as the bi-sulphate of quinine contains a smaller proportion of the pure alkaloid, the amount being only about 60 per cent., the dose should be one-fourth greater than that of the sulphate, in order to represent the same amount of alkaloid.

Iron is a most valuable remedy in the treatment of dyspepsia, but furnishes best results when given toward the termination of a course of treatment.

Active business men, brain-workers, and those who are subjected to much mental anxiety or overwork, frequently suffer from what is termed "nervous indigestion." To meet this condition we possess a valuable remedy in phosphorus, which should be given in small doses, immediately after meals.

The best form of administering phosphorus is that afforded by the manufactured pill, which possesses many advantages over those made to order in the prescription room. A pill of this kind is exceedingly difficult to make, requiring especial care and skill. The phosphorus should be incorporated with the various ingredients, while in solution, so as to effect a thorough and uniform diffusion; they should also always be coated, in order to prevent oxidation. I have made some interesting experiments with phosphorus pills manufactured by Schieffelin, of New York, proving that their coating entirely protected the enclosed mass. A pill that had been manufactured a year ago was cut open, and the mass found to be as soft as though made but a few days. Another pill of the same manufacturer, made eight years ago, was found to be but little harder. Upon placing two of the latter pills in a small quantity of water, the coating was quickly dissolved, the mass broken up, and when placed

in a dark room the vial was plainly perceived, owing to the unaltered luminous property of the phosphorus. This simple experiment goes to show that if properly made and coated, a manufactured pill does not become effected by age, nor do the various ingredients become so altered that they lose their medicinal properties. Experience has shown that such pills may be kept for years, even in a very warm climate and still produce prompt and active effects when administered.

In treating the secondary forms of syphilis, the plan recommended by Dr. Keys, "of administering mercurials in granules," possesses many advantages over the older method of prescribing the same substance in solution. Intestinal irritation seems to be later and less painful in its manifestations, it is an easier matter to regulate the quantity given when pursuing the "tonic treatment," and the granular form is the most convenient and portable for the patient. Certain cases will be encountered where the symptoms are so pressing that there is not time to get the patient quietly under the influence of the drug, when administered in granules, but fortunately such are not frequent, and can be met by resorting to the old methods until the urgent symptoms abate. The obstinate lesions occurring in the mouth are most successfully treated with granules, the patient being told to allow the little pill to slowly dissolve upon the tongue, thus obtaining the effect of a solution of corrosive sublimate upon the patches, while at the same time the general treatment is pursued.

In a case where the mucous patches in the mouth were very numerous and troublesome, no impression could be made upon them until the plan mentioned was tried, when they disappeared in a short time.

While pursuing the hyoseyamine treatment upon a patient afflicted with mental disease, the manufactured pills were of great advantage, as there was no doubt as to accuracy of dose, and they were easy to administer.

In a recent conversation with one of the leading alients of this city, I was informed that he was using pills of this form upon several cases, considering them preferable to the hypodermic method.

When prescribing a medicine so powerful in its influence the doses of from 1-2000 to 1-25 of a grain are desired, it is almost impossible to obtain the exact amount in each pill unless a large number are prepared at one time and great

care exercised in the manipulation of the mass. With drugs like arsenious acid, aconitia, aloin, atropia, codeia, digitalin, hyoscyamine, morphia, phosphorus, strychnia, and the more powerful mercurials, accuracy of dose and the decreased possibility of a careless mistake, are points in favor of the manufactured pill; while with such remedies as assafætida, quinia, and others possessing a very unpleasant taste, the coating removes the objection to their use, which patients so frequently make.

Little children who struggle and had to be forced to take quinine when prescribed in solution, powders or uncoated pills, will take the drug without objecting, when given in a coated pill.

In this article it has been my intention to point out a few of the advantages possessed by manufactured pills, over those prepared in the old and ordinary manner, and to speak of a few cases in my own practice, where the results from their use have been satisfactory. During the past seven years, the soluble coated pills made by Schieffelin & Co., of New York, have been the ones prescribed, and I do not hesitate to recommend them to the profession.

The "coating" of pill is a subject of much importance and of especial interest to physicians.

BOOK REVIEWS.

AUSCULTATION, PERCUSSION AND URINALYSIS. C. HENRI LEONARD A. M., M. D., DETROIT MICH. 166 PP., ILLS. CLOTH, \$1.00.

Contents:—Chap. I.—*Topography of the Chest*. Anterior and Posterior. Chap. II.—*The Physical Diagnosis of Diseases of the Respiratory Organs*. Chap. III.—*Diagnosis by Percussion*. Percussion in Health and Disease. Chap. IV.—*Auscultation of the Chest*, in Health and Disease; also of voice, Cough and different Rals. Chap. V.—*On the Sputa*, Microscopical and Microscopical, with a brief Histology of Lungs Structure. Chap. VI.—*Disease of the Lungs*; their Pathology and means for Physical Diagnosis. Chap. VII.—*On the Pulse*; its Rate, Rytum and Sphygmography. Chap. VIII.—*The Heart*; its Regional Anatomy, Area of Dullness on Percussion in Health and Disease. Chap. IX.—*Auscultation of the Heart*; the different Cardiac Murmurs and their indications of Disease. Chap. X.—*Diseases of the Heart*; their Pathology and Physical signs. Chap. XI.—*The Liver*; its Regional Anatomy, Histology, and Physical Signs of the different Disease. Chap. XII.—*The Spleen*; its Regional Anatomy, Histology and Physical Signs of Disease. Chap. XIII.—*The Kidney*; its Regional Anatomy, Histology, Pathology and Symptoms of Different Diseases.

Chap. XIV.—*Urinalysis, Chemical and Microscopical*; prepared specially for this work by Wm. H. ROUSE, M. D., Ph. C. Chap. XV.—*Bacteria, Bacilli, Micrococci, Vibriones, and Spirillæ*; their Growth, Microscopy, and Agents destructive to them.

MEXICO AND THE MEXICANS, OR NOTES OF TRAVEL IN THE WINTER AND SPRING OF 1883. BY HOWARD CONKLIN. NEW YORK; TAIN-TOR BROTHERS, MERRILL & CO. PP. 298, ILLUS. CLOTH \$1.00.

From the lofty heights of Popocatepetl and Jorullo, the author looked down upon the finest scenic beauty in the Western hemisphere. The United Mexican States lay near us, and somehow, her interests and ours seem closely blended, and with our railroad connection as present, and our best yankee blood upon her battle-fields, our relationship will certainly become more extensive and mutual. The land of the Aztecs has a bright future before it, as Mr. Conkling predicts; and he graphically points out what this future interests will be.

The book is printed on most excellent paper, well bound, and containing, as it does, so much to charm and delight us, will have an extensive run. Be sure and look it over. F. A. E.

STUDIES IN THE FORTY DAYS BETWEEN CHRIST'S RESURRECTION AND ASCENSION. A SERIES OF ESSAYS FOR TIMES. BY A. A. LIPS-COMB, D. D., LL. D., EMERITUS PROFESSOR, VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY. CLOTH, \$1.00, PP. 362. NASHVILLE, TENN.; SOUTHERN METHODIST PUB. HOUSE, 1884.

From the tenderly sweet dedication, to the last sentence of the volume, we have followed the author through this "Divine Physiology," with ever increasing delight. The exquisitely poetical tone that pervades the volume, together with its clearness of diction, simplicity and purity of language, the play of the author's fancy, and the rhythm of his period,—one almost feels in rambling through it a spirit leading him "through green pastures and by still waters," even "into the gates of the city called beautiful." We read it through with a single regret—that the volume did not contain twice the number of pages. F. A. E.

BIOGEN, A SPECULATION ON THE ORIGIN AND NATURE OF LIFE. BY PROFESSOR ELLIOTT CONES, MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE, ETC., ETC. SECOND ED., PP., 66. PRICE 75 CTS. BOSTON: ESTES AND LAURIAT 1884.

In this day, when scientists in general, with their swaddling cloths scarcely laid aside, claim that man is nothing but a transmogrified monkey, it is meet that Dr. Cones should say something on the "previous question;" and this the Doctor has done admirably. He argues irresistibly for God, for man, for immortality.

To the befogged atheist, who believes that mind is matter, that man is wholly a material property of protoplasm, this little volume will come as a thunderbolt from a cloudless sky. We wish it was more extensive. F. A. E.

RECEIVED, BUREAU OF EDUCATION, WASHINGTON D. C.

Circulars of Information. 1884. Nos. 2—3, and report of the director of the Amer. School of Classical Studies at Athens, for 1882—3. All of which are replete with useful and important information, data and facts, not elsewhere obtainable.

In this department the Government is doing a valuable work, though perhaps an unappreciated one.

HUBBARD'S NEWSPAPER AND BOOK DIRECTORY OF THE WORLD VOL. III. 1883—'84,

This Cosmopolitan Work is again out and comes before the business community as a truly leading index for the commercial, Editorial and Publishing Fraternities.

ON PAROXYSMAL FEVER, NOT MALARIAL, BY J. H. MUSSER M. D. PHILA. PA., 16 pages.

A dissertation tending to elucidate some of the salient points of difference between the various forms of paroxysmal fevers, other than the commonly recognized malarial. A worthy topic ably handled.

RECEIVED FROM MR. GEO. E. WARING OF PROVIDENCE R. I. a report of the Waring system of Sewage, as now used in Paris, France; Ills.

It portrays a much needed improvement with benefits beyond all computation.

GOLDEN DAYS the incomparable paper for Boys and girls; continues as fresh, piquant, pure and unparalled, as ever,

The Vaccination Inquirer And Health Review. London England, 114 Victoria Street, Westminster, S. W.: Dr- Willian Young, pub., June 1884. 1s. 6d., per Annum, post free.

Many thanks, Dr. Young, for your kindness. We wish you and your Journal unbounded success.

F. A. E.

Received, Announcement of St. Louis Medical College, 1884—5. St. Louis.

Sixteenth Annual Announcement and Catalogue of Woman's Medical College, New York, 1884—'5.

Received, the New York, Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Announcement.

NOTICES

We have received a beautiful picture of the Southern Exposition, which opens at Louisville, Ky., Aug. 16th. and continues until Oct. 25th. The View is of the main building, which is one of the largest Exposition buildings ever erected. It covers thirteen acres of ground, and will be lighted throughout by five thousand electric lights.

ST. LOUIS

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COMMUNICATIONS.

Short, Pithy and Practical Articles Solicited.

If thou hast Truth to utter,
Speak it boldly— speak it all.

FOOD.

RELLUM.

Food is something that makes up a deficiency in some vegetable or animal economy. It may be either by means of a general accretion as in plants and the lower order of animals even, (for example, Radiates) or by a supply brought into a gastronomic cavity, the stomach, as in all the higher classes of animals.

Physiologists make two classes of food: solids and liquids but we could with as much propriety include gases; for solid food would be no less a poison in the animal economy, than nitrogen gas, unless permeated by oxygen. Dr. Tanner, when fasting forty days, was only deprived of one of the four essentials, namely *carbon*; nitrogen and oxygen he obtained out of the air, hydrogen and oxygen out of the water.

Last year in St. Louis, a patient under my own observation and that of other professional men, tasted no food or beverage from July till October, not even as much as a teaspoonful; the patient, a lady, was suffering from an occlusion of the cardiac end of the stomach, through an abscess.

When the tumor broke, she was gradually gaining strength. Similar cases more or less aggravated are on record; proving to my satisfaction, that both lungs and pores may at times perform vicarious function and much nutriment be derived by absorption. On the other hand there are many people who literally live in their stomachs, to eat and drink seems to be the first and last object of life, their Religion centers in the stomach.

“What care they for the beauty of floral decoration,
Artistically arranged on houses and dome,
When on some Notable's birth celebration
The masses are gathered on the verdant lawn;
While many listen to appropriate speeches
Some heavenly anthem, or music Divine,
They hear nothing but what the stomach pleases,
The rattle of plates is their church bell chime.”

There is a great latitude of choice in the quantity as well as quality of necessities; a butterfly is content with sipping the dew of ærial plants, but an average elephant can placidly put away four hundred pounds of hay in twenty four hours, and, like Oliver Twist cry for “more.”

Many men mistake the capacity of their food-receptacle, hence will engorge it until unendurable. A soldier during the “late unpleasantness” being deprived for a long time of vegetables, ate so many dried apples, his mother had sent him, without chewing, and drank so much cold water, afterwards, that when the apples began to swell, his offended stomach literally bursted; and still our digestive apparatus, is very accommodating. A bill of fare of all the different substances from the region of perpetual cold down to where the great luminary throws no shadow would be immense; everything that has ever been tried as food from the depths of oceans, from the bowels of the earth, and from the air, would fill a volume as large as Webster's Dictionary.

Notice only a few; in China, well known as the land of dainty morsels in the form of birdsnests, yet their “staff of life” is rice. In Egypt and northern Africa fruits make

up the bulk of diet. Even in Sunny Italy, the Plebeians of to day live mostly on rice, farinaceous food and corn-meal mush (*pulenta*), meat so indispensable to the Irish-American or to an Englishman, is to them an exception; many even live almost entirely on chestnuts, raw, baked, boiled, roasted, stewed, preserved etc. It's their bread, meat and pudding.

When the crops in Kansas years ago failed, being devoured by an army of grasshoppers; State Entomologist Riley made a plausible suggestion, said he: "If the grasshoppers eat up the crop, why do not farmers eat up the grasshoppers?" At this most people turned up their nose and smiled but does not fashionable society eat worse than that, and smack its lips? Roast duck an expert mnemonist once told us, "improves the memory;" roast pork carries off the premium in epicurean tastes, yet no civilized being can truthfully say that these animals are clean, indeed the table d'haute of an Australian who eats snakes—of a Caffir who eats rats—of a Frenchman, who eats tainted meat and frogs—of an Englishman and German who eats perywinkles and snails, even of an Indian who devours lizards and toads is intrinsically not inferior.

We depend too much in everything, even in eating and drinking on conventional taste. But no matter what we eat, we must have at least four elements, viz: Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen and Carbon. How few people seem to realize the fact, that food (a part from the pleasure of eating) can only have two uses in the animal economy:

1st. To keep the body in a certain bulk. 2nd. To keep up a certain temperature. Do we decrease the bulk or weight (as in muscular atrophy), we reduce the power of motion, till the machinery has to stop from want of fluid to keep up the necessary elasticity. Do we increase the bulk, (as in hypertrophy) we also eventually impede locomotion, from the increased specific gravity and the congestion and phlegmasia of the muscular tissue etc.

On the other hand should we increase the caloric of the

body by only one degree we induce a fever, do we reduce it one degree and we have a chill.

The aforesaid principle needs no further explanation, for no one would be so foolish as to put carbon (coal or wood) into a stove in summer, and yet, how many put it, that is to say carbon or heat producing food into their stomachs in the form of animal fats, and meats fried in fat, three times a day until the fire is smothered by lack of oxygen to permeate, and instead of the necessary heat, cold is the result; having for its sequel a distended and engorged mucous membrane, sooner or later followed by relaxation, commonly called chronic catarrh (mucorhea) and we blame divine providence—the weather—walking on damp ground—lack of over-shoes—the climate, anything and everything but the right thing, and since nearly every prominent corner in every city in the U. S. is a drug-store, if not already a saloon, it proves that we are infidels in regard to the laws of nature, and expect some mysterious nostrum to stand god-father for that Elixir of life, which proper Hygiene alone can supply. Since pure water and pure air are as much an aliment as beef steak and potatoes and yet so rare, it is easy to comprehend, how epidemics are so destructive, and cholera, small pox, yellow fever and black plague a scare-crow over the land.

The writer of these lines once predicted the cholera in Marseilles. Scarcely had he arrived in Paris, when they died to the tune of two hundred a day. It is not necessary to travel around with expensive microscopes to find out whether cholera is sporadic or Asiatic, Endemic or Epidemic, simple or malignant—if people die from it that is fact enough.

What is the use, finding out by profound investigation at government expense whether the disease is caused by a germ or a germ causes the disease, if it cannot be arrested in its incipency. Is it not self evident, that wherever the conditions are favorable, wherever there is a suitable nidus, the germ takes root, be it infusoria, bacteria, or any thing

else ; in other words ; fungi do not produce a dark damp cellar, but a dark damp cellar produces fungi. If we wish to find out much of the causes of diseases now prevalent, be they local (or sporadic) general (or epidemic) we need not waste much time nor "brain-sweat."

In chemical language the causes are nitrogenous—carbonaceous—sulphuretic—alkaline or acetic ; but without going to Latin or Greek Lexicons, we have a little home spun word of Anglo-Saxon simplicity, call it D—I—R—T, dirt in a solid—a liquid—or a gaseous form. Some gobble it down with spoonsful, others sip it daintily out of gilt goblets, still others, like winged creatures take it out of the air. In large cities many people cannot get a wiff of the "rosy ether" which the Lord of Creation poured out two hundred miles deep, except on rare occasion such as the 4th. of July, when they will expand their lungs and vociferate about "the glorious liberty of the United States" where every man is animated "with the breath of freedom."

In most lanes of the larger cities, that ingredient dirt can be scooped up in shovelsful, thus many a field of cabbage has been robbed out of its just legacy. With what accommodating skill too some products of the earth have been changed ; take for instance corn and oats ; some turn its saccharine elements into a ferment and extract those spirits which hear no prayer. Some have used it in case of necessity in stoves as fuel, thus manage to keep the temperature of the body warm at one time from the inside, at another from the outside. Corn or oats when given to the equine species is converted into horse-flesh, and manifests great muscular energy ; when given to a Scotchman (in the form of mush) it makes brain, sinew and mental calibre.

As before remarked, it would be no breach of truth to divide our living substance into solids, liquids and gases ; the term food being relative and rather vague, as most people mean by it that which we masticate with our teeth, they say namely, that they drink to their food ; more accurate would it be to say, if we examine their bill of fare particularly in

the summer, that they *eat* to their *drinks*. A man in Quincy informed the writer that he could drink twelve glasses of beer, while the town clock strikes twelve. A saloon keeper in St. Louis avows that half a keg of beer a day is his average daily beverage, and after dinner, if he eats any at all, a good punch fills up the last crevice in his capacious paunch. Imagine to what extent that little three pint measure under his apron string would have to be stretched. Is it any wonder, if such an individual's facial prominence is tintured with more generous complexion, assumes a more rosy hue, than is generally admissible in polite society. Any wonder if the stomach becomes seditious, the liver rebels, and the kidneys set up an insurrection against the rest of the vitals?

The immortal word-painter of Stratford on the Avon, long before Paley thought of the divine adaptation of things, said: "Food for the stomach and the stomach for food; how many there are, who have to walk around to get an appetite for their breakfast? how many more, who walk around to get a breakfast for their appetite?"

I firmly believe however, that outside of the celestial empire of our almond eyed brethern, more people are fed to death than starved to death.

In the states, where some one hyperbolically remarked, that one half the people board, the other half are boarders, one would suppose that cooking had become a fine art of scientific accuracy, to that extent at least as to adapt the food for the stomach. Not so however; with the assistance of French cooks and fashion no time or expense has been spared to make the table look pretty to the sight, though obnoxious to many a gastric juice of anglo-saxon origin; until the mucous membrane has been worn threadbare in the attempt to get rid of the fermenting mass of irritating incompatibles, and at last, forced to shut up shop, compelled its possessor to "seek new fields and pastures green".

We do not live to eat, but eat to live; and since to live well, we must eat well: no chronically dyspeptic stomach, or cyanosed liver can supply the brain tissue with proper nu

triment, so that, apart from knowing the Spectroscopic lines of a distant star, it is not too material or puerile to know the lines of demarcation between chemical affinity and disaffinity in our ingesta. Apart from understanding the parallelogram of forces or the beauty of conic sections, it is no detriment to know in addition the symetry of a good wholesome "square meal." If it is in accordance with social order to have national arbitration, so it is proper and legitimate to establish physiological arbitration between ourselves and those members of our body which furnish for assimilation our nutritive fluids. If we boast to be able to hold friendly confabs almost simultaneously with all nations, why not establish a basis of mutual understanding between our brains and our stomachs?

There is scarcely a bakery in Chicago or St. Louis that makes a good wholesome loaf of the "staff of life." The public taste demands of the miller, that the flour be pulverized and sifted, until nothing very substantial is left, and the baker finishes what is left by fermenting the gluten, till it becomes sour, unpalatable and absolutely injurious; yet if the bread was sweet and nourishing, very few would want to buy it.

But "man does not live on bread alone." No! If a cow has to ruminate for several stomachs, as popular parlance has it, we have to ruminate (figuratively speaking) for many more, every faculty requires to be fed, and in the proper nourishment of every normal faculty with its own appropriate mental pabulum together with the substratum of a good healthy digestion, there exists life's enjoyment, and the key to real happiness; a happiness which would be decreased by seeing others in distress, and augmented by seeing others happy, until at last like a centrifugal aura it would throw its gladdening lustre upon all around.

RHEUMATIC GOUT—NOVEL REMEDY.

JAMES EGAN, M. D.

In February 1884 Mr. Walden Engel, a brewer, applied to me for treatment of what he described as Rheumatism. I prescribed Chloroform Liniment and also a liniment of equal parts of Oil of Wintergreen and Olive. Being a stout fluid subject addicted to drinking malt liquor I deemed him a suitable case for the alkaline treatment. Neither my treatment nor that of others to whom he had previously presented himself availed to cure or even relieve him. At the time he declined further service from me he was unable to stand upon or use his feet in any way and was obliged to crawl upon his knees. Business demanded his presence at the brewery and he was only too glad to adopt any treatment that would enable him to resume his work as brewer. This was furnished him by a customer, a saloon keeper in Racine whose name I do not know. The remedy was unique but effectual. I give it in Mr. Engels own words as near as possible. "Take a sufficient quantity of urine and heat it and then immerse the affected feet in it up to the ankles. Keep them there until they become cold.. This will occur long before the cooling of the pediluvium. One application will in general suffice ; if not it can be repeated."

Of the facts as above related there can be no doubt. It may be said by some that it was a coincident and that the disease had run its course and recovery would have taken place any way. This will not hold as the patient was in extreme pain when he immersed his feet and was free from pain when he took them out. I would like to know if any one has ever heard of the urine remedy before. From what I can learn the urine treatment of disease is common in some parts of Europe, as I have heard it recommended in colds with aphonia.

PRACTICAL THERAPEUTICS.

L. H. WASHINGTON, M. D.

ECZEMA.

Carbonate of Lead, 2 drachms ; Sulphate of Morphia, 10 grains ; Chloroform, 2 drachms ; Glycerine, 2 ounces. Mix. For external use in eczema rubrum. Dr. E. Haller.

A case of eczema on the neck and shoulders of a lady aged 40 years came under my care. She had been treated with all the remedies mentioned in works on skin diseases without benefit, I prescribed as a wash :

Chloral hydrate, 5 grains ; distilled water, 1 ounce, and in the short space of five days the eruption had entirely disappeared, also all burning, and other symptoms of the disorder. Dr. Wm. M. Bemus.

To alleviate the intense itching and irritation which attends chronic eczema and other forms of skin disease, apply an ointment of half a drachm of subnitrate of bismuth to an ounce of simple ointment, rubbed up with a little spirits of wine. Dr. McCall Anderson.

In the various forms of eczema I find few articles of more value than *sulphuric acid*. I use it in the strength of ten to thirty drops of the pure acid to the ounce of oil of sweet almonds. Mix thoroughly and apply to the effected part two or three times a day. Dr. Williams.

I have frequently used with good effect an ointment containing chloral hydrate 30 to 60 grains to the ounce in eczema and other allied affections. I believe it to be one of the best applications in such cases. Dr. Wm. Craig.

Lime water is highly recommended in eczema of the head and impetigo of the face in children, especially in chronic cases which have resisted other treatment. A marked improvement is noticed after using it for eight days. It is to be taken in quantities up to half a pint, according to the age of the patient, and if the secretion is very irritant to dust the part with carbonate of magnesia.

Dr. Taylor of Charity Hospital, New York, uses frequent applications of very hot water in dry eczema, glycerine and water in the intervals being applied on lint. In moist eczema the hot water he says does harm, though a few ablutions may be used to relieve burning pruritus in the most severe stage. Glycerine and black wash on lint is a favorite application. In both varieties an alkaline cathartic is used. The lead and opium wash, with a little glycerine is also recommended for the moist varieties. For dry eczema he uses the following :

Powdered Starch, 1 ounce ; Oxide of Zinc, 1-2 ounce ; powdered Camphor, 1,1-5 ounces. Mix.

This must be made into a perfectly impalpable powder, and frequently and thickly dusted over the effected skin, or rubbed into fine lint and applied.

For eczema capitis, an oxide of zinc and mercury ointment is used after the scabs have been loosened by glycerine, and gentle manipulation with a comb, and removed. Bismuth may be used in the place of the oxide of zinc, and camphor added to lessen pruritus. The child's diet is to be carefully regulated, milk being given it for food in preference to any thing else, a little bread and milk may also be used.

Cases of acute eczema speedily recover if the patients are placed upon an unstimulating diet, and have soothing applications to the skin. In acute general eczema the alkaline and bran baths are very valuable, and local applications of olive oil and lime water, or lead lotions. When the disease has somewhat subsided, the internal administration of arsenic and the local application of zinc ointment hasten the cure. In the case of a gentleman who was gouty and had albuminuria, colchicum with magnesia quickly removed the malady. These remedies are very valuable in chronic eczema occurring in persons of a gouty habit. Indeed in eczema, the importance of looking for some diathesis cannot be overestimated. The disease often resists cure till such

constitutional vice has been discovered and corrected. I recently cured a gentleman of gouty eczeme with liquor potash in 30 minim doses, given with compound infusion of gentian 3 times a day.

In chronic eczema of the hands arsenic almost invariably does good, and, as a local application, the diluted nitrate of mercury ointment. For eczema of the axillar which is frequently accompanied by boils the internal administration of perchloride of mercury, and the local application of mercurial ointment, are almost a specific. The combination of iron with sulphate of magnesia is most valuable in eczema in anæmic young women with constipated bowels. I give the sulphate of iron in 3 or 4 grain doses. In anæmic young men tincture perchloride of iron in at least half-drachm doses answers better. I quickly cured a medical student of eczema of the legs by this treatment, when other remedies prescribed by a specialist had failed. In chronic eczema of the face an ointment of equal parts of white precipitate ointment and either zinc or compound subacetate of lead ointment is very useful. Sometimes, especially where the hairy parts are affected, the nitrate of mercury ointment succeeds better. In eczema of the lips a private patient has derived great benefit from an ointment of almond oil, yellow beeswax, honey, and oxide of zinc; I have cured two cases of eczema of the nostrils by the application of dilute nitrate of mercury ointment. It is best diluted with vaseline. Preparations of tar are of great use in some cases of chronic local eczema, but all skins are not tolerant of them. Patients subject to chronic eczema should as a rule, avoid salt meats, soups, sweets, acids, fruits, pastry, and raw vegetables.

Eczema in young children is frequently a very troublesome malady, probably owing to the disturbing influence of dentition. In children a few months old, where the disease is syphilitic, I give grey powder night and morning and apply a mercurial ointment. When the disease has somewhat subsided, I give the syrup of iodide of iron. In non-syphilitic eczema, after correcting any error in diet and attend-

ing to the state of the secretions, I prescribe the ferro-arsenical mixture of Erasmus Wilson and apply the zinc ointment and generally with the happiest results. It is very important in this, as in all forms of eczema, that the treatment should extend over a considerable time, in some cases six months. In eczema of the scalp, and generally in empetiginous eczema, after removal of the scabs by poultices and oil, the local application the ointment hydrargi cum plumbo of the skin hospital, is invaluable. Eczematous children are almost invariably benefitted by cod-liver oil. Dr. J. B. Bradburry.

Eczema Intertrigo of Infants.—Acetate of lead, 30 grains; dilute acetic acid, 2 drachms; glycerine, 1, 1–2 ounces; rose water, enough to make 8 ounces. Mix. Wash the sore parts well with soap and water, dry carefully then apply the above. Dr. H. B. Hodges states that he has never known this to fail to cure the disease. He uses no internal medication.

In eczema of children affecting the head the following formula has proved of great service: Salicylic Acid, 30 grs; Spermacetic ointment, 2, 1–2 drachms; Oil of Theobroma, 5, 1–5 drachms. Make ointment.

Subnitrate of Bismuth, 1 to 2 drachms; Bicarbonate of Soda, 2 drachms; Powd. Ginger 40 grains. Mix and divide into 12 powder. Dose, one powder after each meal. A good corrective in eczema, acne and dyspepsia.

Soothing and cleansing both in sub-acute eczema and psoriasis: carbonate of Potash, 4 ounces; carbonate of Soda, 3 ounces; powd. Borax, 2 ounces. Mix, use in a 30 gallon bath with half a pound of starch. Gelatin, one pound may be substituted for the starch, or bran, a pound or two, soaked in a muslin bag.

MUTUAL EXCHANGE.

RELLUM.

Some people are so profoundly utilitarian, as to overlook the fact that the beautiful and the useful should go hand in

hand; so materialistically selfish as to see no order, no symmetry, no harmony in any thing. The first question they ask themselves is: "does it pay?" A ruby is interesting only as a pivotal fulcrum for the wheels of a watch—a diamond valuable only as a pebble with which to scratch glass. A plant has no utility above the commercial value of a scouring rush. A domesticated animal is so much property in loco-motion, it may be used, abused, illtreated, starved or beaten to death according to the pleasure of the owner who "bought and paid for it." Still more so a human being is simply considered as "a hand" out of which so much profit will accrue, should a hundred risk their lives endeavoring to give profit to their "master," and lose them, it is only so many "hands" lost, and easily replaced by others, while the loss of a hundred horses would be, if not painful to his feelings at least mortifying to his pocket.

As a refreshing contrast, there are those who see beauty as well as utility in organization; that shaping into form of cosmic matter, which enables us to classify knowledge and establish science the embodiment of truth. Order is the primogenitor of science, we can trace it retrospectively through the mystic eons of time to a point, where the creative fiat called atoms into molecules, molecules into cells, cells into tissue, tissue to become organs, and organs to become systems of animals and plants.

An endless chain of causes with their effects—the effects again to become in turn causes.

How intricate and yet how simple! The beauty of nature is in its simplicity. A few dozen elements as in kaleidoscopic playfulness ever undergoing change, yet under the stubborn will of law. A few dozen elements, most wisely combined (we arrange them somewhat arbitrarily into kingdoms, classes, orders, families, genera, species etc) comprises all that is gone before us in time, all that is gone before us in point of gradation. Should we go to where Aurora tinsels nocturnal skies into fairy scenes, and Boreal fi-

ords are silvered with the crystal flakes of an age ; should we go to where honey and luscious fruit carry fragrant odors over the sweltering sand, or where pilgrims find shelter and comfort on a refreshing Oase, or where the tropical chief of the sky has spread on the fainting landscape his purple cloak, yet all we find is comprised in a few dozen elements : the difference marks but the workmanship.

And how do they assert themselves? Whatever exists is held up between two antipodal yet well balanced forces, call them whatever you please ; attraction and repulsion—centripetal and centrifugal—heat and cold—magnetism and electricity—negative and positive ; one thing is certain, it is one force that builds up, and a corresponding one that tears down, the point of balance between these extremes reveals us the ever mutable, yet inexhaustible forms, gives variety and spice to the living, and new hope to the slumbering—the dead, yet nothing wasted. On principles of the most scrupulous economy, the creative fiat from time immemorable has lost no chip—no dust—no atom—but what has been metamorphosed into new objects of beauty and utility. When animal or vegetable forms cease to be useful, we are admonished to place them under ground—but deposing them under ground, up springs new objects clothed with additional beauty, and so the exchange is mutual—without coercion and without end. Even man—the “keystone of creation,” though with omnivorous palate devouring productions of the four quarters of the globe, but the four quarters of the globe in turn feed on him. There is no aristocracy among the elements, we borrow from all and we exchange to all. Nay more, the very sap that circulates in a thistle or a tree, is somewhat dependent on the crimson fluid that circulates in man, and the nerve gangliæ that blossom in man’s brain, are no more divine, than the cells that blossom on the humblest meadow.

Everywhere the order of things is : mutual support by mutual exchange ; the tendril clings to the proximate vine, the vine to the nearest sapling, the sapling to the adjacent

tree—an everlasting interdependence between the living and the dead, and nothing has any right to say; “I have no need of thee.”

Thus far everything glides along harmoniously. There is no gibing and jarring even in what seems to be catastrophies. The entire astral and planetary system—our nearest fixed star (the sun)—the interior and exterior primaries, their diurnal and orbital revolution—the satellites, comets and meteorites all obey the law of progressive advancement with hairsbreadth accuracy. The earth’s upheaving bosom—the burning volcanoes—the proudest geysers—the richest mineral veins and every “footstep of creation” does not deviate one iota from its accustomed regularity.

Even chemical elements form many friendly associations by their affinities, demonstrating that they agree to combine, or else agree to disagree, and separate, and there the friendly quarrel ends. Can we say the same in social affairs? Alas! Between the proprietor of a metropolitan palace, and the sojourner in a rural hamlet there exists an impassable gulf, and accidental financial disparity but too often crystallizes into mutual hatred that never ceases till death throws the mantle of oblivion over both.

We see how a colony of ants work on in reciprocal friendship—bees in common store up honey for future common use—“birds of one feather flock together,” they do not look with envy or contempt upon their neighbors. Sheep and cattle browse upon the same pasture-ground in happy contentment, yet many thousands of the “Lords image,” however industrious, economical and sober are suffering and in want, scarcely able to earn enough “to keep body and soul together” when well, and absolutely destitute when ill. We boast, and not without foundation, about our labor-saving machinery; one machine does as much work as fifty—a hundred or a thousand “hands,” truly a triumph of brains over mere muscular power. But a thousand ‘hands’ represent a thousand mouths that need to be fed—a thousand bodies that have to be clothed, and the same number

that have to be sheltered, who cares for them when out of employment? The consequence is ; competition has become greater from year to year and from month to month, and every new triumph of the inventive genius represents so many "hands" thrown out ; thus capital has steadily drifted by accident, cunning, forethought or luck into the hands of the few, till now between the man who works the machine, or *made* it, and the man who *owns* it, there exists no sympathy and though we have the glorious news, that one man can turn out as much as a hundred men could heretofore, sad is the reflection also that the inability to live, with nothing earned is correspondingly increased, so much so as to create a veritable system of cast, and individual self-dom has debarred a common understanding, prevented arbitration and destroyed the public harmony in every department of life, until we have nothing but strife, discontent, trade-quarrels, strikes, and labor-insurrections against capital, as if it was the fault of capital, and not the lack of harmonious lawful distribution of the same for labor. What is the good of it even if every minister had "a call," every professional obtained his fee, every tradesman his work, and every laborer his job? if with the same system of political economy the rich get richer and the poor poorer." It is self evident that we must overcome social and commercial discord upon a more rational, more humane basis. We must more than ever co-operate our productive energies, we must feel that our own happiness depends to a large extent upon that of every body else, if we are "but part of one stupendous whole, whose body nature is and God the soul."

By the most perfect cooperation we bring about the most harmonious mutual exchange ; we thereby diminish expenses increase profits and eventually bring about fraternal union instead of conflict between capital and labor, when each will only be satisfied, when every one enjoys the fruits of his own production, and have leisure enough left for recreation and thought. Then only and not till then, strikes and contentions will cease—union and non-union quarrels

will cease—trade and professional envy will cease; even aggressive wars will be at an end, and the way prepared for establishing communities with one common interest, when the grief of one member will be felt by all, and the joy and glad tidings of one, be the joy and glad tidings of all, and every one realize in *fact*, the long predicted though never yet realized prophesy of old: "Life—Liberty—and the pursuit of Happiness." Then the Janus gates of war will be forever closed and the white banner of freedom unfurled to wave immaculate over the *mutually happy* and *socially free*.

AGUE AND FEVER.

B. ACHELOR.

The history of Ague in the United States is that it prevails with the greatest malignity when the country is first settled, and the principal crop raised is corn, and nearly disappears when the soil has been long cultivated and the principal crop raised is wheat. Among scientific writers nobody doubts that it is propagated by a disease germ; among the illiterate and ignorant it is seen in cucumbers, poor melons, lying in the sunshine, being out in the night air and morning dew, stagnant ponds, miasma and malarial; and many other things either real or imaginary.

The discovery of encisted venoms and the many different practical experiments made with serpents venom, the venomous discharge from the sore heels of Texas cattle bitten by the heel fly of Texas, and with the milk sick fly of Illinois, show conclusively that all those local diseases that occur annually at a certain season of the year, and subside as soon as that season of the year is past, are all due to encisted venoms. Man is attacked with too different orders of venomous insects, one is the mosquito, the other has no name in the Anglo-Saxon language, it is called the Gehena in Arabic, which means the curse of God; it is called Garib Gez in Persian, which means, "bite the stranger." On the

west African Coast it is called the Tampan which means the Devils dance.

In Greek Scorpio ; at Chagres, Rico, which means a stranger. Yellow Fever, Chagres Fever, Tonto Fever, the Syrian plague, the Black plague and Black Death, are different diseases produced by different species of the same order. Yellow Fever and Black Death is the same disease ; the Syrian plague and Black plague are all the same. Of this order only one species has ever been transplanted from its natural habitat which is near the line of the tropics, and soon perishes north of latitude 32. The mosquito is one of the few insects or animals in existence without a single cogener on both sides of the equator. From the line of the tropics to the arctic circle, where ever the earth is densely shaded with vegetation there is mosquitoes, there is Ague and Fever ; where the land is cultivated in wheat, oats, or rye, and consequently is bare in midsummer there is no mosquitoes, and no chills and fever.

At the present time it is a very easy matter to test this assertion in the city, the villages and the rural districts, where the sleeping apartments are infested with mosquitoes there is intermittent fever, while those families not troubled with mosquitoes have no intermittent fever. Apply this rule to any section of any country, either large or small, the country that has mosquitoes has intermittent fever, no mosquitoes, no intermittent fever.

All venoms have certain qualities that are nearly the same and other qualities that are peculiar.

The venom of serpents, of the Illinois milk-sick fly and the heel fly of Texas, from various practical experiments made, appear to have just the same qualities. If a rattlesnake bites an animal and the wound suppurates, an extremely small quantity of the discharge on the grass proves fatal just the same as the sore heels of the Texas cattle. An encisted venom when it gets sufficient age to undergo chemical decomposition, has the same qualities of the venomous discharge of the wound of a snake bite or the sore heels of Tex-

as cattle. This fact gives us a clue to the cause of Typhoid fever, which is a sequence or result of eating Trichinous pork, or of having been mosquito bitten. Typhoid fever comes from septic acid in the blood. Whenever the cists holding Trichinæ, or mosquito venom, undergoes chemical decomposition, septic acid thrown into the blood is the result and this septic acid causes Typhoid fever. Persons who are bitten by a venomous snake and recover without the use of whiskeys are certain to have an attack when warm weather comes the next year, almost identical with the malignant form of milk sick, even to the nauseating smell. But the reader is anxious to know where in the effects of other venoms do you find the analogy for intermittent fever?

I think it is possible, I can make this plain. All venoms that become encisted, have to be deposited in the skin and not under it, and the skin or surface of the body must be at a low temperature; if the conditions are otherwise the venom becomes diffused. If a horse is bitten severely with milk-sick flies one day and put to work the next, he will be sick just as though he had been snake bitten; the venom globules have all become diffused; but let the horse go idle three or four weeks and the case is entirely different the venom globules will shift their place out of the skin into the cellular tissue, where they make so much soreness, fever and irritation, that the animal refused to stand on its feet, but the disease is entirely a local one of the legs; the animal continues to feed as usual, provided the feed is carried to them, but they will nearly starve to death before they will stand on their feet to graze. By farmers this form of the disease is termed, "down with the milk sick," it occurs in no other month of the year but September. This form of the disease can only be developed by hard driving in the month of September. In this form of milk sick we find the analogy of intermittent. In the case of intermittent fever the venom globules of the mosquito, are too old to diffuse into the blood and not old enough to undergo chemical decomposition and make Typhoid fever; they simply enter

the circulation as an insoluble substance that will neither decompose or assimilate. These small venom globules make a lodgement in various parts of the body ; if it is in the cellular tissue of the muscles, the form is shaking ague ; if it is in the liver, the form is remittent fever ; if it is in the spleen, the form is chill and fever ; if in the cartillages of the face, the form is neuralgia.

The distinguishing feature of mosquito venom is the disease it makes, in all the different forms, is always a periodic ; quinine will stop all the forms except Typhoid fever, and it is beneficial in Typhoid ; but quinine only stops the paroxysms ; it is all nonsense to say it ever cures. Whiskey when intelligently used destroys mosquito venom in the system with as much certainty as it does serpent venom.

Those malarious districts of country that are supposed to be so sickly in the autumn months are the healthiest places in the world, if the people who live there had sense enough to protect themselves from mosquito venom.

PRACTICAL THERAPEUTICS

L. H. WASHINGTON, M. D.

YELLOW FEVER.

The patient should be placed in bed in a horizontal posture and not permitted under any circumstances to arise from his bed, should be well covered with blankets, a foot tub of hot water without mustard should be introduced under the blankets, the patient, lying upon his back, should flex his lower limbs and place his feet in the tub ; the covering should be tucked well around him, close up to his neck, he should be given hot tea, composed of balm, sage, elder blossom, honeysuckle, corn shuck, or orange or lemon leaf. At the same time he should be permitted to drink ice water or to take crushed ice in sufficient quantities to allay his thirst. Free and continuous perspiration should be kept up. After the foot tub has been removed, if the action of the skin should cease and the forehead become dry, the feet should be at once replac-

ed in the tub, and the hot tea used as before. The fever will continue from twenty to ninety hours. When it has passed off the blankets should be gradually withdrawn from the patient, stimulants such as ale, porter, pure rum, and French brandy, should be freely given, I prefer Cook's Imperial native wine (St. Louis) to any stimulant I have ever used. Nourishment, such as rice water or corn meal gruel, or chicken water, should be given cautiously and sparingly. Should there be a spontaneous movement of the bowels, as will occur in many cases from the irritation of the mucous coat of the stomach and bowels, that tissue which is first assaulted by this disease, give no opium, no preparation of opium, nor anything to check that action. It is the crisis of the disease as it is in measles. The fever will pass off in five hours, the patient will recover without any fear of a relapse. Should the perspiration have a glutenous, gummy touch, you may expect the patient to recover with watchful and careful nursing. But should the perspiration have a sensation like that of pure water, showing that there is no vicarious action by the skin, which gives relief to the liver and kidneys, you may know that your patient is in great danger. You will find on examination the tongue red and tremulous, covered with a short, white fur, with great gastric fœtor of the breath. It is then all important to apply cups or leeches to the pit of the stomach, in order to prevent that degree of inflammation which destroys the coat of the stomach. L. P. Blackburn, M. D.

Most of the deaths from yellow fever are caused by not attending to it in time, or by giving injudicious nourishment or ignorant nursing. A simple purge at the beginning of the disease, a mustard foot-bath, and blankets to produce perspiration, orange leaf tea as a beverage, and perfect quiet, are all that is necessary. No stimulant or food of any kind should be given while the fever lasts. Ice and lemons are luxuries; they are not necessary. After the fever leaves, the slightest kind of nourishment and perfect quiet is required

to prevent a relapse Quinine should never be given while the fever is on ; when the fever passes off it may be given in small quantities as a tonic. M. T. Dargan M. D.

Yellow fever cases may be divided into three classes, viz : 1st. Those which terminate favorably without any of the graver symptoms appearing. 2nd. Those cases in which black vomit and black stools occur. 3rd. Those in which the nervous system becomes most deeply implicated caused by the previous excessive use of alcoholic drinks. I always begin treatment by the mercurial purgative : Castor Oil, 1 ounce ; Calomel, 10 grains, which if thoroughly mixed and administered, acts rapidly and without violence. Possibly, the laxative may have to be repeated, within five or six hours. After the purgative has been given, and without waiting for its action, I order the entire surface of the patients body to be sponged over with : Tincture of capsicum, 2 ounces, Alcohol, 6 ounces, Mix ; and then to be wrapped up in blankets. This soon causes perspiration. Quinine in 10 grain doses is given hourly to the number of three doses, 20 grains of bromide of potassium being given with each dose. The next morning the three doses are repeated within five and seven o'clock, A. M. The following day 20 grains are given in two doses within the same hours of the morning. As the temperature becomes normal, which usually occurs about the fourth morning, the quinine is gradually diminished to from 3 to 5 grains daily, until all danger of relapse is removed. The bowels are to be kept open, as at least one motion a day is required.

In the treatment of the second class of cases, i, e, the black vomit, I act upon the theory that the black vomit is a conservative effort on the part of nature, and that those cases of black vomit which recover upon the expectant or do nothing treatment, would have died, if the black vomit had not relieved the distended vessels of the portal circulation. "The pressure of the distended vessels, though a result, in its turn aggravates the cause." The stomach render-

ed irritable by congestion, in its efforts at emesis ruptures the over full vessels, and black vomit *respites*, if it does not always save the kidneys, and other highly engorged organs. In the treatment of this stage of the disease, I use first the calomel and castor oil purgative, then apply a blister to the epigastric region and order the patient to have the same sponging as heretofore described.

Indeed each stage of the disease, depends for relief upon first the purgative, and then the applications of capsicum, and the internal use of quinine, and a vigilant watching of symptoms that will enable us to remove incidental conditions that are not pathognomonic of this disorder though grave in their consequences. The shock to the nervous system is so great in this fever (particularly so in this type), that the patient is left in a collapsed condition. Anticipating, as far as possible, this state of nervous depression, very soon after the subsidence of the fever, I give Phosphorus and extract Nux Vomica, and have the patient fed with milk punch, beef essence, eggs, etc., If the phosphorus causes the tongue to become dry and glazed, this condition is counteracted by a few doses of turpentine emulsion.

If the liver is kept active from the commencement of the disease, *black vomit* cannot occur. We can go a little farther and anticipate the fever entirely by the timely administration of a mercurial cathartic, followed for a few days with small doses of quinine. I consider opium to be especially objectionable in this disease, *and it ought never to be used*. Any medicine which checks the intestinal secretions is injurious. The secretions, particular of the liver and intestinal canal, must be kept free. This is the most important point to be remembered in the treatment of this disease. The black vomit will invariably cease as soon as active purgation is established. The physician must divest his mind of the *gastrophobia* as prevalent in the treatment of this disease. The stomach is not *inflamed* but *passively congested*, and its irritability passes off with the congestion. The depression and asthenia is greater in this fever than any other, and the

patient can and should be more freely nourished than in malarial fever. Sleeplessness is a very frequent sequelæ, phosphorus and nux vomica are the remedies to meet these conditions. Where convalescent, the patients should be removed to a higher latitude if practicable, or at least out of the epidemic influence for several weeks. B. S. Purse M. D. Savannah Geo

Experience has shown that there are but two known remedies in this disease—calomel and quinine—sometimes one, sometimes the other, and again both. In Newbern N. C. in 1864 I treated with calomel only; to every patient in the first or third stages of the disease, 20 to 30 grains, followed three hours later by two ounces of castor oil; the rest of the treatment to be symptomatic, with this exception no quinine on any account. As the disease seems, besides its effects on the blood, to have its local manifestations in the abdominal visera, chiefly in a disturbance of the liver and stomach and in the later stages of the kidneys, active purgatives form an essential point of the treatment.

Nathan Mayer M. D.

Prevention of Yellow Fever—During the epidemic Dr. Beuiss and other physicians, forming the Yellow Fever Commission, visited the various infected towns, and in every instance found the disease was imported, not one case of indigenous origin; the first case was brought in by the Cuban Steamer to New Orleans and thence disseminated through the country. Dr. B. says further: The weight of testimony is very pronounced against the further use of disinfectants. Physicians in the infected towns almost without exception, state that they are useless agents to arrest the spread of yellow fever, while some of them think that their vapors are seriously prejudicial to the sick. Personal prophylaxis by means of drugs or other therapeutic means has proved a constant failure. A respectable number of physicians think quinine in small doses of some use in prevention. Quarantine, established with such a degree of surveillance and vigor that

absolute non-intercourse is the result, has effectually and without exception protected its subjects from yellow fever.

AN IMMEDIATE CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND CHOLERA-MORBUS.

JAMES EGAN, M. D.

No. 1. — Syrup Rhubarb and Soda Compound, (neutralizing cordial) made with brandy which is preferable to alcohol although both are officinal—for an adult give two teaspoonfuls clear and repeat the dose in half an hour. Fifteen minutes after administering second dose; give No. 2—Haydens Viburnum Compound—two teaspoonfuls in two tablespoonfuls of hot boiled milk sweetened (hot water will do) and repeat the same dose every twenty minutes until the pain has subsided and the bowels are regular. The dose for infants and children must be regulated according to age. For infantile colic Haydens Viburnum Compound is far superior to catnip, chamomile, celery or other domestic preparations. The above is the best, safest and quickest remedy ever employed and at this season when looseness of the bowels is a common complaint the above remedies ought to find a place in every house.

NEW INVENTIONS.

A DESCRIPTION OF URINARY TEST-PAPERS, AND THE MANNER OF EMPLOYING THEM.

A Convenient, Cleanly and Competent Method for Bed-side Urinalysis.

A certain practical familiarity with the methods of making chemical tests has become, within the past few years, an essential portion of the physician's preliminary training.

One difficulty that has detained the physician from making more frequent use of chemical tests, has been that the

reagents most frequently employed have been caustic or corrosive liquids which could not be conveniently carried in the medicine case or even in a specially contrived case of their own. Chemists have recently turned their attention to the replacing of these by more portable reagents.

A happy suggestion was made some months ago by Dr. G. Oliver, of Harrogate, Eng., that slips of paper might be impregnated with the various reagents employed in these tests and the physician could thus compress in the compass of a vest-pocket case all the reagents likely to be of service in making an examination of the urine. Such a pocket case is now manufactured by Messrs. Park Davis, & Co., and we gladly commend it to the notice of physicians, believing that none who have learned its convenience will be willing thereafter to be without it.

The case contains, first, the indispensable litmus paper—a neutral shade, serving as a test either for acidity or alkalinity of the secretion. As tests for albumen the series includes four of the recently introduced reagents, whose value experience has already sufficiently established. These are: 1. Picric acid. 2. Potassio-mercuric iodide. 3. Potassium ferrocyanide, and 4. Sodium tungstate. All of these are to be used in connection with citric acid. To make the test, therefore, a slip of the citric acid paper is first placed in a small test tube containing about 30 minims of the urine to be tested, and the acid allowed to dissolve. If a cloudiness is produced by the acid it is due to the presence of either uric acid or of mucin, or rarely oleo resins, as in cases where balsam copaiba has been taken medicinally. The urates disappear on warming the urine. Mucin remains, however, and is distinguished from any other constituent of the urine by this behavior. The oleo resinous precipitate is cleared up by boiling, but quickly returns while the urine is still warm.

After observing the effect of the acid alone, add the albumen precipitant, one of the four above named. As the reagent dissolves, albumen, if present is precipitated in the

form of a distinct cloud which is rather increased than diminished on application of heat. The most sensitive of these reagents is the potassio mercuric iodide, but the sodium tungstate and picric acid are only slightly inferior. Potassium ferrocyanide is decidedly less sensitive, the range of its indications, however, is practically the same as that of nitric acid.

The mercuric reagent and picric acid precipitate alkaloids, such as quinine, which may be present in the urine. The precipitates, however, are readily distinguished from those of albumen by the fact that heat dissipates them; alcohol also dissolves them. All these reagents except potassium ferrocyanide precipitate peptones, but heat clears up the solution. As tests for sugar the series contain: 1st. Indigo carmine, Mulder's reagent, this is the most conclusive and the best single test we possess for glucose. To make the test, an indigo paper with a sodium carbonate paper are placed in a test tube with 30 minims of pure water, one minim of the urine is added and the pale blue solution is boiled 60 to 90 seconds. It is best not to allow the fluid actually to boil, but to maintain it at the boiling point. No more of the indigo paper should be used than will suffice to produce a distinctly blue solution. If sugar is present the color slowly changes to purple, red, and finally pale yellow. Where there is less than 2 grains of sugar to the fluid ounce the color becomes simply red or purple, and it is possible to estimate approximately the quantity of sugar by diluting the urine to 1-2, 1-4, 1-8, etc., until the limit of the reaction

2. Picric acid in combination with sodium carbonate. This test introduced by Dr. Geo. Johnson, is capable of detecting very minute traces of sugar. A picric acid paper with two or three grains of sodium carbonate (the sodium carbonate contained in a single soda paper is insufficient.) is put into a test tube containing 30 minims of water, 5 minims of the urine is added and the mixture boiled one minute. If sugar is present the solution assumes a reddish color, becoming a deep ruby or garnet red if there is much sugar.

Normal urine always gives an indication of sugar, by either of these tests, but if the quantity of urine employed does not exceed one minim, the diagnosis of glycosuria can be made by their means with at least as great certainty as by the use of the familiar copper test.

In this connection we may allude also to the sugar test flasks put up by Parke, Davis & Co., which enable the physician readily to make quantitative estimations of sugar in the urine. The little flasks are hermetically sealed, so that their contents undergo no change with age. Each one contains a quantity of Fehling's solution just sufficient to decompose one-fifth grain of glucose. We feel sure that the busy practitioner will appreciate the convenience of devices such as we have described to simplify the chemical tests he has occasion to make, and we need offer no apology, therefore, for having dwelt at such length upon details.

A MODIFICATION OF THE SPHYGMOGRAPH, BEING A CHANGE IN THE BASE OF THE INSTRUMENT OF POND.

BY J. M. MUSSER, M. D., OF PHILADELPHIA.

The sphygmograph, it will be admitted, has not become one of the indispensable articles of a physician's armamentarium, as its promoters and admirers had hoped for. This is readily understood, and depends upon many causes. But the chief of these causes is undoubtedly the length of time required to secure a proper tracing. Again, different instruments record varying tracings, and hence there is a lack of uniformity, making comparative study of your own with the work of others almost impossible. The lax rules about regulating pressure have been so confusing that the operator would scarcely be able to select the proper tracing from the many that could be secured by varying degrees of pressure. Had we an instrument by the use of which these obstacles would be reduced to a minimum, undoubtedly sphygmography would grow in favor, and assume its proper relation in

the diagnosis and prognosis of disease. It is confidently believed that the element of time at least will be reduced to the position of a negative opponent, by the proposed change in the instrument, while for accuracy its value will be enhanced.

The essential portion of a sphygmograph, in considering its merits, is that which is applied to the vessel, viz.; the base. It should be so made as to closely hug the artery, without exercising such undue pressure as would modify its calibre, in order that the arterial and blood wave should be properly transmitted to the indicator. A study of the anatomical relations of the radial artery, at its most accessible point, will show at once the character of base required. This point is where the artery rests on the bone, between the styloid process of the radius and the radial flexors of the carpus. The distance from the process to the flexor is one-fourth to three-eighths of an inch, in many cases even less. As the artery is on a lower plane than the upper level

Fig. 1. of these firm structures, it will be seen, and so Dr. Mateer reasoned, that the base or portion to be three-eighths of an inch, or even less in width.



It is true that in those cases in which the artery is superficial or the tissues are relaxed, admirable tracings can be secured with the old base—true, too, that tracings can be secured from any wrist; but it is held that they are secured with such high pressure that accuracy is sacrificed, or they are not intelligible.

The wood cuts illustrate the differences in the bases, No. 1 representing the old, No. 2 the new base.

A further description is necessary.* It is made of brass metal, and is firmly attached to the cylinder of the instru-

*The new base and attachments are made by J. H. Gemrig and Son of Philadelphia, Pa.

Fig. 2.



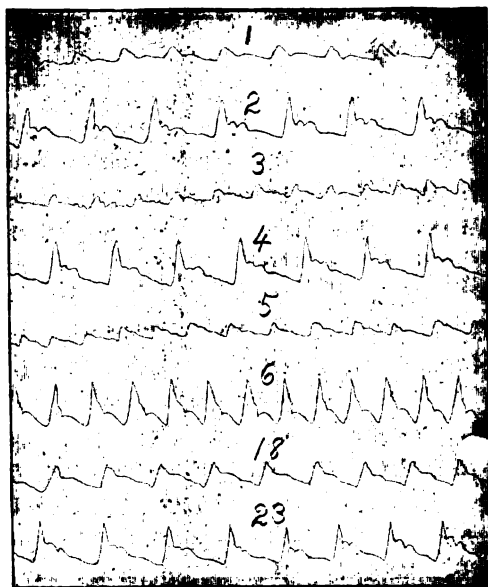
ment, yet it is readily removed. It is 3-8 in. long, or 1-8 in. longer than the old base, and tapers towards the distal end. The end is round, 3-8 in. in diameter, grooved to the depth of 1-8 in. This groove was made by Dr. Mateer, so that it could be more closely applied to the vessel, with the least possible pressure. The advantage of fixation of the vessel by the groove is also gained, so that the tracing is made more regular. The increase in length of the base necessitates a corresponding increase in the length of the central transmitting rod, while the diminution of its size rendered a proportionate lessening of the diameter of the flat disk attached to the distal end of the rod. Instead of the usual rubber cap, a small rubber band (size No. 8 of Faber) is made to

stretch across the aperture of the base parallel to the groove. As noted above, the base can be removed at will, and the old base reapplied, for the purpose of taking those tracings for which it is fitted.

It is claimed for the modification, greater ease and rapidity of application of the instrument, and greater uniformity and clearness in the tracings. In order to more fully substantiate the claims the following illustrations of tracings, both by the old and the modified instruments, are presented ;

Tracings 1 and 2, 3 and 4, 5 and 6, 18 and 23, were taken from the same individuals respectively. The persons from whom the tracings were secured were all under medical care with symptoms of deranged circulation, save in the instance of Nos. 18 and 23. In order to correctly appreciate the tracings, one should have a distinct idea of a true tracing. By a true tracing is meant one that graphically represents

the action of vessels and contents, whether it (the tracing) be normal or abnormal.



In conclusion, it seems not unbecoming to speak of the methods of ready use of the sphygmograph, and first regarding the wrist rest. Office work often will not permit one to delay long in arranging position, etc., and the writer has found that as good tracings can be secured without resort to this delay, and especially the discomfort of the patient, without the special rest as with it. As to pressure, its importance seems to be exaggerated. With Mateer, the writer studied it carefully, and we found the following formula a safe guide, one much more arbitrary than is generally given. Always apply that amount of pressure which yields the greatest amplitude to the tracing. The gauge adjusted to Pond's instrument is absurd, for it measures the pressure of the entire instrument *on the wrist*, enormous often with the old base. Then the gauge should be adjusted to the central part, which is raised by the artery. Even then its utility is doubtful.

Graduated pressure is used to secure the same amplitude to a tracing—say one-half inch. The difference in pressure necessary to accomplish this in a hard and soft pulse would be equaled or surpassed by the varying resistance of the tissues surrounding the vessel.

The rate of speed of the slide is of practical moment. It should be such that the length of the tracing, horizontally, will be equal to its height, thus permitting the fullest development of all its elements. A tracing taken with the proper care, indicated by this instrument, is very legible and easy of interpretation.

A word may be said as to the value of sphygmography. As clinical studies are not within the province of this paper, they will not be detailed; the conclusions which can be drawn from considerable experience will not be out of place, however. Briefly, they are to the effect that in the diagnosis and especially the prognosis of various diseases, it is of extreme value. Especially is this true in the settlement of mooted questions connected with high tension, and the high tension diathesis, and with heart disease in the various forms, particular in the estimation of cardiac power. In the prognosis of fevers, the sphygmograph is also of value. But withal, this only can be said that its value is great to the individual operator alone. In securing tracings, which can only be done properly after long practice, the personal equation is a most important factor. One can learn his power and know of what value his own control of the instrument is to the result of a proper tracing, which he can utilize in his judgement of the meaning of it. To another this is unknown, hence they can not interpret tracings taken by others. Therefore, the writer believes that the operator who forms judgements of a case, its power is invaluable and increases with his experience; while, save in the conclusions, the general profession can profit but little.

In conclusion, the writer ventures to express the conviction that the modification of Dr. Mateer will be of inestimable service in popularizing this valuable instrument. He feels that the judgement of the profession will be that the claims which have been presented for it are not too extravagant, and that sphygmography is materially promoted by the addition.

EDITORIAL.

"For the Truth, then, let us battle; And its might shall set us free."

MAXIMS.

The necessity for Medicine may arise from, the patient's physical condition, from the patient's mental condition or from the mental condition of others. *Hibbard.*

In the animal kingdom according to species their own excreta in a state of active sepsis possesses the most virulent toxic properties. *Ed.*

It is an evidence of true wisdom when a practitioner is willing to cast aside his theories, what he may have supposed that he had learned, the theories of the books, and is ready to sit at the feet of *nature*, to study disease as he finds it, to accept truth from every and *all* sources.

Dr. J. H. Hanaford.

The recuperative efforts of nature are in the right direction, and will be generally more or less successful, aside from waning powers, and the interference of those who seem to delight in opposing nature, introducing refractory elements, in substantiating foolish theories.

Dr. J. H. Hanaford.

Expert testimony should be the colorless light of science, brought to bear upon any case where it is summoned. It should be impartial, unprejudiced. There should be no half truths uttered and suppression of the whole truth is in the nature of false testimony.

H. B. Wilbur.

Physicians and Surgeons, should strive to remove distress and abnormalities by medicines or the knife; so successfully, that the people, if not the doctors, will recognize that we possess equal merits as men, and are possessed of superior worth in our laws of cure. *Ed.*

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

This is the season in which infant mortality is particularly noticeable, not to say fearful. Added to the depressing influences of the continued heat, aggravated by the use of very cold drinks, the enervating and putrescent tendencies of improper food, which cannot digest, but remain in the stomach to ferment, acidify and rot, the effect of decaying vegetation, after the first frosts; the greatest mortality often occurs in September.

The following extracts are to the point:—

Multitudes of children, whom Death has piled up in mountains of mortality as monuments of his reign, have been victims of disease which might have been averted by wholesome sanitary conditions, good medical treatment, and enlightened parental care.—*Cyrus Buott*.

It is laid down by Quetelet that "a tenth of the children born die in the first month after birth, and one quarter before the year is completed" In England the number of children that die under one year old is in the ratio of one to every twelve births, while in London alone it is one in eleven.

"In London, twenty per cent., or just a fifth of all the deaths in the year, are among infants of less than twelve month old. Again, nearly forty-one per cent. of all the deaths are among children of less than five years old; and as children up to this age constitute about one-tenth part of the population of the city, it is manifest that they die at the rate of about ten per cent. In fact, in the western division of the city, the ratio is nearly fourteen. *It is this large mortality of children that swells the death-rate.*" *London Times*.

"The number of deaths in Boston during the week that end on the 28th. of July, 1877, was 235, or 47 more than the week immediately preceeding, when the increase was large; but 106 of the dead were children of one year or un-

der, and forty-seven were children between the ages of one year and five years,—making a total of 153, or almost two thirds of the whole number.”—*Boston Traveler*.

Our children, as a whole, are fed more carelessly, with less regard to organic laws, than the young of the domestic animals. Crude, raw and unripe fruits, decayed fruits, tainted meats, new bread and pastry are recklessly given, when foods equally pernicious would not be given by an intelligent stock-raiser, to a colt of “good blood.” Some of our infants are fed with anything at hand, fed at any time, with but little if any reference to existing circumstances, as if no law of the physical organism applies to such little creatures. Hence, the fearful attacks of all the forms of bowel ailments, often ending in *cholera infantum*. These diseases are, most certainly, the products of mal-treatment, of unusual derangements of the digestive apparatus. What is the proper food for infants, those unprovided with teeth? This question is easily answered, the mother’s milk, when her health and condition will justify calling it food. As this contains no starch, it is reasonable to infer that the infant digestive juices will be adapted to it, that the saliva will contain no diastase, since it is not needed. But, when the mother is unable to nurse, or when it is injudicious, what shall take its place? Not a filthy “rind of pork,” given in former years, now to some extent, it may be, not pastry, not arrowroot, tapioca, sage, corn-starch, not “pap” made of fine flour, nearly all starch, not potato, fruits, fresh or dried, not the “same that the family eats,” not condensed milk, and not even cow’s milk. The cow’s milk is adapted, of course, to the hardy calf, but not to the frail babes. It differs widely in its chemical constituents, and is generally acid, while the natural milk of the human mother is alkaline, a difference which should be noted.

Again, DR. EUSTACE SMITH says, “Even those children who are fed entirely upon cow’s milk are not free from danger. Cow’s milk contains a larger quantity of solid matters

than woman's milk, owing principally to an increase in the amount of casein (cheese). Children are, no doubt, frequently found to thrive upon this diet, their digestive power being equal to the demands made upon it. Others, however, and by far the larger proportion, are not equal to this daily call upon their powers. They cannot assimilate this mass of curd. Consequently, unless rejected by vomiting, it passes through them undigested; their wants are not supplied, and they starve for lack of nourishment, although swallowing every day a quantity of milk which would be ample support for a much stronger and healthier infant.

Such children are exceedingly restless and irritable. They cry day and night,—at one time from abdominal pains excited by the presence in the bowels of this undigested mass, at others, from the hunger which the passage of this meal has failed to appease.

The grains, so admirably adapted to the nutrition of adults, cannot nourish the average infant, unprovided with the diatase—solvent, as will be seen by the following extracts from good authorities.

The cramming of infants, during the first year, with farinaceous food, is the main source of all the evils that so frequently occur. In order to show that this is a fact in which all great authorities on this subject unhesitatingly believe, the following are cited:—

LIEBIG says, "It is no mistake, but a fact, that the usual farinaceous foods are the causes of most of the diseases, and of half the cases of death among all the babes, in the country as well as in all large towns."

ZIMMERMANN says, "I know very well that millions of infants are fed with pap, but I know also that it has killed many hundreds of thousands of them."

DR. EUSTACE SMITH, author of "The Wasting Diseases of Infants and Children," and one of the best authorities on the treatment of infants, says, "There is another class of cases where nutrition is equally unsatisfactory, although the supply of food, as food, is liberal enough. These cases

occur where weaning is premature, or where the child has been brought up by hand, and the kind of food chosen.

Dr. ROUTH, author of "Infant Feeding, and its Influence on Life," says, "In every young infant starch is not digestible as such; it does not appear to find material for its conversion into digestible sugar; yet how frequently, and even by medical men, is arrowroot ordered in cases of diarrhœa as the exclusive diet. I cannot conceive anything more injurious than this popular arrowroot feeding. I believe it is a cause of death of many infants."

Dr. PROSPERO SONINO says, "Starchy matters cannot be well digested in infancy, and there is really in infancy, what may be called a *physiological dyspepsia for sturdy aliments*."

What, then shall we give to these tender little ones, particularly at this season, an article which will tend to prevent such diseases, and well sustain them during the terrible ordeal? I answer, most decidedly, after having had ample means of testing, "Mellin's Food for Infants and Invalids." Though made from the grains, it does not contain a particle of starch that having been converted into dextrine and grape sugar, differing widely from cane sugar, the peculiar process performing an important part of the digestive labor before it reaches the stomach, thus adapting it to the youngest babe, to the frailest stomach. I believe that the general use of this excellent "Food" would materially reduce the present infant mortality, blessing the world. It is no quack nostrum, no cheat, but a scientific preparation, worthy of the consideration of our most learned physicians, and I ask no apology for speaking in terms of high consideration.

Were I to make any additional suggestions it would be to advise the use, in moderation, of the best and clearest fruit juices, as that of the peach, at its best, that of the blueberry, and the like, demanding no digestion, but containing valuable elements of nutrition, very materially *aiding* in the removal of the worst symptoms.

J. H. H.

SYPHILIS.

In treating this troublesome affection I have found M'Dade's formula the finest remedy out. Very little mercury is needed. One grain of bichloride of mercury to twenty grains quinine and as much gentian extract, and made into twenty pills, giving one, night and morning, will prove valuable. These pills need only be used occasionally and where the eruption is stubborn. Sarsaparilla and stillingia are of little import only as a vehicle. M'Dade's formula, alternated with phytolacca and iodide of potassium, and warm baths is excellent treatment. M'Dade's formula is put up by Park, Davis & Co. F. A. E.

AN EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH ON THE
UTERO-PLACENTAL CIRCULATION.

Dr. J. P. Pyle's numerous experiments on pregnant rabbits, and examination of pregnant human females go far towards establishing the fact that Erysipelas, Pus and Diphtheria, may be and is communicated to the foetus in utero, through the blood of the mother, in from two to five days time. The finding of micrococci in the foetuses, he considers conclusive evidence.

We quote his summary, from *Med. Times*.

From the record of my experiments it is seen that the transition of solid particles from the mother to the foetus is an established fact. An analysis of the experiments show as follows:

Nineteen experiments were made with the ultramarine liquid. With one exception, I found the blue well distributed in the maternal organs. The total number of foetuses obtained from these animals was sixty-one. Of these forty-six gave positive results; *i.e.*, the foetal tissues were impregnated with the blue granules in varying quantity. Only fifteen of these foetuses gave negative results; *i.e.*, blue granules were not found. Of the placentas, only fifteen were examined,—thirteen of these showing blue granules and two giving negative results. Of the thirteen umbilical chords examined, eight gave positive and five negative evidence.

It is also seen that ten experiments were made with septic poisonings with the object of studying the transition of bacteria from the mother to the foetus. The maternal tissues were in every instance impregnated with bacteria. Of the thirty-nine foetuses examined, in every one identical bacteria were discovered. Eight of the placentas gave positive results, as well as seven of the umbilical cords examined. The control experiments, two in number, made with the object to determine whether or not the bacteria were of accidental occurrence, gave negative evidence. It is true that putrefactive bacteria do occur in animals after the lapse of a certain time after death, and this I observed in the blood from the heart of the animal which was examined eighteen hours after death. But even here the foetuses were free of them. Moreover, it can be seen from my experiments that the examinations were made immediately after death or within a few hours, and that only bacteria pertaining to septicæmia (micrococci) were seen, and not the organisms of putrefaction, which are dumb-bell shaped and rod-like.

The few negative results are certainly of little significance in contrast with the many positive observations, especially in view of the difficulty in making the examinations. In many instances, especially in the case of the ultramarine liquid, I at first, had regarded the results of some experiments as negative when, after a prolonged search, they proved otherwise, a new portion of the same tissue yielding at once the blue granules.

The observation in the human being which I had the exceptional opportunity of making I regard of still greater importance than all the experiments combined. As described above, I have observed that the bacterian disease of the mother is transmitted to the foetus. The examination of the foetus in this instance, which was removed by Cæsarean section, was made one hour after death of the mother. In this case also the bacteria in the blood and tissues of the foetus could surely not be accidental.

I do not stand alone in bringing forward proof of the proposition that solid particles may pass from mother to foetus. Perls (*Lehrbuch der Allgemeinen Pathologie*, II. Theil, 1879), Caspary (*Vierteljahrsschrift für Dermatologie und Syphilis*), Reitz (*Sitzungsber. d. Akad. d. Wiss. Wien*, 1868, lvii.), all quote personal experiments and observations of others which prove that solid particles can pass from mother to foetus. The observation of Prof.

Friedrich of cancer metastasis from mother to foetus in utero is also extremely interesting and suggestive in connection with this question.

There are on record some few observations which are opposed to the facts brought forward. Most of them, however, are mere statements. The only instance worthy of mention is that of Prof. Greenfield (*Lancet*,) who denies that the bacterian disease is transmitted to the foetus, stating that the blood and tissues of the foetus of an animal dying of anthrax were found not to contain bacilli, whilst those of the mother swarmed with them. Speaking in general, the experiments of my predecessors on this subject are far from conclusive, being limited to but few trials, and showing little evidence of accuracy.

I think that Cohnheim's theory of the emigration of the white blood-corpuscle, which has been proved lately by himself to be a mere passive process of filtration through the blood-vessel walls, is a fair analogy to what we may find in the transition of solid particles through the attenuated utero-placental walls.

THE MISSOURI STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY ACT.

Quite a number of misunderstandings have arisen, growing out of the present law relating to Pharmacy in Mo. and frequent enquiries as to whether all Physicians are required to register before the State Board of Pharmacy in order to have a legal right to dispense their own medicines, have been asked of us.

Careful examination of the Law makes this matter plain, and a call upon Mr. M. W. Alexander the very urbane President of the Board, unfolded the ruling of the same under the act of their appointment.

Physicians who prescribe, furnish and dispense medicines directly to their patients are not affected in the least, but all such as attempt to carry on a Drug Store and are rightfully construed as Pharmacists are required to pass a personal examination, be registered and obtain the certificate of the Board, before they can legally carry on the single business of Pharmacist, or the conjoined business of practitioner and Pharmacist.

THE AMERICAN OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

This Society held its twentieth annual meeting at the Grand Hotel, Catskill mountains, July 16th. and 17th.

The meeting was apparently both pleasureable and profitable. Dr. Derby of Boston opposed Iridectomy for Chronic Iritis as being of no value. A conclusion certainly well founded.

A Dr. Knapp of New York. showed that the Ophthalmologists of the Congress at Haddelberg were mostly of the same opinion.

Dr. Wadsworth of Boston read a paper on the restoration of eyelids by Walf's Method.

Dr. Fryer, of Kansas City, took a position favoring the transplanting of skin flaps without pelicle and reported a successful case.

Mis method consisted in dressing with two layers of gold-heaters skin plaster. It held the parts firmly when dry, and a perfect union took place by the seventh day.

Dr. Hanlan, of Philadelphia, had cured Hysterical Blindness with Mydriaris and Blepharospasmus, by the use of a large magnet, even a sham one made of wood.

Dr. Norris, of Philadelphia, read a paper on hereditary Atrophy of the Optic Nerves.

Dr. Howe of Buffalo, called attention to a case of hereditary Glaucoma, successfully treated, with only color blindness remaining.

Dr. Andrews of New York, opposed the views of Von Wecker on the use of Jequirity. He proposed the use of a one per cent. solution, once in twenty four hours, and said that croupous exudation was not a necessary result.

Dr. Seeley of Cincinnati, recommended in cases of dense opacity of the cornea, to prick the cornea, using a tattooing needle and then apply the Jequirity twenty four hours afterwards.

Dr. Schell of Philadelphia, kept his solutions of Jequirity from spoiling by using one per cent. of boracic acid.

Dr. Wadsworth of Boston, used one-half to two per cent. carbolic acid.

Dr. Ault, exhibited microscopical specimens of his case of experimental sympathetic ophthalmia.

A vast amount of other interesting matter was brought out and discussed, making the meeting a very instructive one.

The By-laws were amended so as to allow only physicians who have practiced ophthalmology for five years and otherwise deported themselves according to the ethical rules of the society to become members, after showing evidence of scientific attainments.

The officers elect for the ensuing year, are, Pres., Dr. W. T. Norris, of Philadelphia, Penn. Vice Pres., Dr. H. Derby, of Boston Mass., Secty., and Treas., Dr. O. F. Wadsworth, of Boston Mass., Cor., Secty., Dr. J. S. Prout, of Brooklyn New York.

Next place of meeting to be determined by the Secretary.

THE AMERICAN MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.

This Society has again met and held its annual conclave at Rochester New York.

Judging from early reports, the meeting must have proven a valuable, interesting and instructive one. We wish we had the details. But barred of these, we feel privileged to say the objects of the organization are good, the cause worthy, and from our depth of advancing interest we wish it as all its congeners, great prosperity.

PROCEEDINGS OF SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MO.. STAE PHARMACAL ASSOCIATION.

The meeting was held at Sweet Springs, June 10th. and 11th. 1884. A goodly attendance, and much interest manifested, with a large variety of important and instructive discussions, occupied the time.

The next meeting is to be held at Brownsville, the 3rd. Teusday in June, 1885. The officers were chosen. O. A. Wall, M. D., of St. Louis, Pres., A. F. Fleischman, Sedalia, 1st., Vice Pres., H. C. Churchill, Windsor, 2nd., Vice Pres., H. C. Arnold, Kansas City, 3rd. Vice Pres., J. M. Good Prof. St. Louis, Treas., G. H. Chas. Kline, St. Louis, Per. Secty., I. J. Thorn, Brownsville, Local Secty.

HEALTH IN MICHIGAN.

Reports to the State Board of Health, Lansing, by observers in different parts of the State, show the diseases which caused most sickness in Michigan during the week ending Aug. 16, 1884, as follows:—

| Number of observers heard from | | 49 | For preceding week. |
|--|----|--|--|
| Diseases arranged in order of greatest area of prevalence. | | Per cent. of observers who reported the disease present. | Per cent. of observers who reported the disease present. |
| Diarrhæa | 88 | 85 | |
| Intermittent Fever | 76 | 69 | |
| Rheumatism | 61 | 71 | |
| Consumption of Lungs | 57 | 53 | |
| Neuralgia | 53 | 67 | |
| Cholera Morbus | 49 | 53 | |
| Bronchitis | 47 | 53 | |
| Remittent Fever | 45 | 42 | |
| Dysentery | 43 | 45 | |
| Cholera Infantum | 39 | 45 | |
| Tonsilitis | 35 | 36 | |
| Erysipelas | 31 | 38 | |
| Inflammation of Bowels | 29 | 29 | |
| Influenza | 29 | 24 | |
| Whooping-cough | 24 | 20 | |
| Inflammation of Kidney | 22 | 25 | |
| Typhoid-malarial fever | 16 | 24 | |
| Scarlet fever | 16 | 5 | |

| | | |
|---------------------------------|----|----|
| Inflammation of brain | 12 | 11 |
| Diphtheria | 12 | 7 |
| Pneumonia | 10 | 11 |
| Typhoid fever (enteric) | 10 | 11 |
| Cerebro-spinal meningitis | 10 | 5 |
| Puerperal fever | 6 | 11 |
| Membranous croup | 6 | 4 |

For the week ending August 16, 1884, the reports indicate that Scarlet fever, and Intermittent fever increased, and neuralgia, typho-malarial fever, and erysipelas decreased in area of prevalence.

At the State Capitol the prevailing winds were Northwest and Southwest, and compared with the preceding week the temperature was higher, the relative humidity less, the absolute humidity and day ozone more, and the night ozone slightly less.

Including reports by regular observers and others diphtheria was reported present during the week ending Aug., 16th., and since at eight places, namely, Berlin, Detroit, Kalamazoo, Manistee, McBride, Northville, Pontiac, Ishpening; Scarlet fever at ten places, Albion, Au Sable, Detroit, Fairfield, Hastings, Hazleton, Kalamazoo, Manistee, Muskegan, Stantons; Measles at three places, Detroit, Holby, South Haven.

Henry B. Baker, Sec't.

Lansing, Aug, 20th. 1884.

EDITEMS.

The migrations of a needle. Chicago has another wonder. A Mrs. Peabody is said to have swallowed a needle, and twenty years afterwards the very same needle was found and removed from her son, then fifteen years of age. The case is exciting, much discussion in Medical and Surgical circles. *Phrenologist*.

Who will contribute to this Journal the best essay on the paradoxical condition of man, very slow pulse with rapid

breathing and quick movement, great energy and rapid mental functions?

It is said that the records show fewer deaths, births and marriages in London, during 1883 than ever before.

In New York City, fifty per cent. of the Diphtheria cases die, so says an exchange. A real reformation there, ought to be a good thing. We suggest they try more Medical Legislation to elevate the profession.

Plantago Major is said to cure rattle snake bite. *New York Med. Times.*

Dr. Erastus Wilson, the eminent Dermatologist, of London is dead.

The highest tribunal in Berlin, has decided that the legal life of a foetus, begins with earliest throes of advancing labor.

Dr. B. Robison of N. Y. exhibited to the Pathological Society of the city of New York the heart of a man, which weighed fifty five ounces. Dr. A. Clark noted one some years since that weighed fifty seven ounces. *N. West. Lanc.*

The Women's Medical College of New York has recently been compelled by a writ of Mandamus, to give its diploma to a lady candidate, who succeeded in establishing her qualifications, independent of the Professors vote. *Det. Lan.*

THE PROGRESS OF CHOLERA. The dread mesenger continues widening his domain in the trans atlantic infected districts, and has thrown its van guard over to England and Ireland. Not more severely fatal perhaps, but continually "marching on."

Dr. Dobson, *Lond. Lan.* recommends most highly the use of camphorated steam, for the immediate relief and positive cure, of coryza. He uses the gum camphor, and hot water, one drachm to half pint of water. Manages to cover the face and head and steam producer so as to force the vapor, into the nostrils and over the exterior. Should be repeated. No doubt a bout its effectiveness and merit.

BOOK REVIEWS.

REPORTS FROM THE MICHIGAN STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

We acknowledge the compliments of the Michigan State Board of Health in the following list of circulars issued by them, the subject matters of which are most pertinent, timely, and bear the impress of professional foresight, and state interests.

Restriction and prevention of diphtheria. The work of health officers, and local Boards of Health of Michigan, including duties under laws of 1883.

Prevention and restriction of small-pox. Prevention and restriction of scarlet fever. Prevention and restriction of cholera. Prevention and restriction of contagious diseases.

Our northern friends have our best wishes in furtherance of all hygienic matters.

ON THE DIAGNOSIS OF TUMORS OF THE ANTERIOR MEDIASTINUM. BY PROFESSOR JAMES C. WILSON M. D., PHILA. PA. A REPRINT FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE AMER. MED. ASSO.

The title of this monograph is explicit and explanative, but the pertinence of the disquisition requires some thoughtful considerations to realize the import of tumorous conditions of this hidden recess.

MEMOIR ON THE NATURE OF DIPHTHERIA, DRs. H. C. WOOD AND H. F. FORMAD, PHILA. PA. READ BEFORE THE NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

This pamphlet is a systematic examination into the Etiology and intimate nature of Diphtheritic tissue change. Is illustrated and ably combats the bacillus theory of Clabe, and elucidates the diagnosis of scarlatina. A most interesting and valuable essay. J, B. Lippincott & Co. Pub. Phila. Pa.

TRANSACTION OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. 34TH. ANNUAL SESSION.

A very creditably gotten up pamphlet of 131 Pages, and comprehending the proceedings, and a number of interesting papers, constitution, by-laws, etc.

Dr. A. A. Moore Pres., Kershaw. Dr. John Forrest, Rec., Secty., Charleston. Dr. H. Fraser, Cor., Secty., Charleston.

Proceedings of the Missouri State Board of Health, Semi-Annual Meeting, July 8th. and 10th., 1884, with other papers and various instructions.

RECEIVED. Announcement of Missouri Medical College, 1884-5.

NOTICES

BROMIDIA AND MMORPHIA IN DELIRIUM TREMENS.

DR. J. F. GOLDMAN, Huntsville, Ala., writes:

“Case 1.—Mr. W. R. W., aged thirty-five, a healthy, strong man, had been drinking hard for a number of days, resulting in delirium tremens. I put him on a sol. morph, and tr. valerian, one ounce each, tr. verat vir. (Norwood’s) one drachm; teaspoonful every hour till sleep. But in this I was doomed to disappointment. I then prescribed BROMIDIA two ounces; sulph. morph. two grains; teaspoonful every hour till sleep. The result was most happy. My patient fell into a sound sleep of some twelve hours duration, from which he awakened, and went at once to his place of business, a well man.

Case 11.—J. S., aged forty, strong, muscular and vigorous. Found him treading the border lands of horrors, with every symptom of delirium tremens. I put him at once on the BROMIDIA and morph. treatment, with the same result as in case 1—sound sleep and perfect recovery. Since treating the above cases, I have relied implicitly on the Bromidia and morph, and have never been disappointed.

ACID MANNATE.—Acid Mannate, as an aperient for women during pregnancy, is much safer than castor oil, and is very palatable.

It has been found, in the treatment of *Cholera Infantum*, that there is a great advantage, if not absolute relief, to be obtained by the use of *Lactopeptine* with the food directed. The modus operandi of this result is, of course, too well known to need description, but of the good effects of this treatment there can be no doubt, *Gaillaird’s Med, Jour.*

WORTHY OF ITS FAME.—If any medicine is fairly entitled to the claims set forth for it, Dr. Harter’s Iron Tonic is one. Its virtues have been so well established that it has become a staple article

in the fullest sense of the word. Thousands of people whose health and strength had gone, and who seemed to have but a feeble hold on life, have been restored to perfect health by its use, and thousands more will have the same cause to rejoice. It is a life preserver in some respects, and is well worthy of the good words which are spoken of it by the many who owe the restoration of their health to its use.

From personal inspection and use of Park Davis & Co's Urinary Test-Papers. we call the attention of practitioners to their adaptation, convenience and utility. Price in sets, 50 cts., in leather case \$1.50, papers. \$1.00

The 24th. great annual St. Louis Fair opens Oct. 6th. and continues to the 11th. Railroads, passenger and freight rates both reduced. Entries and space free and open to the world; \$50,000. 00, premiums.

The Zoological Gardens connected with the fair grounds open all the year round.

The grand pageant, the Veiled Prophets, will appear the evening of the 7th. St. Louis ablaze, accommodations abundant and everybody invited. Illustrated catalogue ready. Festus Wade.
Secty, St Louis, Mo.

Is Work Healthy? Well if it is not, it ought to be and in so far as the drudgery and enslaving labors of washings are concerned may be wholesomely aided by using the Missouri Steam Washer. See our advertising pages.

Murdock's Liquid Food has now stood both the tests of time and careful scrutinizing administration, only to gain increased confidence and confirmatory proofs. It naturally supplies a want in natures laboratory or a physical need in assimilation.



ST. LOUIS

Medical Journal.

VOL. XI.

OCTOBER, 1884.

No. 10.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Short, Pithy and Practical Articles Solicited.

If thou hast Truth to utter,
Speak it boldly— speak it all.

ACUTE DYSENTERY.

A. J. SMITH, M. D.

We come now to the consideration of *dysentery*. This disease has received various names among medical writers, such as *colitis*, *colo rectitis*, &c. It is however, generally described, as flux, bloody flux, &c.

It is necessary, however, to be aware that many persons are entirely ignorant of the distinction between diarrhœa and dysentery; for if you rely on the term as employed by patients or their friends you will often be misled. Often have I been called to see a patient said to be suffering from diarrhœa, and upon examination found it to be flux, and *vice versa*.

Dysentery is an inflammation of the mucous coating of the rectum and sigmoid flexure of the colon, and gradually extending upward as the disease advances in intensity.

It is characterized by mucous and bloody discharges, accompanied by severe tormina, or pains in the lower part of the bowels, and generally with constitutional disturbance. It is divided by authors, into two forms, acute and chronic.

ACUTE DYSENTERY.

Symptoms. This disease may commence without any premonitory symptoms, but it is generally preceded by more or less constitutional disturbance, indicated by general lassitude and uneasiness, with pains in the track of the decending colon, either sharp and transient, or dull and persistent, and by constipation or diarrhœa. There is always considerable febrile reaction, if the case is at all severe, but this may not appear until the local inflammation has become established. But in the South, and West, along the large water courses, where there is much malaria the disease is always preceded by a well marked chill, preceded by the incipient symptoms of remittent fever, such as debility, lassitude, disinclination to exercise, uneasiness in the head and back and limbs, and general derangements of the various functions. The dysenteric symptoms may or may not precede the febrile reaction, dysentery often occurs as a *sequel* of other diseases, especially of badly treated fevers, cases in which ignorant Doctors, or the patient, has prescribed a drastic cathartic, such as calomel, podophillin, or some other of the irritating class, cathartics.

An early and very common symptom of dysentery, before the disease is fully developed is a vague uneasiness in the lower part of the abdomen, generally, accompanied by diarrhœa. In fact there is no mode of introduction of dysentery more common than by diarrhœa, more or less profuse and protracted. This is very generally one of the earliest symptoms where the disease is prevailing epidemically; but the diarrhœa is under such circumstances, accompanied by soreness, and a sense of weight and pressure in the lower part of the bowels, by which it is clearly distinguished.

This last mentioned symptom increases as the disease advances, and in severe cases produces the most intolerable distress. It occasions a constant desire to go to stool even after the bowels have been completely evacuated, and the effort to have a passage gives partial or temporary relief,

although nothing at all, or only a little bloody mucus may be discharged. The frequency of these efforts at evacuation will vary with the severity of the case, from one in two or three hours to one every few minutes. The *tenesmus* as this symptom is called, is some times attended by such spasmodic efforts of the muscular coat of the rectum that prolapsus ani is produced, especially in children, which is a very distressing and troublesome occurrence, every evacuation, although it appears to give present relief, tends to increase the irritation, and consequently the desire to go to stool, and the pain and spasms attending the discharges, increase until they are more than human fortitude can endure. As is the frequency of stool so is the increase in the debility of the patient.

The character of the evacuations varies greatly in different cases. In some they consist of pure mucus, in others of pure blood, and in others still, of mucus mixed with blood, which last is their most usual appearance; sometimes the discharges seem to be a kind of blood stained serum, or having the appearance of matter in which fresh beef had been mashed. This is a very grave symptom and most common in epidemic dysentery. It indicates a low condition of the vital, and a tendency to decomposition in the mucous tissues. The pain and tenesmus are perhaps more severe in cases where the discharges are principally mucus; for where they consist of pure blood, the local depletion affords more relief, while the sero-sanguinous evacuations are attended general increasing debility, and severe griping pains throughout the abdomen; occasionally small lumps of hardened fœcal matter will be passed, causing much pain, but followed by great relief.

Connected with the local symptoms I have described, are usually others of a more general character, unless it be a very mild case there will be pyrexia, whether the affection occurs under malarial influence or not. Hence you will generally find an excited, and hot skin, general derangement

of the secretions. The liver is apt to be torpid or else over excited, and its secretions vitiated; the stomach in severe cases is often affected, causing vomiting. The urine is generally scanty and high colored, and as the bladder and urethra sympathy by proximity with the inflamed bowels, much pain is experienced in micturition often indeed amounting to stranguary. In females the vaginal mucous surface often becomes affected, producing more or less leucorrhœal discharge. The pulse of course varies in this as in other diseases. It is not generally so irritable.

SPECIFIC SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT.

When called to a case of flux it should be your duty to examine the patient carefully with regard to the character of the pulse; with regard to the character of the tongue; with regard to the character of the discharges, and with regard to the character of the pain, and locality of it.

1st. With a small feeble pulse very frequent, and a mucus discharge from the rectum, the Tinct., Aconite, ten drops; Tinct., Ipecac. twenty drops; to four ounces of water, Teaspoonfull every half hour should be given. With a more full and bounding pulse, five drops of Veratrum, should be added to the mixture. If there should be peculiar umbilical pain, four drops of Tinct., Nux Vomica should be added to the above mixture. But if there should be indication for Belladonna, it should be put up alone and given alone, or in connection with the Nux.

With a pallid tongue Bicarb., Soda should be given ten grains to a glassfull of water. With the pallid dirty tongue, the Sulphite of Soda, is the remedy. With a red tongue, an acid is indicated. If a red dirty tongue, the Sulphurus Acid; if a red brown tongue, Muriatic Acid.

2nd. With regard to the discharges, when of a clear mucus character, Ipecac and Aconite is sufficient; if of a sero-sanguinous character, Antiseptics are wanted. Acids will be the proper antiseptics indicated if by the tongue, or alkalies if their peculiar indication is present, or Baptisia Tinc-

tora; if there be a dark mucus membrane; if abundant red blood in the discharges the oil of Erigeron or Tinct., Hamamelis; if the discharges have considerable fœtor with some hemorrhage, charcoal is indicated.

3rd. With regard to the pain, if sharp and lancinating Gellseminum, is indicated; if dull and aching, Tinct., Macrotys is wanted; if there be considerable tormina when at stool, Dioscorea Villosa is indicated and should be given in decoction. Dioscorea in my opinion has no equal, in dysentery where there is severe tormina.

Counter irritation over the entire abdomen should be resorted to when ever there is spasm of the intestines.

4th. To quiet irritation of the stomach where there is vomiting, an emetic should be given if indicated, if not and there is continued retching and vomiting you will find Sub. Nit. Bis. fifteen grains; Sulphate Morphine, one grain; Fiat chart. No. 12, one to be given every ten minutes as long as is necessary, or if the tongue is red and sleek the Liquid Bismuth is better, combined with a small amount of strychnia, say the 1-00 part of a grain as a dose.

5th. Is to attend to the condition of the bowels and should you be satisfied that there is evident accumulations in the bowels as hardened *fecal* matter in the pouches of the colon, the best olive oil should be given every two to four hours until it operates, which will give great relief to your patient.

If there should be stranguary or complete retention of urine, and the patient makes many fruitless attempts and cannot pass it, and there is an expression of agony in the countenance, with a pinched expression about the nose and mouth, you should not attempt to use the catheter, but at once put the patient under the influence of Lobelia, in doses sufficient to bring on intense nausea, at the same time put him in a hot bath.

With a few more words I am done. By observing the above rules, and watching indications for remedies you will have abundant success, in treating flux.

INVISIBLE, INTANGIBLE, YET REAL.

RELLUM.

Such as the above are many things in nature, we know them simply by their manifestations. Every telescope of increased power reveals to us another gradation of magnitude of space, every microscope of increased power leads us to portals of minuter divisions of matter, so also there are gradations of sound, of light, of color and of force, which not every person is able to recognize without assistance, that assistance is simply certain favorable conditions, the lack of these conditions is the reason why so little progress has been made therein.

From the experiments and observations of others in this direction together with our own, we deduce the following: namely that there is an endless motion of every particle of matter even of that part of matter usually called "inert." Motion in the first place produces heat, this accounts for the so called "Latent heat" in substances apparently not moving. If we increase the motion, we have light, increase it again and we have electricity, and as is well known, a current of magnetism at right angles. So much many will concede, but each of the aforesaid has again its gradation. As there are octaves of tone in music and "octaves of light" and "octaves of color" so there are also many gradations of heat, of light, of electricity and of magnetism, not ordinarily recognizable by the senses except under very favorable conditions of surroundings, or of the person observing them. Here is where we get into debatable ground. Take for instance magnetism, every one that has ever seen a loadstone attract a needle would admit that there is a power to do so, though not discernable except by its manifestation, but when we assert that from every magnet there is emitted also a luminous ray from each pole not closed by an armature, and that indeed every substance in the Universe gives off a magnetic ray or "Aura" then we can see the corners of many

people's mouths turn up into an incredulous smile; nevertheless we have to state, somewhat dogmatically it is true, that the higher the organism the more refined becomes this Aura. Dr. Babbit of New York has even at times been able to describe the various colors appertaining to it as they emanated from the head of some person under examination, and found that from the frontal region the luminosity was of a bluish tint, towards the crown of the head it appeared yellow, while lower down posteriorly towards the occiput it appeared red, approaching to a dark purple almost black.

Of course many would deem him a visionary crank, but we are often too much like the ostrich, who it is said will hide his head in the sand, believing that what he does not see, nobody else can see.

So also in regard to force, there is probably but one force in the universe of a dual nature, namely *attraction* and *repulsion* with a great many gradations of manifestations according to the substances through which it is manifested and the conditions. Thus we have mechanical, chemical, electrical, magnetic and many other forces, all resolvable to either one or the other of the aforementioned. If a person buys a pound of sugar, it is measured by the amount of attraction that pound of sugar has towards the center of the earth according to a standard of comparison called weight, and so adhesion and cohesion—centripetal and centrifugal, expansion and contraction, even social affinity and disaffinity are all but different degrees of *attraction* and *repulsion*, although we cannot always in our present state of advancement trace effects to causes, nor causes to their effects. To illustrate: we are in the habit of expecting from a person, noted for great physical strength, a large muscular and osseous frame and such is almost invariably the case; yet there are many persons who have witnessed the feats of muscular strength as exhibited by two human beings, said to have come from Borneo some time ago; neither of them weighed much more than forty pounds, and their muscles were very small, yet the strength they possessed was extraordinary particularly

in one of them who would take any man from the audience weighing over two hundred pounds, by the knees, and throw him some distance forwards, lifting him clear of his feet.

So much for muscular power without apparently any muscle; but would it not be more remarkable to find the combined weight of three men who dip the scale at five hundred pounds also thrown forward, chair and all, upon which they were seated, and what is the most remarkable without any muscular power at all, no more than you can expect from the palm of the hand of a child?

Again three persons try with both hands and all their might to press down to the floor a broom-handle—a billiard cue—a hickory stick, or any kind of a stick, and are prevented from doing so by the same child simply placing the open palm of her hand without the least effort, exertion or even muscular contraction against the end of it.

To insist upon, that such persons holding the stick are mesmerized or, that there are invisible wires, is simply like proving that the earth is flat and does not revolve, because a hollow stump in the forest retains the water several days after a rain.

Giving but a brief outline of this *Astounding Phenomenon* of "aural" force, or "odic" force as manifested through this child, a girl but fourteen years of age would take several hundred pages, suffice it to say here, that as far as her appearance is concerned, she is neither fleshy nor lean, but well proportioned, of a nervo-sanguine or cephalo-sanguine temperament, with normal pulse (75 per min.) normal respiration (about 18 per min.) also normal temperature (98 deg. F.) no great difference being discernable after as before her exhibition of power. What Colonel Alcott observed among the Yokirs of the East Indies as to their power of moving persons and things, has at last found an equal if not a superior, in this child Mattie Lee Price, the daughter of a plain man of no pretensions, a native of Georgia.

The mother, sister and brother of this girl died several years ago and her father noticed, it seems, this extraordinary power only last Christmas (1883) when she and other children were engaged at play. It is not necessary in this place to go into details of the experiments on that subtle matter by Baron Reicheubach, Fishbough—Dr. J. R. Buchanan, Dr. Newton, and others, except to state that they have established beyond a reasonable doubt that there are forces in nature hitherto unexplored, not recognized by the senses or the intellect, nay, not even dreamed of. Baron Reichenbach, for want of a better name called it Odic or odyllic force (from the Greek Oddos a way or passage) more scientifically correct would it be to apply to it the more recent name some have invented in calling it RADIANT MATTER.

For it is matter of an exceedingly attenuated nature, radiating out, when not interrupted by an artificial or natural armature, into every direction, at the same time it is matter convertible like any other substance into heat, light or electricity, only of a much finer nature, Fishbough calls it Odic-heat, Odic-light, Odic-aura and magnetism.

Formerly and even to a large extent now, everything that exists has been divided into three conditions or three states of matter, *solids*, *liquids* and *gases*, but it is high time in this advanced age to add this fourth state or *Radiant Matter* into our textbooks, since the difference between solids and liquids—liquids and gases is no greater, than that between gases and *Radiant Matter*.

Spiritualists have at times observed unaccountable phenomena with tables and other objects that would move not by muscular power, as many skeptics have supposed, but independent of muscular contraction. Usually it is the result of a combined aura force of several or many persons concentrating or rather seeking an outlet at the point of least resistance in one person or one spot. Not so with this young lady, the entire force of a number of persons seems to be concentrated in her, and can in turn be manifested through a number of persons, moving them around with

the palm of her hand just as toys in the hands of a child, and as before remarked without contraction of either Biceps, Triceps, Deltoid or any of the muscles of the arm.

It is usual to talk of such things as superhuman and supernatural, but it stands quite to reason, that nothing can be manifested through a human being, except what must be *human*, and nothing exists in nature except what is *natural*.

Unfortunately our schools on Mental Philosophy, and our schools of Metaphysics throw no light upon the subject, as Charles Thoreau remarked: "There are many teachers of philosophy but very few philosophers" and we are therefore frequently compelled to obtain information from what are often deemed less reliable, if not so called heterodox authorities, and we only hope, that by this and all similar phenomena demonstrably real, physicians whose purpose it is to study the human body as a whole, and in its parts, as well as every scientist who makes any pretense to seeking the revelations of progressive knowledge, will for once throw aside prejudice, and investigate fairly and impartially a subject in regard to which, we are simply on the thresh-hold, for we sincerely believe, that in a medical, no less than in a scientific point of view, much benefit will yet accrue from its perusal. This, at least, is the opinion of impartial observers and the opinion of those who have looked somewhat into occult sciences with the disinterested desire of gaining information for their own benefit not only, but that of mankind at large.

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THE ELECTRO-GALVANIC BATTERY AS A UTERINE HEMOSTAT OR MOTOR STIMULANT.

R. D. FAIREX, M. D.

There is no doubt that many of the profession have witnessed the inefficacy of oxytocics in certain conditions of the uterus, and their inability to produce contraction in the organ, has been the cause of many deaths notwithstanding the application of astringent sponge tents, ice, tampon, &c.

It appears to me that any apparatus which will systematically contract the uterinum must be an invaluable acquisition to the obstetric armamentarium.

My object in addressing you is not to claim originality in the application of electricity to the uterus, but to solicit a more general use of it by the profession for this particular purpose, as a uterine contractor; and as such I may say it is infallable. There is hardly an instance of uterine hemorrhage where the battery will not be effective. In Post Partum hemorrhage, from atony, retained placenta, abortions hemorrhage, uterine tumors, and in that atonic condition of the muscular system after the administration of anæsthetics. There is always danger of producing premature labor if the battery be applied to the pregnant uterus; Its application to the uterus when not occupied by a foetus will cause instant contraction. In conducting the electric fluid through the uterinum no elliptical or globular metallic substances should come in contact with the integuments. Metallic contact with the mucous membrane gives a sensation of cutting and burning, whereas a moistened sponge will permit a greater flow of electricity and becomes uncomfortable to the extent of the muscles contracted and no more.

We have used a soft sponge about one and one half inch in diameter attached to a thick insulated conductor, eight inches long, this is applied to the external os, and its termination to the induction binding post (it matter little if it be positive or negative.) Over the hypogastric region we place a larger sponge, five inches in diameter which is also attached to an insulated handle and connected with a binding post. The amount of electricity which will cause a decided muscular contraction of the superior extremities will be sufficient to contract the uterus.

The battery is much superior to any and all medicinal oxytocics, and will not produce hour glass contractions, both longitudinal and transverse fibres are simultaneously affected by the electric fluid and you have a natural uniform contraction, it will contract the uterus in the cadaver; the

only disadvantage it has is its bulk ; it cannot be carried in the vest pocket. In the hands of the ill informed it may produce Metritis, Peritonitis &c, but this will never happen to a well informed practitioner or judicious man. The cell which will generate the greatest quantity of electricity from smallest amount of elements is one composed of two pieces of carbon each measuring four inches long by one inch in diameter and connected together by metallic binders, leaving space between them for the amalgamated zinc ; the zinc should be four inches long, two inches wide and one quarter of an inch thick, and should not come in contact with the carbons ; this cell will run a battery several hours at a time, and is not likely to get out of order so soon as others.

I use a Kidder machine but others may be equally as good. The Gaffe is a portable affair and is operated with mercury Bi Sulphate, but gives out so soon. I feel confident that after once using the battery upon the uterus to cause contraction, no practitioner will neglect it.

Trusting the profession will accept this in the spirit it is intended, I remain :

With Respect.

New Orleans La.

AGUE TREATMENT.

B. ACHELOR.

About eighty per cent. of the sickness prevailing at the present season of the year is termed malarious diseases by the medical profession, and of this large amount of sickness less than twenty per cent. is prescribed for by practicing physicians. Was there some specific or patent medicine before the public that speedily cured Ague without the advice of a physician, there would be nothing strange in the fact that for Ague, a physician was seldom called.

Just as far back as we have any written history we can tell what has been the most popular treatment at different periods for this disease.

Reference to medical works of Great Brittain, written in

the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, always recommend bleeding as the first thing towards effecting a cure.

In the United States up to the time calomel was driven out of use by a pressure of popular opinion, a dose of calomel was the first thing prescribed, by a regular physician.

About the time Missouri was first settled the regular treatment was to prescribe an emetic the first thing, this treatment was very disgusting to the poor slaves, who christened Missouri the puke state and by them all Missouri Doctors are called pukes. However, it is common to call all Missourians pukes. It is only the medical profession in Missouri that is properly entitled to the distinction.

I think it is a safe assertion to make that there is scarcely a plant growing out of the earth that has not been tried as an antidote for this disease. Every year brings before the public a fresh lot of new remedies or new combinations of old ones and there is no doubt whatever if some lucky individual could discover a specific or never failing remedy for this disease he would have the richest bonanza ever struck on the American Continent. Just so long as we are ignorant of the cause and nature of a disease just that long will the medical profession be ignorant of the best mode of treatment. There is not a man living who believes in the miasma, malarial theory of Ague who successfully cures it. He can do just what the druggist or the patent medicine does and nothing more, that is can stop the chills a few days.

That alcohol in some one of its various forms is our great and only antidote for venoms in the blood is a fact that no intelligent man tries to dispute, he simply makes a fool of himself if he does. When ever the medical profession accepts mosquito venom as the cause of Ague, they will soon learn how to treat it, successfully and intelligently, and not before.

A great many speculations have been indulged in as to how the malarial poison acts to make the disease in all its different forms a well defined periodic.

I think the explanation I give may be readily understood.

It is simply this, the venom globules of the mosquito is first deposited in the skin, if it does not diffuse into the blood immediately it does not diffuse at all. Heavy exertion or any thing that causes profuse perspiration causes these venom globules to enter the circulation, they are small enough to pass through the capillaries, but are liable to lodge in various parts of the body—being insoluble they simply act as an irritating foreign body and cause a great increase in the natural secretion of the glands where the lodgement is formed. This secretion being more than the economy of nature can use, the surplus secretion undergoes zymotic fermentation and becomes dead matter in the circulation. Any dead matter thrown into the circulation causes fever, each successive fermentation causes another paroxysm, the severity of the paroxysm is in proportion to the amount of the increased secretion.

The intelligent physician who understands and accepts this theory of Ague will treat the disease successfully without any directions, and it is very certain no believer in the invisible, intangible and incomprehensible malaria has ever been able to find a specific, or do any thing more than merely stop the chill.

The physician who wants patronage and practice, must have success. It is all silly twaddle and nonsense to depend on a Diploma or Certificate from the state Board of Health. It is supreme folly to write and talk about how to treat Ague, Yellow Fever, Leprosy, Asiatic Cholera and other diseases, so long as we are ignorant where the lesion first commences and how the disease progressed. About the size of the question today, is; those physicians who accept the mosquito venom as to the cause of Ague never fail to cure and while those who reject it are without success and nearly without patients suffering from this disease.

My experience has been that it is very little use to recommend to physicians any treatment for any disease unless I can explain in a satisfactory manner why the treatment recommended is a success and why some other treatment is

a failure. The reason why quinine fails to cure Ague is that it simply stops the profuse secretion of the glands, but utterly fails to remove the cause of the profuse secretion which is mosquito venom lodged in the glands. The reason why whiskey cures is because it enters the blood without chemical decomposition and whenever the whiskey globules comes in contact with venom globules the venom is neutralized and made harmless.

Having said this much on the subject it might be wise for me to say no more and let every physician who regarded Ague as a disease caused by mosquito venom use his own judgement for the best treatment. Any treatment for Ague that is a success is good, any treatment that fails to cure is not good. To simply *stop* the chill is not *curing* the disease at all. But the same treatment that is proper for an adult will not do at all for children. Quinine should never be given to a child under one year old, or calomel to one under three years of age. The best that can be done for a child under a year old, is to let it draw the breast less than usual and feed it cows milk that has been brought to a boil when it was first drawn from the cow, and then sweetened very sweet with sugar, and about a teaspoonful, of 100 proof whiskey to the quart of milk, added. This milk will keep good twenty four hours, and if the child is kept on it for a diet will stop the paroxysms in from five to ten days.

A child over one year old and under three may be given quinine, but not calomel. If the type of Ague is a chill, it is best to stop the chill with quinine; if the type is remittent fever, give nothing but sulphur and whiskey; if the person is older, whenever the type is remittent fever, first give a dose of calomel and follow this with whiskey and sulphur. I have not said how much calomel, quinine, whiskey or sulphur to use, for the reason that every intelligent physician is supposed to know,. The quantity must be varied to suit each patient, and what would be a proper dose. But it is evidently proper to remark that whiskey will not reach a venom in the skin, or in the liver, or spleen, when

those glands are in a state of highly exalted action caused by the irritating presence of mosquito venom. If the type of the disease is remittent fever the irritation is in the liver, and calomel is the proper thing to use before the whiskey and sulphur; if it is a chill or a shake, quinine is the proper remedy. As a remedy or antidote for venom, whiskey is said to have been found by a surgeon of the British army, in South Carolina, during the Revolutionary war; but really it is older than the invention of letters; it is as old as the manufacture of wine. Some sort of alcoholic drink, such as savage life afforded a prolonged dance in a sweat lodge, and sulphur is a remedy for Ague three thousand years old. To be certain to effect a permanent cure, it is best to give the patient a heavy sweat in a vapor bath, but whether the best results are to be obtained from a big drunk gradually tapered off, or smallest quantities used daily, I am unable to say.

With small children I have always had success with the steady use of whiskey and sulphur without any other remedy, except sweating them over a vapor bath.

Adults I always stop the chill with quinine in the usual way and give them about a week to recuperate; then I give them a sweat in a vapor bath, about bed time—fill them as full of whiskey as they can hold and cover them up warm in bed and a successful cure is always the result.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE SPLEEN.

J. BERGER, M. D.

The remedies ordinarily prescribed in enlargement of the spleen very seldom give satisfaction. Mercury in some form followed by quinine is the treatment generally adopted and always fails "to go to the spot." Sometimes Iodide, of Potassium, Bromide of Potassium the vegetable alteratives or some preparation of Iron is given with little better results. Enlargement of the spleen is almost always attributed to malarial diseases and as malarial disease calls for quinine,

of course quinine is the remedy for enlargement of the spleen.

My first cases were treated on the above plan, and were recorded as failures. The treatment I have been giving in enlargement of the spleen for six years past has given so much better results that I have concluded to call the attention of readers of the Journal to the same in the present article. I will give one case as an illustration of my treatment.

In the spring 1882, I was visiting in the North part of Indiana, and met Mrs. W. who had been under treatment by several different doctors, for enlargement of the spleen, I found on examination the spleen much enlarged, extending well down into the region of the pelvis. After learning what the treatment had been I was anxious to treat the case and finally got consent to treat her. I put her on the following treatment, and kept it up six months which resulted in a perfect cure.

R Fl. Ext. Chionanthus ;

Fl. Ext. Polymnia Uve. āā 3j.

M. Sig., dose fifteen drops three times a day. To be alternated each week with

R Fl. Ext. Grindelia Squarrosa 3ij.

Sig., dose fifteen drops three times a day.

Apply locally over enlarged spleen ointment Polymnia Uve. twice a day. I have cured several cases with the above treatment, without a failure. Sometimes the above dose is too large. When too large it prevents sleep.

Oak Valley, Kans.

PRACTICAL THERAPEUTICS

L. H. WASHINGTON, M. D.

REMITTENT FEVER.

A favorite formula with me in this fever is the following :

Nitrate of Potash, 2 drachms ; Powdered Ipecac, 20 grains ; Fluid extract of Ginger, 20 drops ; Water, 6 ounces. Mix. Dose. A tablespoonful every hour, until sweating is fully established ; then from five to ten grains of quinine every three hours.

In cases accompanied with prominent head symptoms it is proper to commence the treatment with an active cathartic; otherwise it should be avoided as tending to prevent a crisis by the skin. Gastric irritability or torpidity of the liver, if present, should be treated on general principles.

E. A. Glezen, M. D. Ireland, Ind.

Salicylic Acid, 2 drachms; Sweet Spirits Nitre, 6 ounces. Mix. Dose. A tablespoonful, largely diluted every 2 hours. For children under 12 years two teaspoonfuls; infants, from a half to a teaspoonful. Have found this treatment very satisfactory. J. P. Thomas M. D.

Regardless of the stage, grade, or duration of the fever, the patient is directed to take half a grain sulphate of morphia incorporated with 15 grains blue mass, to be followed in half an hour by 10 grains sulphate of quinine (in pills), and at the same time a warm foot-bath, the vessel to be placed in bed and the feet kept in it for half an hour. The quinine to be repeated in two hours. This together with a little castor oil in ten hours, to prevent salivation, is the sum of the treatment, and the result in my hands, has been a profuse perspiration and a speedy subsidence of all the symptoms—pain in the head and back, thirst, etc. The fever may be expected to be subdued in four or six hours. While all must regard such success as a great desideratum, many will doubtless receive my suggestions with distrust and few I fear, will have the boldness to subject to it a practical test. W. B. Harvey, M. D., Canton, Miss.

In remittent bilious fever there is almost continuous vomiting. It is useless to administer quinine by the mouth under such circumstances, because the excessive irritation which it produces upon an inflamed mucous membrane, causes its rejection at once. If injected into the rectum under the same circumstances, it will not succeed any better because rectal absorption is diminished on account of portal obstruction. Now if you apply two or three leeches at the epigastrium, the vomiting will be arrested almost certainly

and you will be able to get the quinine absorbed. Do not use either mustard or blisters here, to arrest the vomiting, for they are vascular stimulants. Topical blood-letting, on the other hand, is a prompt vascular sedative.

W. H. Thompson, M. D., New York.

Relief from this distressing symptom may also be obtained from small portions of ice held in the mouth, from the effervescing draughts, the artificial mineral waters of the shops, taken perfectly cold, or from iced lemonade or toast water. Minute doses of calomel, say a third to a half of a grain, suspended in some simple mucilage, and repeated at short intervals, will, very generally promptly relieve the gastric irritability, and suspend the vomiting. In cases where every other remedy has failed in relieving the irritable state of the stomach, I have often seen it promptly relieved by a grain of acetate of lead, given every hour or two dissolved in a small quantity of water.

D. F. Cordie, M. D., Phila.

I have found no other remedy so effectual as the Bromide of Potassium to reduce the temperature, lower the heart's action, and to allay nervous excitement in fevers of children. Its effects are immediate and certain, and the results far more satisfactory than from the use of other more powerful and direct arterial sedatives. Especially is it of great value in the various forms of intermittent and remittent fevers, combined in these cases with quinine and sweet spirits nitre, and administered during the stage of excitement, or it may be given in a more pleasant form, by dissolving in sweet milk, with implicit confidence of good results.

F. C. Griser, M. D., Collins, Ind.

In remittent fever—though not equal to quinine in shortening the duration of the attack—chinchonida surpasses it in other respects, viz: it can be given with safety at stage of the fever; the stomach seems to tolerate it better than

quinine. It rarely produces that buzzing in the ears and effects upon vision that frequently follow quinine. A solution of chinchonida and sweet spirits nitre is the best form for administration. J. H. Mathews, M. D., Texas.

In remittent fever I use the following formula: Sulphate Quinine, 16 grains; Sweet Spirits Nitre, 4 drachms; Tincture Gelseminum, 2 drachms; Water, 4 ounces. Mix. Dose A tablespoonful every 3 hours. This makes a perfect solution; and as a rule has in my hands rapidly reduced febrile symptoms, and curbed the distressing nervousness.

B. B. Trezevant, M. D., Dezarc, Ark.

During the stage of exacerbation, apply cold water or ice to the head and give: Bromide Potassium, 1 drachm; Sweet Spirits Nitre, 15 drops; Water, 1 ounce. For a dose—repeat every 2 hours till the period of defervescence, when quinine should be freely given; at the same time continue the bromide at long intervals during the remission. A short time after the first dose is given, the patient generally becomes quiet, perspiration commences, and the mouth becomes moist. H. T. Hibbard, M. D., Scottsville, Texas.

For the headache of malarial fevers I have used with much success the following: Bromide Potassium, 2 drachms; Sulphate Morphia, 1 grain; Tincture Veratrum, 20 drops; Water, 1 ounce. Mix. Dose. Desertspoonful in water every 2 hours, till relieved.

This dose (for adults) rarely needs repetition. If the stomach is too irritable to retain the mixture, we are obliged to resort to other means, although when once rejected, an *immediate* repetition of the dose, has in my hands been effectual. It not only relieves pain, but also diminishes the severity, of the fever, and promotes perspiration.

H. L. Harrington, M. D., Warren Co., Ills.

SELECTIONS.

INFANT DIGESTION.

HORATIO R. BIGELOW, M. D., WASHINGTON, D. C.

The question of infant growth is one of assimilation. Assimilation of food will depend upon the integrity of the digestive function. The digestive system of the new-born is not formulated at once, but develops in logical ratio with the expansion of other parts of the body. Its measure is the requirement necessitated by the elaboration of tissue. Tissue growth is a slow process, demanding especial nourishment, and varied at each advance in age. The necessities of the child, both chemical and physiological, are not those of the adult, because each is adjusted with great exactness to the immediate environment. The excess of non-nitrogenous matter, which is an essential to adult life, is pernicious to the well-being of the infant. Muscles, when at work, consume principally hydrocarbonaceous aliments, and not albuminoid substances. In the infant there is no muscular exertion, and hence it draws more largely for its development upon the nitrogenous substances than upon the hydrocarbons. At birth the alimentary tract is short, the cæcum being very small, and the masticatory organs are absent. Bidder says that the ptyaline appears only with the cutting of the first tooth. Reasoning from analogy, it is not improbable that the pancreatic and intestinal ferments are also inoperative until about the eighth month. Nature is not a spendthrift, and she would not call into useless action any function not demanded by the necessities of her own handiwork. With the eruption of the teeth a new era begins. Mastication presupposes increased development. Increase of development calls for increase of nourishment, and increase with variety in nourishments sets up new digestive processes, in which the ptyaline and the other ferments play an important part.

The alimentary tract of the infant is exceedingly susceptible, so that nursing women have to be very careful in their diet. Now if this tract is so impressionable as to feel any departure from a standard diet in the mother, how much more seriously will it suffer in the administration directly of unwholesome cow's milk—not unwholesome, perhaps, in the light of general use, but unwholesome for the limited infantile digestion. It may have an *acid* reaction, or it may have come from a cow in *heat*, or it may be tainted with certain vegetable substances obnoxious to the child. The natural food of the baby is its mother's milk.

An intelligent study of human milk will lead up to a more just comprehension of the demands of infant digestion, and to a more perfect knowledge of a physician's duty in prescribing for such cases as are, unfortunately, deprived of the mother's breast. It would be a valueless encumbering of space, and an expenditure of time without profit, to cite one-half the analyses that are matter of record. It best subserves the present purpose to view the main constituents of human milk in their relation to certain physiological principles. It is to be noticed first, that woman's milk has an *alkaline* reaction, which persists for an indefinite period, and a specific gravity of about 1.0317. It contains water largely in excess (89.20 in 100 parts), milk-sugar, nitrogenous matter, fat, and salines. The albuminoids will vary in different women so largely that we cannot affirm that any analysis is infallible. A fair average percentage would probably be about 4.84. The milk-sugar (6.997) is much greater than in cow's milk (4.92). These figures are only approximately correct. No two samples yield the same results. This variability in the composition of woman's milk, if not pathological, is a wise dispensation of nature to provide for the exigencies of each month of advancing age. Thus the function of the milk-sugar as a heat-producer is kept constantly in mind, while the absolute rate of nutrition may vary within wide limits, because the bodily heat must be

preserved at all hazard. In fat, women's milk exceeds that of the cow, but falls far below it in albuminoids. The ash, or mineral constituent of milk, is chiefly concerned in metamorphosis. The basi phosphate of soda is invariably found in the blood, while the acid phosphate of potash is the chief constituent of the juice of the flesh. Phosphate of lime is intimately incorporated with the nitrogenous constituent principles. It is very generally admitted that the carbon-hydrates lead on to fat-production, through the co-operation of the nitrogenous and saline elements. Nitrogenous elements themselves, when in excess, may also serve as a source of fat. Nitrogenous matters do not, probably, undergo complete oxidation within the body; a portion of them is eliminated as urea. Fatty compounds are of higher value as force-producers, because they contain a quantity of hydrogen as well as of carbon free for oxidation. Pavy says that the value of nitrogenous compounds as force-producers, depends upon the amount of unoxidized oxidizable elementary matter they contain. In human milk the percentage of nitrogenous matter to carbonhydrates is about 1.45. About one-fourth part of its caseine is coagulable by acid. The *alkaline reaction is highly valuable*, since it serves to convert the *casein* into *soluble albuminoids* and soluble carbonhydrates, which are great heat-producers. Writing upon this subject, Kuss says: "It is generally admitted (Moleschott, Voit) that an adult consumes 320 grams of carbon and 21 grams of nitrogen, or, in other words, 130 grams of albuminoid elements, and 488 grams of hydrocarbons and fats (fats 84, hydrocarbons 404); it follows that, in this case, the normal proportion in a mixed diet, of nitrogenous to non-nitrogenous aliments, is 1 to 37, while in milk, as well as in the egg, the proportion is 1 to 3, or even 1 to 2; in other words, the quantity of albuminates (nitrogen) is much larger, and of hydrocarbons (carbon) much smaller. This fact may be easily explained by referring to the part played by the hydrocarbons in regard to the production of force, muscular force especially. The adult draws his forces

from the combustion of non nitrogenous substances, the albuminates scarcely serving for this purpose. On the other hand, when the organism is in course of development, the nitrogenous substances, are indispensable to the growth of the different tissues. It is therefore easy to see how mistaken is the common practice of condemning children to a diet containing a large quantity of starch and scarcely any nitrogen."

Woman's milk contains no starch. It may be conceded that, in the adult, the ptyaline may continue its action in the stomach; that particles of unconverted starch may be transformed by the pancreatic and intestinal juices. In the infant this rule cannot apply. The baby does not secrete ptyaline until the sixth or eighth month, *neither do the other juices, of pancreas and intestine, have any transforming power whatever before that period.* It is sheer ignorance to assert that small particles of starch can do no harm since they undergo transformation in the intestine, when the truth is that they not only act as irritants, but pass out of the bowels unchanged. The attenuant of woman's milk is an important factor, of which we have little absolute knowledge. It is chiefly in consideration of this point, that *cow's milk cannot ever be safely substituted for that of the mother.* Before it can satisfactorily approximate to this great food of nature, it must be radically transformed by some chemical process, which science has not developed. The addition of water to cow's milk will reduce the percentage of albuminoids into harmonious relationship with human milk, but it does not suffice to change the characteristics of the clot. To use starch as an attenuant is, of course, radically wrong.

In view of these facts, it becomes a matter of the utmost interest to establish some definite principles of treatment, in cases where the mother is unable for any reason to nourish her child properly and sufficiently. There is no known process, chemical or mechanical, by which cow's milk alone can subserve this purpose. Up to six months of age, at least, the baby needs just those equivalents found within

the mother's breasts—nothing more and nothing less. The compound must be *alkaline* in reaction; it must contain no *cane-sugar* (because cane-sugar must be first converted into grape-sugar before it can be assimilated; cane-sugar is frequently subjected to a kind of acetous fermentation, producing excess of acids in the infant stomach, so that bodily heat will diminish and disorders of respiration and circulation will follow), and no *starch*. It must be rich in heat-producers, although, as I have said before, the amount of albuminoids may vary greatly. Position has something to do with digestion. In some bad cases it will be found that, if the infant be placed in the usual position of a nursing child in its mother's arms, that will assimilate its food, when artificially fed, much more readily. In the nursing child, a by no means inconsiderable amount of heat is derived from the mother's body. An artificially fed infant is deprived of this, so that there should be some compensatory action in its food. There have been many attempts made to overcome this difficulty, and our journals have been full of discussions upon that matter. It may be said that no artificially-prepared food that does not meet all these requirements will be of permanent value in infantile therapeutics. What is needed is something rich in carbohydrates, with a proper mixture of albuminoids, salts, and moisture, free from starch and sugar, and alkaline in reaction.

In common with many others, I have often been puzzled as to the best way of meeting the emergency. I beg leave to append a few cases from my note-book, as bearing upon this matter:

CASE I.—K. S., colored, five months old, apparently dying of marasmus; vomits frequently; diarrhoea, with inability to retain nourishment. Was nursed by mother until two months old; then was fed by bottle on diluted cow's milk. Ordered appropriate remedies, with the formula of infant food as advised by Meigs, in very small quantities. On second day the child was no better. Gave small doses of brandy, burned, with sugar; spice poultice to abdomen.

Child continues to fail; entire inability to retain nourishment. At the suggestion of a professional friend, I bought a bottle of Mellin's food and subjected it to a very careful analysis. It seemed to be a close imitation of mother's milk—so that I commenced using it at once. The change was immediate and permanent, and the patient is now a thriving girl of four years. The effect was due to the principle in the food which acted upon the curd, and albuminoids, and brought the cow's milk into a harmonious relationship with human milk. The whole system of the child was poisoned by unwholesome food, which it not only could not digest, but which was irritating the whole alimentary tract. It wanted heat, and it wanted nitrogenous food. I satisfied myself by personal analysis of the constituents of the preparation, and found that it contained the principles which it seemed to me nature demanded, in exact combination, and more satisfactorily and more cheaply prepared than I could compound upon my own prescription.

CASE II.—The particulars of this case were furnished me by a friend. A physician was called to see a case where the child had convulsions after each feeding. He questioned the mother in regard to the milk used. She persisted that it was one cow's milk from a fine Jersey on her own farm, and was quite unwilling to make any change. She was finally persuaded to try the milk from another source, and use it with Mellin's food. The child began to improve at once.

CASE III.—Enterocolitis. H. D., the infant son of well-to-do parents, in the summer of 1882, had been allowed from time to time small quantities of starchy food in his milk. One night he became restless and irritable, slept but little, and when sleeping moaned frequently. Rejected his food. These symptoms continued for a day or two, when diarrhœa set in. With the increase of inflammation the discharges became more frequent, consisting of small portions of feculent matter, undigested starch, casein, mucus, etc. The abdomen was tender to the touch, and somewhat swelled. Vomiting was troublesome; pulse 148. Ordered warm

baths, poultices to abdomen, with one dose of spiced syrup of rhubarb and paregoric. Then gave a simple refrigerant mixture, with gradually increasing quantities of Mellin's food. As the child grew better its abdomen was enveloped in flannel, and it was kept in the open air for as long a time as circumstances would permit. It thrived upon this artificial food, and soon was perfectly well.

These cases, which might easily be multiplied, are of interest only as showing that the nearer we approach to the essential principles of normal human milk in any substitution that we may make use of, the better will the results be. The general cause of these summer complaints is one of wholesome or insufficient food. Nature never offers such to her new-born, and we may well pin our faith to her example. Feed the child upon that preparation which assimilates the closest to mother's milk, and little medicine will be required in our cases of so-called cholera infantum.

Arch. of Pediatrics.

CEREBRAL PATHOLOGY.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH, BY J. MULLER. M. D.

Dr. Voisin read an article ; before the *Academy of Med.* at *Paris* ; on the rapport or relation existing between the development of the convulsions of Roland and the movement of the inferior members of the body.

According to repeated observations and autopsies in this relation, or regarding this subject, the result has revealed that there is such an association or relations as where there is defective development in the portions of the brain, there may appear a large variety of blemishes in various parts of the body, such as retardation in the walking, the position, and even movements of children ; depending upon arrest of development while in utero.

To atrophy of the convolutions of the first parietals, but principally the middle and superior may be attributed several phenomena, worth remembering, such as retardations of

speech, the lack of movement in the left handed, imperfect action in the superior muscles, clumsiness of the hands, impossibility or difficulty in learning to write, the incomplete and unequal development of the feet; also the lack of symmetry of the ears, also incontinence of urine until a period of advanced adolescence, all generalizing in degeneracy of species.

St. Louis, Mo.

WHAT WE REALLY KNOW ABOUT ASIATIC CHOLERA.

J. C. PETERS, M. D.

I have been exceedingly interested in Dr. Bartlett's suggestive article in your issue of August 30th. But a sufficient number of well-established facts are known to account for all the peculiarities and vagaries of cholera.

1. Cholera has existed in Hindostan for centuries. It was found there by Vasco da Gama in 1496, and there is a perfectly authentic history of it from that time down to the present.

2. It is never absent from India, from whence it has been conveyed innumerable times to other countries. It has never become domiciled in any other land, not even in China, parts of which lie in the same latitude; nor in Arabia, to which country pilgrims go every year from India; nor in Egypt, nor Persia, with which communication is so frequent; much less in any other of the world. Canton in China, Muscat and Mecca in Arabia, lie nearly in the same degree of latitude as Calcutta, in which cholera is always existent; yet these places only have cholera occasionally, and then only after arrivals of it from Hindostan.

3. The arrival of cholera in other countries is often involved in some easily removable obscurity, which is deepened only by the ignorance and want of veracity of quarantine and other officials.

4. Cholera is almost always preceded by a premonitory

diarrhœa, which lasts from one or two to three or four or more days before urgent and characteristic symptoms show themselves. Of 6,213 cases, no less than 5,786 had preceded diarrhœa. The sufferers from this, sow the germs of the disease in numerous, often distant and obscure places, to which no choleraic person is supposed to have come.

5. The discharges swarm with infective bacteria of various kinds, some of which, especially Koch's comma bacilli, seem to be specific.

6. The disease has been reproduced in men and some few animals by their swallowing the discharges.

7. The discharges, according to the experiments of Thiersch, Burdon-Sanderson, and Macnamara, are not virulent and poisonous for the first twenty-four hours; on the second day eleven per cent. of those who swallow them will suffer; on the third day, thirty-six per cent.; on the fourth day, ninety per cent.; on the fifth day, seventy-one per cent. on the sixth day, forty per cent.; and after that the discharges have no effect—the bacteria die, and the poison becomes inert.

Professor Robin reproduced colera in dogs, and the celebrated dog Juno died of cholera in Egypt last year. Professor Botkin, of the University of Dorpat, reproduced cholera in dogs by the subcutaneous injection of the urine of cholera patients. Even if the comma bacilli are not found in the urine, other bacteria are; and even Koch supposes that they secrete a virulent poison similar to that of some insects, which may be absorbed in the blood and escape from the kidneys.

8. Some of the manners and customs of the Hindoos are very peculiar. They always defecate upon the open ground, and will not use privies or latrines. This is a matter of religious obligation with them. It is also obligatory upon them to go to stool every morning; to use the left hand only in wiping themselves; to wash their fundamentals after stool; to wash their whole person and clothing every day; and, finally, also to rinse their mouths with water, and this they

often do after washing in foul tanks, or still fouler pools of water. On steamships, where tubs of water were provided for washing their fundaments after defecation, Surgeon-General De Renzy saw many Hindoos rinse their mouths with the same water.

9. The population of Hindostan is nearly three hundred millions, and at least one hundred million pounds of fæcal matter is deposited on the open ground every day, and has been for centuries.

10. Much of this foul matter is washed by rains into their tanks and pools of water, which they use indiscriminately for washing, cooking, and drinking purposes.

11. The poison of cholera has repeatedly been carried in soiled clothing packed in trunks and boxes, and conveyed to great distances.

12. Articles of food, even bread and cake, as well as apples, plums, and other fruits, handled by persons in the incipient stages of cholera, have been known to convey the disease.

13. The number of epidemic produced by cholera discharges getting into drinking water are almost innumerable, and those from contaminated milk are not few.

14. The first case of cholera is generally counted from the first fatal one, whereas this is almost always preceded by non-fatal ones, which have escaped notice. And each subsequent fatal case is interwoven by one, or several, or even many, non-fatal cases. If the string of a row of beads is broken, and the beads scattered everywhere, it would be just as improper to say that they had never been upon a string as to say that, because all the fatal cases of cholera can not be traced to equally fatal ones, no connection ever existed between them.

These points are necessarily stated catagorically, but every one can be proved, if proof is called for. The numerous and very large pilgrimage of the Hindoos must not be forgotten. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*

83 Madison Avenue, N. Y.

PRESCRIPTIONS FOR DRESSINGS.

From the *Pharmaceutical Record*, May, 1883, we note the following:

PURIFIED COTTON-WOOL (freed from grease).—Macerate ordinary cotton-wool in benzine for ten minutes, press, and dry in the air. Use this in the recipes which follow.

CARBOLIZED COTTON-WOOL.—Take 1 kilogramme of purified cotton-wool and well soak it in 2,1-2 litres of the following solution: Carbolic acid 100, colophony 400, castor oil 400 alcohol 2000 parts. Spread it out for a quarter of an hour to dry.

ANTISEPTIC AND STYPTIC COTTON-WOOL.—Prepared as before, with a solution of tannin 5, carbolic acid 4, alcohol 50, and castor oil 8 parts.

STYPTIC COTTON-WOOL.—Prepared as before, with a solution of alum 2, waters 12, and chloride of iron solution 2 parts. To be dried at 60 degrees C.

BENZOATED COTTON-WOOL.—Prepared as before, with a solution of benzoic acid 5, castor oil 2, alcohol 250 parts.

SALICYLATED COTTON-WOOL.—Prepared as before, with a solution of salicylic acid 5, castor oil 1, colophony 1, alcohol 250 parts.

BORIC ACID COTTON-WOOL.—Boric acid 10, water 80, glycerine 10 parts, to make the solution, which use warm and dry at 60 degrees C.

BOROCARBOLATED COTTON-WOOL.—For the solution use boric acid 5, carbolic acid 2, alcohol 5, water 80, glycerine 10 parts.

IODOFORM COTTON-WOOL.—For the solution, iodoform 1, ether 20, glycerine 10 parts.

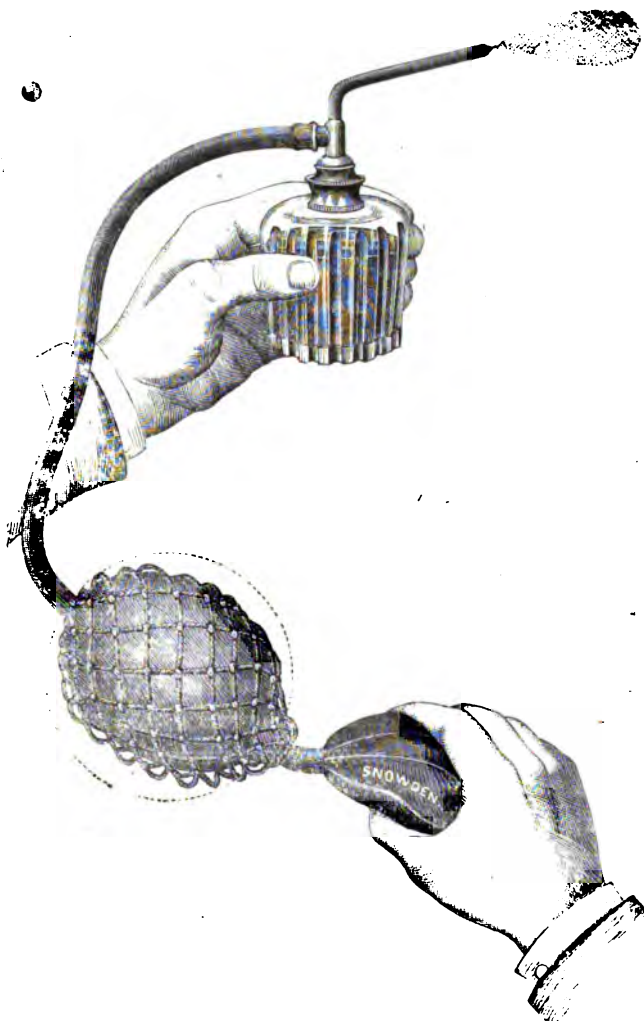
The proportion of the active ingredients in the above preparations can be increased if required. The products are soft and supple, and the use of the glycerine or castor oil prevents the deposition of fluff. Where it can be used, castor oil is preferable to glycerine; and the colophony is

better than paraffine, which is sometimes ordered instead, as the latter is likely to irritate the skin. Old antiseptic cotton-wool can be boiled in a solution of caustic soda and used for veterinary purposes.

TO PREVENT THE ACCIDENTAL BREAKAGE OF CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.—Over both ends of the hard rubber case of the thermometer slip pieces of thick rubber tubing, allowing the ends of the tubing to project beyond the end of the case. Be sure also that the thermometer fits the case closely, by placing cotton in the inside of the case at the ends. When these precautions have been taken there is little danger that the thermometer will be broken by falling on the floor, or by being struck, because the rubber will act as a cushion to break the blow and prevent concussion. *Inter. Nat. Rev. Med. and Surg. Techn.*

OVARIOTOMY IN A CHILD.—Duchamp reports in the *Archives de Toxicologie* in the case of a girl eight years of age, that presented a round tumor situated to the left of the umbilicus; it showed undefined fluctuation and was exceedingly mobile. The rapidity of its growth and the disturbed general condition prompted laparotomy. The tumor was found to be a glandular multilocular cystoma of the left ovary with a long pedicle. This was ligated cauterized by the Paquelin and dropped. Complete recovery without fever followed. *Med. Rev.*

NEW INVENTIONS.



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The illustration on opposite page shows Snowden's Perfected Atomizer as manipulated. A continuous spray, without effort, is thrown into the throat, nose, ear, vagina, or other parts to be medicated.

It is the most perfect instrument for spraying we have yet used; and is peculiarly adapted for a variety of purposes. If the glass vessel is filled half full of hot water, to which is added a drachm of Tinct., hydrastis and same quantity of Tinct. Eucalyptus, with twenty grains chlorate potass., and thrown into the vagina, throat, or nasal passages, will speedily remove all soreness. This quantity will serve two sprayings. Price \$2.75. Atomizer and JOURNAL one year post free —4.00.

Manufactured by William Snowden, No. 7 South Eleventh St. Philadelphia, Pa. F. A. E.

EDITORIAL.

"For the Truth, then, let us battle; And its might shall set us free."

MAXIMS.

Hilarity is essential to existence. *Ed.*

Practice, like speech, requires great deliberation. *Ed.*

All diseases should be trusted to nature when art cannot declare an assured benefit by intervening. *Hibbard.*

He is the best physician, who being educated, best understands the correlation of *forces* within and without and is able to reduce to practice his skill. *Ed.*

Physicians—Our mistakes have only been equaled, by our mishaps and misguidances; otherwise, our interests would stand paramount to all others and our pathways be smooth. *Ed.*

He is wise who is able to learn from all sources, willing to avail himself of the experiences of his superiors, ever learning wisdom from his blunders and mistakes.

Dr. J. H. Hanaford.

The daily employment of every power of the body, mind and soul is the necessary condition of our highest development as immortal beings, a condition which we may call *health*, as natural, aside from violation of God's laws, material and immaterial, as the flowing of streams, the growth of plants, all in the order designed by the creator; our health being as much under our control as the mental and moral growth.

Dr. J. H. Hanaford.

DANDRUFF.

This general wonder, is so very common as to excite the inquiry; did any body ever know of or even hear tell of any body that was exempt?

A real pathological nuisance, grown into neglect by reason of its commonness.

Thousands of cures have been proposed and yet perhaps, no body ever found a cured case.

As appropo to the necessities of our readers and the universal demand for better studies of this annoyance, we quote herewith the most pertinent dissertation and cogent suggestions ever coming within our range of readings.

Dr. G. T. Jackson, says.

The term dandruff, or dandriff, has often been very loosely used to designate at least four distinct diseases of the scalp, namely: pityriasis simplex, seborrhœa sicca, eczema erythematosum or squamosum, and psoriasis, and it is probable that a fifth disease has been included under it, namely, a diffuse trichophytosis capitis. Properly speaking, use should be limited to that scaly condition of the head which is due to seborrhœa sicca or pityriasis simplex.

Whether these latter two diseases are identical or not is still an unsettled question. By the majority of the German systematic

writers they are regarded as one and the same disease, but they present enough points of difference to entitle them to separate consideration. I have here placed them together for convenience, as they give rise to a somewhat similar condition of the scalp, and are amenable to the same treatment. To draw the line sharply between the two is sometimes exceedingly difficult.

Seborrhoea sicca is a functional disease of the sebaceous glands in which an abnormal amount of sebaceous matter of abnormal consistence is secreted by them. This dries upon the scalp, and either appears in the form of thin, fatty plates about the mouths of the hair-follicles or adheres to the hairs in flakes, or, if of more pronounced nature, heaps up into thick, fatty masses or cakes, which cling with a good deal of tenacity to the scalp. This latter form is seen very frequently in children during the early months of infancy. If portions of these crusts or cakes are rubbed between the thumb and finger, they will impart an unctuous feeling. The scalp in this disease is usually pale or leaden-hued, and when the crusts are removed shows no tendency to moisture, or else exhibits a fatty, glistening surface upon which the crust is soon renewed. In some cases more activity is shown, and the scalp is hyperæmic. The affection runs a chronic course, is generally quite uniformly distributed over the whole head, but in some cases it is confined for the most part to the edge of the hair over the forehead and to the vertex of the head. Some pruritus at times is present, and sometimes, in consequence of scratching, there will be excoriations. When we have the head covered with thick, fatty crusts which give an unctuous feeling when rubbed between the thumb and finger, and upon being removed leave the scalp pale, there will not be any difficulty about the diagnosis. But in those case in which only a few dry scales are present and the scalp is slightly hyperæmic, our decision as to the disease cannot be so readily given.

Pityriasis simplex or *capillitii*, is essentially an interference with the cornification of the upper cell-layers of the skin, on account of which, instead of the normally compact stratum corneum we have a constant shaling off of the imperfectly formed epithelial scales. The whole scalp may be quite uniformly affected, or the disease may be limited to the vertex, or it may occur in circumscribed patches. The scaled are thin, easily detached from the scalp, sometimes so easily as to be readily blown off, and they do not

pile up into crusts, when rubbed between the thumb and fingers, these scales do not impart the same unctuous feeling as do those of *seborrhœa sicca*, though there is usually a certain amount of sebaceous matter present, as in *seborrhœa sicca* there is always an admixture of epithelial scales. More or less hyperæmia is usually present, though in some cases the scalp is of normal color. There is never any moisture of the scalp. Pruritus often annoys the patient, especially when he is overheated or is using his brain actively, and this inviting scratching, excoriations are often met with.

These two diseases, differing mainly in their essential lesion and constituting dandruff, causing annoyance by the constant falling of the scales upon the shoulders of the patient, ruining the clothing or giving it the appearance of being powdered, and by the pruritus which attends them. It is for these reasons, in most cases, that the patients apply to us for relief. But dandruff is in many cases the forerunner of baldness, and the fact that a long continued *seborrhœa sicca*, or pityriasis, is the most frequent cause of premature alopecia should stimulate us to use our best efforts to cure the disease.

Causes.—Dandruff frequently occurs in strumous individuals who are anæmic and have a sluggish circulation, marked by cold hands and feet. Adolescence is its peculiar time of appearance. and chlorotic young girls are apt to be annoyed by it. It is an attendant upon chronic debilitating diseases, as rheumatism, syphilis, phthisis, and the like, and comes on after profound disturbances of the constitution, such as fevers and parturition. Dyspepsia and constipation are very common exciting causes or aggravants of the disease. Improper care of the scalp, the use of the fine-toothed comb, and of pomades, hair "tonics," and hair dyes will give rise to the disorder. In some cases there is apparently no cause for the disease, but careful inquiry, even in these cases, will usually bring out some latent cause, such as worry, overwork, mental or nervous strain, and the like. Malassez, Thin, and some others claim to have found a parasite as the origin of the trouble, and recent experiments by Lassar and Bishop would seem to prove that the disease, at least pityriasis simplex, is contagious. These investigators (Lassar and Bishop) took the hair and scales from the head of a healthy German medical student, made a pomade by chapping them up and mixing them with vaseline, and rubbed into the back of a guinea-pig and of a rabbit. In the course

of three weeks these animals presented an appearance similar to that of the student. The experiment was twice repeated, using the hair and scales from the first and second pair of animals respectively, and with like result.

Diagnosis.—Before we can intelligently treat a case of scurfiness of the scalp we must arrive at a correct diagnosis, and must differentiate between dandruff on the one hand and eczema, psoriasis, and diffuse trichophytosis capitis on the other.

Eczema is distinguished by the scales not being so abundant nor so greasy as in dandruff; by their being more parchment-like as if formed rather of dried serum than inspissated fat; by the disease not being so diffuse but more limited to certain patches, or to one side of the head, and implicating contiguous non-hairy parts; by the greater amount of hyperæmia; by the moisture which is either present or readily induced by scratching; by its being far more pruriginous, and by its history. If thick crusts are present, they will usually be of a greenish yellow color, and when removed will expose a reddened oozing surface.

Psoriasis rarely occurs upon the scalp without being found on other parts of the body. It occurs in the form of circumscribed round or oval reddish infiltrated patches, which if of large size are seen to be composed of a number of smaller round patches which have joined together at their edges. These patches are covered with a thick mass of grayish or white glistening scales which are not greasy, and on being removed expose a number of minute bleeding points or red dots, and do not reform as quickly as those of seborrhœa. The disease tends to form a fringe under the hair on the forehead, and sometimes to push its white, glistening, scaly surface down upon the forehead, and often presents a patch just in front of the ear.

Trichophytosis capitis (*tinea tonsurans*), when occurring as a "ring-worm," should offer no difficulty in diagnosis, its circular shape and the presence of broken and knawed off hairs being pathognomonic. The diffuse form is rare, and is to be diagnosed by its history of gradual spread from numerous reddish points or papules, by its scales not being greasy, by the hair being broken off and fragile, and by the microscopical examination of the hair and scales, which will reveal the trichophyton fungus in abundance.

Besides these three diseases, lupus erythematosus may some-

times call for differentiation. It is rarely met with upon the scalp, and then occurs in the form of a sharply defined patch with an infiltrated reddened base covered by a thin adherent scale, which being raised shows on its under side a number of prolongations, the sebum plugs withdrawn from the follicles. The disease causes loss of hair and well-marked atrophic changes in the scalp.

Treatment.—"A good deal in the way of preventive treatment of dandruff can be accomplished by the proper care of the scalp and of the general health. More care than is usual should be bestowed upon the operations of brushing and combing the hair, washing the scalp, and upon the selection of the brush, and comb. The brush should be composed of bristles well set in the back. The bristles should be placed in little clumps at regular distances and rather far apart, and those in each clump should be of unequal length and arranged so that the longest ones are in the center of the group. It is well to have two brushes, one stiff enough to warm the scalp when used with vigor, and one quite soft. The comb should be made with large teeth set wide apart. When held up to the light the teeth should show no roughness or inequality of surface. The fine-toothed comb should be banished from the toilet-table, as it is an active agent in producing inflammatory conditions of the scalp, as many a case of eczema capitis in children will testify. In the morning the hair should be thoroughly opened up in all directions with the comb, and it and the scalp brushed vigorously with the stiff brush. Then the stiff brush should be laid away for the day, and the soft one used in parting the hair, in polishing it, and in subsequent brushings during the day.

Do not wash the head too much. I believe that the so-commonly practiced daily sousing the head in water is hurtful to the hair and scalp, especially if they are not carefully and thoroughly dried afterward, and a little oil or vaseline rubbed into the scalp. It is not the daily sousing which is objectionable, but the insufficient after care. Water renders the hair dry, and the daily sousing only washes the head

superficially. A good shampoo every week or ten days for those persons exposed to a good deal of dust, and every two or three weeks for other people, is sufficient for cleanliness. For the shampoo, soap and water, borax and water, or one composed of the yolk of an egg beaten up in lime-water are all simple and good, but it must not be forgotten to wash out these materials with plenty of clean water and to thoroughly dry the hair and scalp.

Patent hair "tonics," pomades, washes, and dyes are to be avoided. These containing grease—pomades—are, to use an Anglicism, "nasty" give the hair an unnatural luster, smear the hat-band and whatever the hair touches, and becoming rancid act as local irritants. None of these dressings are needed by the healthy scalp, and the proper care of the scalp as above indicated will preserve the hair in better condition than they will.

The nearer the body can be kept to the standard of perfect health by means of bathing, exercise, and good diet, the less likely is dandruff to develop. When, therefore, the disease has appeared, and we are applied to for relief, one of our first inquiries should be concerning the general health, and our first efforts addressed to remedying anything found to be wrong. For important as our local measures are in relieving the local disorder, in most cases we must depend upon internal treatment to render the cure permanent. The internal treatment must be along the lines marked out in works upon general medicine—tonics, as cod liver oil and iron, for the debilitated; the acids and bitters for the neurotic and dyspeptic; mercurials, podophyllin, and the like for the bilious, etc. Duhring, recommends sulphur and the sulphide of calcium as of especial efficacy, and arsenic sometimes acts well. We should insist upon our patient obeying the laws of general hygiene, and instruct him in the above or similar rules as to the proper care of the scalp.

Various substances, all of a more or less irritating nature have been recommended for the local treatment of dandruff.

Such are tincture of cantharides, one drachm, to one ounce ; tincture of capsicum, one drachm, to one ounce ; tincture of nucis vomicæ, one drachm, to one ounce ; chloral, one drachm to one ounce ; bichloride of mercury, two to three grs., to one ounce ; the oleates and other mercurials in proportionate strength ; sulphur, one drachm, to one ounce ; carbolic acid, ten to twenty grs., to one ounce ; quinine, strychnia, etc. These have been given either in solution in alcohol, water, or the oils of olive, castor, rosemary, sage, etc. ; or as ointments. A good menstrum for their exhibition is composed of glycerine one to two drachms, to dilute alcohol, one ounce. Vaseline forms the best medium for their exhibition as ointments. Excepting where the hair is decidedly thin, so stiff an ointment as the ungt. zinci. oxid. should not be used, and lard itself is apt to become rancid.

Of all the above remedies, I have been led by experience to place my main reliance upon sulphur and the mercurials, and would advise the following plan of local treatment. If the case presents itself with a decided accumulation of scales or if crusts are present, direct the patient to saturate his head with oil, preferably sweet almond oil, before going to bed, and to place over his head a flannel cloth soaked in the oil, and outside of all an oiled silk cap. The next morning he should shampoo his head thoroughly with soap and water, using by preference the tincture of green soap, and wash out the soap with plenty of water. The scalp is then to be dried by vigorous rubbing with a coarse towel, and the hair by pulling it through a soft towel. If the crusts by this method are not completely removed, the oil should be kept on during the day, the head again soaked at night, and washed with the soap and water in the morning. If the scalp should appear very hyperæmic after the crusts are removed, anoint the head with vaseline or some simple ointment, as rose ointment, until the hyperæmia is lessened. When the crusts are removed and the hyperæmia overcome, have an ointment composed of one drachm of sulphur lotion to one ounce of vaseline applied every morning to the scalp. If

the scales form rapidly, apply every night and the sulphur ointment every morning, and wash the head every second day. As soon as scaling is lessened stop the use of oil, but continue the ointment, at first using it every second morning, then gradually reducing its application to once a week. Throughout this plan of treatment the head should be shampooed about once a week with the tincture of green soap, borax and water, or the yolk of three eggs beaten up in one pint of lime water, to which a half ounce alcohol is added. Another excellent ointment for these cases, for the formula of which I am indebted to Prof. Bronson, of the New York Polyclinic, is composed as follows:

R Hydrarg. ammon. gr. xx.
 Hydrarg. chlor. mitis, gr. xi.
 Petrolati. 3 j.

This applied once or twice a day has yielded most admirable results in a number of cases of simple dandruff. Its consistence being that of a Mayonnaise dressing renders it an elegant pomade for private practice. Its use should be combined with the occasional shampoo as directed above

The persistent and systematic use of either of these two plans of treatment, together with a proper oversight over the general health, should cure every case of dandruff. But we should be prepared for occasional relapses, and not give our patients promise of too speedy a cure. *Med. Rec.*"

We do not endorse the treatment in all respects, but would like to publish something better and surer. The advice is certainly very good.

TEMPERANCE FACTS.

Alcohol always and everywhere tends to produce abnormal action in the human system; like all other poisons; as a legitimate result, of the violent efforts to expell a foreign substance, as an intruder. This increased activity, always followed by fatigue and prostration, we call inflammation,

attended by more or less congestion—an over—supply of the blood. This is but a natural result of any and all poisons. The activity attending such inflammation is always at a disadvantage, always wasteful of the vital forces, always tending to disease and suffering.

One more than usually acquainted with the intemperate, says:—

“There is no appearance, after death, more common in the confirmed drunkard, who perishes after a long continuance of this habit, than a state of chronic inflammation of the lining membrane of the stomach. In this condition the walls of the organ are sometimes considerably thickened, are covered in their interior with a net work of vessels closely injected with blood, and may present more or less extensive traces of ulceration. The thickening of the coats the stomach may proceed to such an extent as to interrupt the passage of the food, through mechanical impediment.”

This extract is in perfect accord with the observations of Dr. Beaumont, in the case of St. Martin, whose digestion could be carefully noted, through a hole made by a musket wound. After a few days of hard drinking, Dr. B. described the appearance of the stomach as follows:—“Its mucous surface was covered with inflammatory and ulcerous patches, the secretions were vitiated, the gastric juice diminished in quantity, viscid and unhealthy. Two days later the inner membrane of the stomach was unusually morbid, the inflammatory appearance more extensive, the spots more livid than usual; from the surface there exuded small drops of grumous blood; the apthous patches were larger and more numerous, mucous coverings more thickened than usual, and the gastric secretions more vitiated. The gastric fluids were mixed with a large proportion of thick, ropy mucous, and a considerable muco-purulent discharge, slightly tinged with blood, resembling the discharge from the bowels in some cases of dysentery. The free use of ardent spirits, wine, beer, or any intoxicating liquor, when contin-

ued for some days, has, invariably produced these morbid changes.

As strange as it may seem, to those unacquainted with the fact that the nerves of the stomach, like those of the gums, are not of the sensitive kind, St. Martin, did not complain up to this point of the disease, of any particular unpleasant sensations.

If this effect follows the the use of alcoholic preparations in health, when all of the powers are in their normal condition of health and vigor, will they be any less disastrous if taken by the sick, those particularly debilitated, whose organs of digestion are especially implicated and prostrated? If the digestion of food is demanded, as one of the means of recuperation, of investigation, can those who are debilitated, and particularly need every possible aid, afford to have the stomach deranged, the digestive fluid vitiated, the amount secreted diminished, with other disturbances observed by Dr. Beaumont, will the effects be in any sense different in the case of diseases, as contrasted with health? will the character and action of ardent spirits be changed by simply calling them medicine, instead of grog? I think not, and I am fully persuaded that the use of any intoxicant by the sick will be attended by disastrous results, always deranging the functions, introducing confusion and abnormal action into the system—always and everywhere.

CHOLERA NEWS.

The extending proclivities and dreadful fatality that attaches to the cholera visitations in France, Italy, Russia and China, is not at all cheering to the rest of mankind.

Nations may well quake, while hygienic and prophylactic industries should bestir themselves throughout the world.

Doctors, who have not will learned their lesson about cholera, students who are preparing, and such as have not well

defined ideas and definite fixed principles of practice should see to brightening their armour.

EDITEMS.

The Oleates of Copper is highly recommended by Dr. Weir, in *N. Y. Med. Jour.* for parasitic diseases of the skin.

The profession seems to be changing views relative to management of wounds of the brain, and now admit that the brain will allow of some manipulation.

This may be true to a certain extent in the hands of experienced operators, but should be carefully approached by beginners.

New York, City has a registered Chinese physician, as reported by the *N. Y. Med. Jour.*

BOOK REVIEWS.

"AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST"—DR. GEORGE THURBER EDITOR ASSOCIATED BY A STAFF OF THE MOST CELEBRATED PRACTICAL AGRICULTURAL WRITERS IN THE UNITED STATES. ORANGE JUDD & Co. 751 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, PUBLISHERS. MONTHLY, PRICE \$1.50.

This is the oldest and best journal on the subject and is equally valuable for the farmer, gardener or householder with his small village or town lot. While each number is attractive, the Sept. issue excels all preceding ones. It numbers over 100 columns of original, illustrated reading matter, and over two hundred different editorials, prize papers, and plain, practical, common sense articles, and topics pertaining to the Farm, Garden, and Household, written expressly for this journal by over 40 different writers.

The illustrations and engravings, by leading artists, number over a hundred—of the full page illustrations, the one representing a gathering storm is the most vivid and life-like.

New subscribers will receive the remaining months of 1884 free.

Particular attention is directed to the design for an "above ground cellar of brick." E.

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE.

James R. Osgood & Co., of Boston, publish in neat and convenient form, the address of Robert P. Porter to the Arkwright Club of New England, on "Protection and Free Trade of To day." Mr. Porter graphically presents exactly what voters in both political parties want to know, the facts showing how free trade and protection works at home and abroad, in the field and the workshop. He shows how agriculture, commerce and manufacturing in the United States, Great Britain, Germany and Holland have been affected by these two economic policies. Mr Porter's work will be appreciated by business men, farmers and artesans who have no time to read a volume on the subject, but who want a clear exposition of the condition of labor here and in European countries. Price 10 cents.

THE CARE AND FEEDING OF INFANTS, DOLIBER, GOODALE & Co., BOSTON, MASS.

This stylish little treatise is not merely an instructive compilation, but bears a scientific interest on account of the truths elucidated and its Physiological indoctrinations. Free on application.

PUERPERAL OR CHILD BED FEVER, BY T. G. COMSTOCK M. D. A REPRINT FROM THE NEW YORK MED. TIMES.

This is a collation and vividly written essay on this highly important topic. It deals in dissertations on *Ætiology*, symptoms, causes, treatment and care.

CIRCULARS OF INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION, No.5, 1884, WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOTICES

HYDROLIENE—Merit is best established by time and experience.

"Time proves all things" and practical test fixes the values. Hydroleine now claims both these evidences and offers a very large array of the most prominent medical authority to substantiate its merit.

Prepared on good scientific basis, its therapeutic importance takes the highest rank among Pharmaceutical preparations.

See advertisement of Hydrolieine in this and succeeding numbers, of Wm. F. Kidder & Co. 83 John St. New York.

A WORD FROM OTHERS.

MESSRS. KIDDER & LAIRD.

Aug. 18th, 1882.

274 BRIDGE STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—I have used HYDROLEINE since it was first presented to my notice by your representative. It is valuable in all cases where Cod Liver oil is of service, and in my hands has proved efficient and reliable. Its solubility in milk and water renders it palatable, and thereby furnishes a ready and pleasant addition to children's remedies.

Yours respectfully,

DAVID D. CHACE, M. D., PH. D

Messrs, KIDDER & LAIRD.

BALTIMORE, MD., Nov. 4th. 1881.

Gentlemen:—Since you sent me a sample bottle of HYDROLEINE in July last, I have prescribed it quite frequently, and am glad to say, that it has given me great satisfaction. I find that it is well tolerated by the stomach, and greatly improves the nutrition,

Yours truly,

A. FRIEDENWALD, M. D.

Prof. of Diseases of the Eye and Ear, College of Physician and surgeons.

Report on BEEF PEPTONIDS by Dr. Stutzer, Director of the Imperial Agricultural Chemical Laboratory for Rhenish Prussia, Bonn, Germany.

I have carefully analyzed Beef Peptonoids with the following results (dry analysis), viz.:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Albuminoids (nitrogenous substances), | 70.29 |
| Fat, | 11.45 |
| Dextrine (milk sugar), | 10.75 |
| Starch, | 1.35 |
| Cellulose, | .26 |
| Salts, | 5.90 |
| | <hr/> 100.00 |

On examination the albumenoids showed as follows, viz.:

97 p. c. consisted of albumen and peptone easy of digestion.

1 p. c. creatine,

2 p. c. substances difficult of digestion.

proving the nitrogenous in the preparation to be readily assimilated.

The exceptionally high nutritive value of this preparation is due to the great quantity of digestible albuminoids present. If com-

pared with other foods in the market, the result would be as follows:—

| | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| <i>Beef Peptonoids</i> , nitrogenous nutritive matter, | 70.29 | p. c. |
| Caviar, | 26.00 | " " |
| Beef, | 20.00 | " " |
| Fowl, | 18.00 | " " |
| Mutton, | 18.00 | " " |
| Eggs, | 13.00 | " " |
| Bread, | 8.00 | " " |
| Milk, | 4.00 | " " |
| Liebig's Ex. Meat, | 5.00 | " " |
| Potatoes, | 1.00 | " " |

The flavor and odor of the preparation are exceedingly pleasant, and surpass any other preparation of meat with which I am acquainted. The results of my analyses are such as to enable me to pronounce Beef Peptonoids to be a *most valuable* and *easily digested* nitrogenous food for invalids and convalescents, I extend to it my fullest endorsement.

DR. STUTZER.

Bonn, *March, 1884.*

Lactopeptine continues to hold its well earned position as one of the very best remedies in the digestive disturbances so frequent in the hot season. In *Cholera Infantum*, especially, when combined with bismuth, it will be found one of our most trustworthy remedies.—*St. Louis, Clin. Rec.*

GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR, OCT. 6 to 11, 1884.—We are pleased to acknowledge a cordial invitation from MR. CHAS. GREEN, President of the Great St. Louis Fair, which opens October 6th and closes October 11th, 1884. This colossal exhibition of Live Stock Agricultural Implements, Dairy and Creamery Products, Textile Fabrics, Apiarian Supplies, Minerals, Chemicals and Geological Specimens will be the largest ever made on this continent. All railroads running to St. Louis have made a one fare rate for the round trip and half rates on freight. Any of our readers desiring a copy of the illustrated premium list, may secure One by writing to FESTUS J. WADE, Secretary, 718 Chesnut st. St. Louis, Mo., and stating that they are readers of this paper.

ST. LOUIS

Medical Journal.

VOL. XI.

NOVEMBER, 1884.

No. 11.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Short, Pithy and Practical Articles Solicited.

If thou hast Truth to utter,
Speak it boldly— speak it all.

VIBURNUM OPULUS.

JAMES EGAN, M. D.

Viburnum Opulus belongs to the genus "VIBURNUM" of the natural order "CAPRIFOLIACIA." It is commonly known by the names of "HIGH CRANBERRY," "CRAMP BARK," "SQUAW BUSH". It is a beautiful shrub or tree growing from seven to twelve feet high on the hill sides in the more northerly parts of New England, also in Canada, attracting attention in June by its handsome showy flowers, of a reddish white, and, later in the season, by its clusters of bright red berries, which, though much smaller than the ordinary meadow cranberry, resembles it in color and taste. The fruit is very acid and is sometimes used for domestic purposes. It remains upon the tree during the cold months. The berries made into a poultice are a popular topical application for Erysipelas, poison of Rhus, Mercury, Ivy Vine &c., and said to be a very effective remedy.

The bark of the root, shrub and branches is what is used in medicine. It contains a large quantity of Valerianic acid the odor of which is very perceptible in a fluid extract or

tincture made from a good quality of the bark. The green bark should alone be used and ought to be collected at a time when it contains the most sap. Old bark is inert and devoid of medicinal properties. Age deteriorates it. Homeopaths and Eclectics, both of whom use only recent crude material, agree as to the valuable medicinal properties of the drug. Members of the regular profession, who as a rule pay but little attention to the quality of the drugs they employ, arrive at varying results owing to the good or bad quality of the drug with which the prescriptions are filled by the pharmacist. All who have obtained good clinical results have prepared their own tinctures and emphasize the necessity of obtaining and using only the fresh bark. The dose is from one to two drachms of the Fluid Extract or saturated tincture; the best results being obtained from small doses with frequent repetition.

The properties of *Viburnum Opulus* are, powerfully antispasmodic, nervine and tonic; and, while exerting great power in relaxing muscular rigidity and spasm, it yet exerts a still greater influence as a uterine tonic, imparting tone and strength to the female organs of generation.

Viburnum Opulus is not a new remedy, but an old and tried one, possessing great merit as a remedial agent. It was well known and used by the Indians medicinally who gave it the name of "Squaw Bush". From them the whites gained a knowledge of its medicinal virtues; and for over two hundred years it has retained its fame in domestic practice in those regions of country where it is a habitat.

As a mark of its indications and uses it has been popularly termed "Cramp Bark". Its remedial properties have been known to many physicians in the Eastern states for over fifty years; and their knowledge was derived by observing the good effects obtained from its use in domestic practice.

A writer on *Viburnum Opulus*, and one who can speak authoritatively as he gathers his own crude materials and prepares his tinctures therefrom, says "the physician who

discovered the power and properties of *Viburnum Opulus* is a public benefactor; and the females of the United States ought to erect a monument to his memory for it is one of those heaven sent balms for some of their keenest pangs." It is a very positive remedy for painful menstruation. In the New England States ninety nine physicians out of a hundred use it in some form or other and carry it in their medicine cases for use in emergencies. The preparation almost universally used is HAYDEN'S VIBURNUM COMPOUND. In the West and South, it is neither so well known, nor so much used except by Eclectics and Homeopaths, on account of the Fluid Extract being made from the old inert bark and destitute of its active principles. A reliable preparation is at once known by its strong odor of Valerian; and when destitute of this, or even if it be faint, it ought to be rejected. This is a simple reliable and effective test which can be employed by any one.

To fortify our position with those who are unacquainted with the valuable medicinal properties of *Viburnum Opulus*, we will quote the opinions of a few of the highest authorities on *Materia Medica*. The American dispensatory, the standard authority for the Eclectic School of Medicine says; High Cranberry is a very powerful anti-spasmodic; and in consequence of this property is more generally known by the name of Cramp Bark. It is effective in relaxing cramps and spasms of all kinds as Asthma, Hysteria, Cramps of the limbs and other parts in females especially during pregnancy and it is said to be highly beneficial to those who are subject to convulsions during pregnancy or at parturition preventing the attacks entirely if used daily for the last two or three months of gestation.

Dr. E. M. Hale, of Chicago, Illinois, the author of "New Remedies," a work evincing stupendous research, labor and clinical experiment, and one of the highest authorities in the homeopathic school, after endorsing all that has been said by Dr. King, in the American Dispensatory, says;

In the treatment of dysmenorrhœa for which *Viburnum Opulus* is especially indicated I prescribe a few drops of the tincture daily for a week previous to the expected period.

When the pain begins he gives it every half hour or every quarter if they be severe. He has found it equally useful for the severe false pains preceding normal labor and often rendering the woman's life a torture for weeks. In after pains he says it is of great value and ought to be given after each pain. Hale claims that it will prevent miscarriages if given before the membranes are injured and when the pains are spasmodic and threatening. In constitutional dysmenorrhœa Hale has yet to meet with a single case which it has failed to cure. He says

So confident have I been of its marvellous powers that I have taken pains to look up some old cases that I had dismissed years ago as invincible in order to test the remedy on them. In every case so far it has cured these obstinate cases. Its sphere of action seems to cover the same ground as galvanism.

Dr. Meyer states that *Viburnum Opulus* seems to be antispasmodic and to have a specific action upon the uterus. Its employment has convinced him that it is a uterine sedative and a remedy for dysmenorrhœa and the commonly associated spinal irritations.

Dr. Phares, the distinguished botanist of Miss., who has used it extensively, calls it nervine, antispasmodic, tonic, astringent and diuretic. He says
It is of the utmost benefit in colic, cramp, palpitation, and other affections incident to the puerperal state, or consequent upon a diseased condition of the uterus.

Dr. E. A. M. Purdy Ex. President of the N. Y. County medical society read an exhaustive paper on *Viburnum Opulus* before the Materia Medica Society of N.Y.; a copy appeared in the N. Y. Medical Journal which ought to be in the hands of every practitioner who desires to be abreast of the times. (A Letter can be mailed Dr. Purdy for fuller information.) After speaking of its botany and history he took up its pharmacy and chemistry. For medicinal purposes he employed the bark of the root, shrub and limbs, and laid considerable stress upon the necessity of using fresh bark. From this he made a tincture with alcohol

of 80 per cent ; the tincture, he says, should have a dark red color and peculiar acid odor not unlike that of Valerian. Dr. Purdy narrated a number of cases of his own which led him to conclude that *Viburnum Opulus* was a powerful uterine sedative. He was satisfied that, if preparations of the fresh drug be used, many cases beyond the reach of any therapeutic aid except Opium, might be relieved and more positive results obtained from its use.

Dr Charles E. Hall, after narrating many case of dysmenorrhoea showing the positive remedial influence of *Viburnum Opulus* states that many more instances could be given to show the positive effects of the drug and predicts a cure when the pain is spasmodic and neuralgic, palliative when it is congestive or pseudo membranous. He also used it in menorrhagia with intense crampy pain ; and obtained speedy relief in cases of uterine colic.

In H. G. Piffard's "*Materia Medica and Therapeutics of the Skin*," it is stated that *Viburnum Opulus* promptly relieves dysmenorrhœa.

From the foregoing it appears that those who have made a practical test of the medicinal properties of *Viburnum Opulus* are united in these experiences and are enthusiastic in its praise. They find it difficult to speak too highly in its favor. Their opinion is that it can take the place of Opium or other anodynes and as it can be administered ad libitum without fear of danger or injurious effects it is infinitely superior to such potent drugs. The objection to its use in the form of fluid extract or saturated tincture is its vile taste which impels patients to refuse the remedy. All who have prescribed it in the simple form, state that they are unable to induce patients to continue its use.

Viburnum Opulus is the basis of HAYDEN'S *VIBURNUM COMPOUND* which has given such prominence to the crude drug and has excited so much enquiry among physicians and brought it into special and deserved favor. In Hayden's *Viburnum Compound* the vile disagreeable taste is completely masked. Forty years ago Dr. W. R. Hayden then in

active practice in New York having satisfied himself that *Viburnum Opulus* was a remedy of very great value in suitable cases, by noting the large extent in which he found it successfully used in domestic practice and finding its remedial effects greatly increased and intensified by combination with other drugs of a like nature evolved the formula which has subsequently been prepared under the name of

HAYDEN'S VIBURNUM COMPOUND.

Results are obtained from the compound which cannot be had from the simple drug. The dose is two teaspoonfuls in a tablespoonful of warm sweetened milk or water; to be taken every twenty minutes, until relief and freedom from pain be secured. When an alterative or constitutional effect is desired, it may be taken three or four times daily. The dose for children is in proportion to age; five drops may be given an infant under six months of age.

The formula of Haydens Viburnum Compound which can be prepared by any who dislike to purchase from the drug trade, is as follows.

Viburnum Opulus;
Dioscorea Villosa (Wild Yam) \
Scutellaria Lateriflora (Sculcap),

And a combination of the choicest aromatics. It contains no opium or other narcotics and can be given ad libitum without fear. It relieves, calms, and soothes without narcotizing or stupefying the patient, or leaving any unpleasant after effects; a desideratum never attained in the administration of patent drugs.

It often induces sound sleep from which the patient awakes refreshed, the head clear, and the nervous system invigorated by its tonic influence; which is never the case after taking narcotics.

A few remarks on the associated drugs which with *Viburnum Opulus* compose Hayden's Viburnum Compound will not be out of place.

Dioscorea Villosa (Wild Yam) must be the true plant and not what is usually sold as such, but is in reality a species of

Smilax. The root is the part of the plant used in medicine. It must be gathered in September and used when fresh. If these particulars do not receive attention, disappointment in results will be the rule. Wild Yam has been used as a specific for bilious colic from time immemorial; but it cures any paroxysmal or spasmodic pain in the bowels. It is highly esteemed by the Eclectic School by whom it is much used. Like many of our best remedies it was first employed in domestic practice.

Scutellaria Lateriflora, (is a nervine resembling in its action *Viburnum Opulus*, but is also tonic and antispasmodic. It is of special benefit in hysteria and nervous diseases of women. The late Dr. George M. Beard made it the basis of one of his favorite prescriptions in nervous diseases; and, through him, its remedial properties are more widely known and prized. The plant flowers in July and August, and must be gathered while in bloom and dried in the shade otherwise it is inert.

It is apparent that Hayden's *Viburnum Compound* will be found curative or palliative in those conditions and diseases where *Viburnum Opulus*, is indicated and that, as a pleasant remedy, it will take its place in the armamentarium of those who employ the crude drug in their practice. That it has already usurped its place is evident by the unsolicited testimony of thousands of physicians who carry it about and use it daily and at meetings of Medical Societies, speaking of it in a manner to excite surprise. That it can cure all cases is absurd. There are cases beyond the reach of art, where there is incurable disease; in such palliation of the pain is all that can be expected, and if this be secured by the use of harmless herbal remedies in place of deadly poisonous drugs which derange the whole economy and procure a few hours disturbed and dreamy sleep at the expense of loss of appetite, nausea, and headache, during the balance of the day, we place the preparation on a foundation which is impregnable.

We must content ourselves by merely referring to a few of the disorders in which Hayden's Viburnum Compound is specially indicated and where no disappointment can befall the prescriber.

In *Amenorrhœa*, *Dysmenorrhœa*, *Menorrhagia*, *Convulsions*, *Rigors*, *Threatening Abortion*, *After pains*, *Insomnia*, *Ovaritis*, *Nervous Excitability*, *Mental Depression*, *Uterine Debility*, *Hysteria*, *Colic*, *Cholera Morbus*, *Cholera Infantum*, *Asthma*, *Cramps of the limbs or other parts*, *Diarrhœa*, *Pains in the Chest*, *Stomach and Bowels*, *Palpitation of the Heart*, *Angina Pectoris*, and *Delirium Tremens* it is universally and potently remedial. In the *Flatulence* and *Fluttering* at the pit of the stomach so common and distressing in women who are approaching or have reached the menopause, it is an absolute specific far superior to Calabar bean, which demands so infinitesimal a dose as one fiftieth of a grain every half hour.

AMENORRHŒA.

Where the menstrual flow is either entirely absent or deficient in quantity or has occurred on one or more occasions but slight in amount and only enough to show that it is possible, Hayden's Viburnum Compound administered three or four times daily will effect a cure. These varied conditions are the effect of anemia, Plethora, torpid uterus or ovaries or an imperfectly developed condition of the uterus; and by its tonic stimulating influence these conditions will be removed. Where the menstrual flow is suddenly suppressed through cold, fright, or other causes with or without grave nervous disturbances, Hayden's Viburnum Compound ought to be repeated every half hour until the flow be reestablished.

MENORRHAGIA AND METRORRHAGIA.

Which is an opposite condition to Amenorrhœa, the Viburnum Compound is equally efficient. In this disorder the forms are various. In some the quantity of blood lost increases and the time is extended; in others the quantity is gradually increased from month to month; in others clots appear with pain and increased discharge flow; in others

there is hemorrhage at the period and also during the interval ; and again in some the flooding appears suddenly. Anemia, Plethora, nervous disturbances and ovarian irritability, are all causes of flooding. Every hemorrhage has a pathological cause and, when functional, Viburnum Compound given three or four times daily will check it by equalizing the circulation, causing a natural action of the generative organs and calming and soothing the irritated ovary and uterine plexus of nerves. Where tumors or organic disease or inflammations or clots or retained placenta or any other cause demanding surgical interference is the cause of the hemorrhage the action of Viburnum Compound can be only palliative. We know of one case where the patient suffered from a fibrous tumor where by the continued use of Viburnum Compound the uterus was considerably reduced in size and the alarming flooding stopped. In this case the action of Viburnum Compound contracted the uterine fibres and reduced the dimensions of the organ.

DYSMENORRHEA

Viburnum Compound approaches as near a specific as anything in medicine, rarely failing to afford relief in the worst cases in a few minutes, excelling all other known remedies, exciting the deepest gratitude on the part of the suffering patient, and the highest admiration of the physician who may have tried all other means in vain.

For many years the mechanical pathology of dysmenorrhœa held almost undisputed sway, heralded and supported as it was by the existing luminaries of the profession. Nor even now does the theory of obstruction to the flow of the menstrual fluid want defenders, prominent among whom are Drs. Grailly, Hewitt, and Robert Barnes of London, than whom none are more distinguished in the treatment of female diseases.

The facts disprove the truth of the assertion, as a uterine probe passes readily and finds the uterus empty during paroxysms of greatest pain. When it is remembered that the menstrual flow continues from three to six days and that

during that time only a few ounces (Four) are discharged and that not continuously but *guttatum* it is difficult to comprehend how *stenosis* of the os, flexions and other displacements can play the important part in the pathology of the disease attributed to them. There may be a few cases where partial retention is a cause of dysmenorrhœa but more generally it is a complication occurring in cases of Endo-Cervicitis where the cervical canal is hermetically sealed with a plug of inspissated tough mucous.

It is difficult to classify the disease. A convenient classification is, into Uterine and Ovarian; but there are acute observers who deny that the latter form has any real existence. The generative organs are so closely related to one another that it is well nigh impossible to have a diseased condition of one without a reflex irritation of the other.

As a mere matter of convenience and without any idea of maintaining its correctness we shall adopt it.

Uterine dysmenorrhœa may be subdivided into *Primary* and *Acquired*. Primary is the simplest form and is that which appears in females with the inception of menstruation. It is only by viewing it in this its least complete form that we can gain a clear understanding of its pathology. Acquired is that form which appears in single or married women who had formerly menstruated painlessly.

Dysmenorrhœa, primary or acquired, consists in the menstrual flow escaping through the mucous membrane of the fundus of the womb with difficulty. The mucous membrane of the cervix furnishes none of the menstrual flow.

The mucous membrane lining the body of the womb is very vascular; during menstruation it becomes more so and increases in thickness. At each catamenial period it is shed. Normally it is broken up and disintegrated in such a manner as not to appear in the discharge. This may be termed involution of the mucous membrane. In these cases menstruation is painless.

In some cases the mucous membrane is separated and expelled in clots and shreds, and in still more severe forms a

complete cast of the uterine cavity is thrown off; but this occurs more generally in married women, and is not a primary form of dysmenorrhœa, but acquired. It is produced by chronic endometritis, which may be the result of continued primary dysmenorrhœa or other causes. This form of the disease is termed membranous dysmenorrhœa and its subjects are sterile. This is a clear form of impediment to the escape of the menstrual flow; and is an exalted form of the same trouble when it is shed and expelled in shreds. It is subinvolution of the decidua at the menstrual epoch.

Many women expel clots who are not affected with dysmenorrhœa or other uterine ailment; and it is common for women to be so affected in the succeeding period after contracting cold during or toward the close of a preceding one. *It is the difficulty which the uterus has in separating the disintegrating tissue from the new embryonic tissue beneath which causes the pain.* To effect the separation a violent spasmodic contraction takes place. It is from this fact that in the nosology of some writers the names spasmodic and congestive are derived.

In cases of primary dysmenorrhœa examination is seldom attainable; but where such have taken place it has been found in a large majority of cases that the uterus was imperfectly developed; it may be too short or too small or both. It is indisputable that cases which have been treated by galvanism have resulted in a cure by stimulating the uterus to growth so that it reaches a normal size and only then did the dysmenorrhœa disappear. A few cases get well without treatment. Marriage, if fertile, cures a large number of cases and would cure all were it not for subinvolution of the uterus after confinement. In three-fourths of cases of primary dysmenorrhœa clots or shreds are discharged. Anemia and rarely plethora complicate these cases.

Viburnum Compound administered at short intervals will relieve the pain at the period, and will by its tonic and stimulating property effect a complete cure if prescribed three times daily during the interval.

The result of primary dysmenorrhœa if untreated will result in endometritis, ovaritis, and it may be perimetritis; and these in their turn will produce acquired dysmenorrhœa.

In primary dysmenorrhœa menstruation is regular in two thirds of the cases and irregular in one third; the discharge is profuse in two fifths and scanty in one half. It may be that in some cases the profuse discharge comes from the ovary. Anemia and malnutrition of the body especially of the nervous system, plays an important part in the production of dysmenorrhœa and the character of the menstrual flow.

When from whatever cause uterine subinvolution results whether the subject be single or married we have a case of chronic endometritis and with it a condition of the decidua similar to what we find in a case of primary dysmenorrhœa and with it menstrual pain. In every case of acquired dysmenorrhœa there must be an endometritis mild or severe. There may or may not be abdominal pain on pressure; but there is extreme sensitiveness at the internal os on the passage of even a fine probe; and it is in such cases that benefit has been derived from dilatation, the sensibility of the nerves being obtunded by nerve stretching. Mechanical interference is most objectionable to the patient and is to be avoided by the physician when a more agreeable remedy can be obtained, which will answer the purpose equally as well. In acquired dysmenorrhœa we have the same pathological condition of the decidua, a difficulty in separating the disintegrating membrane from the new embryonic tissue beneath it the contractile efforts to shed which causes the pain.

Viburnum Compound given ad libitum will not fail to relieve the paroxysmal pain at the period and will be of much benefit during the interval. The Endometritis will demand special treatment.

Following as a rule in point of time, Endometritis is associated with EndoCervicitis. Here we have a narrow contracted os externum. The mucous membrane of the cervix

undergoes chronic thickening, its glands become hypertrophied, secrete in excess, and the secretion from glairy bland and clear becomes muco purulent and irritating. This is liable to retention or at least finds imperfect issue. The cervical canal is plugged up with a mucous mass. Under these conditions we may have obstruction to the flow, partial retention. These cases are a sequence of acquired dysmenorrhœa only. The symptoms are marked. The pains are situated in the uterine region and radiate to the back and loins; they are more or less paroxysmal and resemble the pains of labor. It is the occasional periodic exacerbation which characterizes it that constitutes the pain of partial retention. The flow comes in gushes, ceases for a time, and then returns in succeeding gushes.

In all cases of uterine dysmenorrhœa the pain precedes the flow and ceases on its appearance. The essential pain is seated in the uterus. There may be pain in other regions and nervous disturbances produced by reflex irritation, but the pain diagnostic of the disturbance is fixed in the uterus.

Menstrual pain is the result of increased muscular action and spasms of the uterus excited by the separation and expulsion of shreds of disintegrated mucous membrane; and the sensitiveness of the organ is increased by conditions of tissue dependent on imperfect development, anemia, plethora and malnutrition. An antispasmodic relieves the pain while a nervine and uterine tonic soothes, calms, and increases the nutrition of the organ, so as to effect a permanent cure. These properties are found associated in Hayden's Viburnum Compound.

There is a form of dysmenorrhœa which we have called Ovarian, which sometimes complicates, is often produced by, and at other times is independent of uterine dysmenorrhœa. When the flow precedes the pain, which may not be experienced for twenty four to thirty six hours after; or when pain is experienced two weeks or less, before the flow; or when the pain is continuous only highly aggravated at the period; or when the pain is felt a few days prior to,

and succeeding the flow, we may consider it ovarian in its character. There may be an irritable ovary or ovaritis, or ovarian tumor, or organically diseased ovary, or the ovary may be dislocated with or without displacement of the uterus. In the case of irritable ovary, pain will be superinduced from reflected irritation; but when there is organic ovarian disease, the vascular turgescence of the womb is kept up continuously and persistently, and chronic endometritis is the result with its accompanying menstrual pain. The subjects of ovarian disease are sometimes strong, of full habit and complain of headache, vertigo, and imperfect vision previous to the period; continued suffering produces habitual ill health and extreme nervousness. The appearance of the flow often affords relief.

Viburnum Compound by its nervine properties will relieve and cure the irritability of the ovary and the many reflex disturbances that arise from it. It will palliate the pain better than Opium, Chloral, Chlorodyne or any other anodyne in diseased states of the ovary; But it cannot cure an organically diseased or dislocated ovary. Such is beyond the power of any remedial agent. It has proved more successful than any other known remedy and has met with more decided and universal favor from medical men than any other medicinal preparation.

ENDOMETRITIS, ENDOCERVICITIS, VAGINITIS, LEUCORRHOEA.

Hayden's Viburnum Compound acts, in conjunction with topical applications as the white alkaloid Hydrastia, Iodoform, Glycerine or Glyco-Phenique by stimulating, toning and altering the diseased condition of the mucous membrane.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.

The failure to cure, which is a standing reproach to the profession; supports and pessaries beyond a mere temporary employment; are worse than useless. Many of the various applications which have been invented and warranted as sure cures, are erroneous in conception, as their aim is to hold the uterus in position. The only true method of effecting this is by lengthening the vagina which keeps the

womb in situ. when the vagina preserves its normal shape, length and position it will support the womb in its natural position. An abdominal support, or what is better, abdominal corset to keep the pressure of the abdominal contents off the uterus, will in many cases be sufficient. In some cases a pessary on the principle of the "Hodge" or "Albert Smith" will be required for a temporary use. There are cases of procedentia which demand operative interference to render life comfortable. In each case the pessary must be bent and fitted to meet the indications. To effect a cure, the muscular fibres of the uterus and appendages must be toned up and contracted, and nothing but a remedy having this property and a special affinity for the generative organs will produce this happy result.

PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS.

In cases where some days before confinement ladies suffer from headache, nausea, swollen hands and feet, and puffy eyelids or in other words symptoms denoting a probable attack of convulsions, Viburnum Compound will prevent them and mitigate the severity of the labor pains. On this account it has often been called "*Mother's Relief*." So valuable it is in this grave condition that it ought to be in the hands of all practitioners and every wife and mother in the land; and, were it so, we would be saved the sad and sickening recital of cases of Eclampsia; and many homes would be united that are now broken up through, death by this ruthless destroyer

HYSTERIA.

Which is a nervous and psychosic combined terminating in paroxysm or convulsions and special irritability of the sexual nerve centres; and also in *nervous prostration*.

INSOMNIA, DELIRIUM TREMENS, FLATULENCE AND FLUTTERING

At the pit of the stomach, so often occurring in women approaching the menopause, Hayden's Viburnum Compound acts quicker and better than any other remedy yet discovered.

MISCARRIAGE.

It is a specific so long as the membrane remains unruptured; and, in flooding from this source it fulfills the desired indications by enabling the uterus to expel any clots or adherent placenta and thus inducing contraction of the organ and cessation of the flooding.

CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA AND COLIC.

Hayden's Viburnum Compound is the best, safest and quickest remedy ever employed. It ought to be preceded by Syrup of Rhubarb and Soda Comp., in two doses, half an hour apart; although this is not always requisite. No test has been made of its virtues in Asiatic Cholera; but from its conceded powerful antispasmodic properties it would seem to be indicated in the frightful cramps and pains incident to the disease.

It is impracticable to mention all the disturbances in which Viburnum Compound is indicated. To do so would necessitate the writing of a treatise on the practice of medicine. Enough has been said to show its wide round of usefulness. It does not depend upon the peculiar properties of any one plant; but, by a happy and scientific combination of several, whose united influence produce the desired result.

SURGICAL PATHOLOGY.*

A. J. SMITH, M. D.

Surgical Pathology is a study of great import to the practical surgeon. It is not enough that one to be a surgeon should simply understand anatomy and the different modes of operating, but he should be thoroughly conversant with the degree of vitality existing in his patient. His capability of enduring the shock of an operation, and his tendency to hemorrhage.

The surgeon must deal altogether with abnormal processes, he is always looking at and attending to parts or organs that are in a perverted condition—abnormal. The surgeon should

*Extract from a work on Surgery now preparing for the press, by the author.

be able to determine between an abnormal and a normal part. Therefore, he should be a thorough scholar in physiology, he should always carry along with him a mental image of the healthy man, and be ready at any moment to compare this normal with the abnormal man, carefully noting the departure. Some of the best operators in surgery, fall short of success in consequence of this want of knowledge.

A man may become a good physician in the strict sense of the word and yet make no pretensions to surgery; but not so with the surgeon, he must have all the knowledge necessary to a good physician in order to be a success as a surgeon.

Surgical pathology, then teaches the investigation of abnormal conditions that pertain more exclusively to the practice of the surgeon than to the physician. All diseases considered as a deviation from the healthy standard, may be studied either as exhibited in the disordered action noted in special tissues, or in that seen under very much the same general characteristics wherever developed. Therefore, they should be divided for systematic study into *special* and *general* pathology. The great principles that enter into the consideration of general derangements will facilitate the study of those modifications and differential changes that are met with in diseased action in special localities. There is nothing more valuable to him who would become a proficient surgeon, than a thorough knowledge of the cardinal principles of surgery, as comprised under the head of inflammation, wounds, morbid growths and deposits, luxations &c.

Having gained a knowledge of these landmarks, it is easy for the student to master the issue of complications.

Then let us for a moment look at health or rather as Dr. Franklin says: "an outline of the normal nutritive process. Nutrition is defined to be a modification of the formative process, peculiar to living bodies, by which the tissues and organs already formed, maintain their integrity." Microscopic investigation shows all tissues of the body to consist

of series of minute elementary atoms or *cells*, the vital functions of which, afford nutrition to all parts of the body. Three phenomena are required in the process of nutrition, 1st. Normal cell action. 2nd. A proper condition of and supply of blood. 3rd. A nervous force to regulate all. Any deviation from this state is disease. Primarily the demand for nutrition is for growth or increase. The embryonic cell is an example of this character of nutrition. Duplicative subdivisions by which a multitude of cells are formed from one single cell, each being exactly like the original one from which they came. It is by this process that the embryo becomes the child and the child the adult, with but little change save that of growth.

Development begins in the uterus at the earliest moment after impregnation, and is far advanced at birth, being complete by the twenty seventh year.

Growth also begins in *intra-uterine* existence and continues up to about the twenty fifth year. It consists in the increase of size, and is most marked between birth and puberty.

The difference between development and growth is most marked in these cases in which there is partial or complete arrest of the other. A dwarf, however small in stature, may present a perfect development of every part of the body. Again, at birth, we may find a hand, foot or some other part of the body absent or partly deficient in development.

Adult life is the period at which nutrition plays the most important part. During the time of active life, a demand for nutrition is called for by every exertion of the vital powers, but most especially by the evolution of nervous and muscular forces. The production and application of these may be considered the great end to be obtained by the animal economy, in so far as the individual is concerned.

At this stage of life the organism is diligent in preserving the development already attained, and repairing the waste continually going on. This is effected through the

process of assimilation from the beginning of existence up to the period of death of the organism.

Old age is the period when there is a decline of the powers that have brought the individual through all the ills of foetal, infancy and adult life. And as an old machine that has been very frequently repaired, until there is no longer integrity found within it, so is old age, from insufficient nervo-muscular energy, nutrition is performed less rapidly, and waste is the result. Degenerations of the tissues and organs of the body proceed as age advances, and the entire system, unable to perform its accustomed work, gradually sinks into the arms of death—the end of natural life.

In the preservation of life, whether of a tissue or the whole organism, nutrition consists in the performance of two distinct offices; in one material is furnished for the formation of new cells, whose destiny is to replace those whose existence has terminated; in the other, the waste constantly going on is supplied in those textures in which the organic forms are perfect. This process is carried on by the functions of *assimilation* and *digestion*, the new material is furnished to the blood, and through it to all the tissues of the body. Nutrition consist essentially of a formative process on the one hand, and a destructive process on the other. When there is an equilibrium between the two health is said to be perfect, but if one or the other should become defective or in excess an abnormal state ensues. During the period of *growth* the formative process is in excess and development is produced.

In adult life the two are equal, waste and nutrition are at par. In old age we have the processes reversed to what they were in infancy. Waste is on the increase.

When a disproportion exists between the formative and destructive processes, and when the formative is in the ascendancy, we have abnormal growths; *hypertrophy* is said to occur. If the destructive is in excess we have *atrophy*. This shall receive further attention in future pages of this treatise.

SYMPTOMS and their relation to surgical treatment, will now be discussed for a brief period. We would like in this to lay the foundations so well as to leave no doubt in the mind of the student, as to the proper course to pursue.

As surgeons we must know by the appearances of our patient, what is necessary to correct the pathological conditions present, in each and all cases. Therefore we will study pathology with reference to the indications for drugs or surgical interference.

Continued to next No. of this Journal.

THEORY vs. FACTS

J. A. MILLER. D. D., M. D.

I have not the pleasure of Mr. Achelor's personal acquaintance, but from the ease with which he theorizes, and the freedom with which he denounces those who dare to differ, did his cogitations not appear in a *Rational Medical Journal*, I should certainly conclude him some (irrasible) oricle of "Theory and Practice."

I have for weeks been laid up with Erysipelas in my right hand and arm. It is at present almost impossible for me to hold the pen; but I propose with the Editors permission to have my say, in review of some of his strictures. True, his statements may be facts, by himself long since demonstrated. If so, we shall not question his *facts*, but simply ask for his *process* of demonstration, and to this, he certainly, as a scientific medical writer, can urge no objection.

In the September No. of the "*St. Louis Medical Journal*" he assumes the position, that the bite of the mosquitoes is the efficient productive cause of Fever and Ague, and that it, and trichinous pork are the sole causes of Typhoid Fever, (Falsely so called) and assures us that these facts are unquestioned among "Scientific Writers," and that it is only "the illiterate and ignorant" who find a productive cause for either of these diseases in any thing else, especially in

such foolish things as "night air, morning dew, stagnant ponds, miasma and malaria" &c &c. To a careful reader, it may scarcely seem modest, to call such men as Darwin, H. Spencer, Haackle, Richardson, Brown, Sequard, Barthelow, Bennett, Watson, Helmuth and Beech, "illiterate and ignorant" because they find the productive cause of fever and ague in "malaria, stagnant ponds" &c, and to assume that John Buchanan and, B, Achelor alone represent the "scientific writers" of the medical world, because they would defend the "germ theory" of disease. Such an assumption is at least falacious as an argument, and futile as a barrier to further investigation and especially so, when that modern apostle of the "germ theory," John Buchanan, finds the prolific source of these germs, in this disease, in the miasma and decaying vegetable matter." Again "Vegetable decomposition is the source of the poison" (not mosquitoes), for the special morbid influence is no where so prevalent as in the vicinity of stagnant water, filled with debris, marshes &c". C. P., p. 36., Bennett finds the cause of "Intermittent Fever," in "low swampy" soil, a condition of the atmosphere occasioned by evaporation from the earths surface, by solar heat rather than currents of air." B. P., p. 883. In fact I could adduce such testimony from any and every medical writer of note from Hippocrates down to the present; but it would be of no avail, as Mr. Achelor, as judge and jury, has already pronounced sentence on all such, they are "*illiterate and ignorant*," and on this *ex-cathedra* statement with him the matter ends.

He fortunately for these "illiterate and ignorant" men, gives us a simple rule by which to test his Theory. And on behalf of these poor "ignorant" men, I now shall proceed to its application. His rule is "wherever the earth is densely shaded with vegetation, there is mosquitoes, there is Fever and Ague." * * * "Where land is bare in mid-summer, there is no mosquitoes, and no chills and fever." A scientific writer, should be precise in the use of language, but I pass this grammar by, to notice that the predicate, a

to the location of mosquitoes is not correct. It is not true, that "Wherever the earth is densely shaded with vegetation there is mosquitoes." Neither is correct, that where the "land is cultivated, in wheat oats or rye, and consequently bare in midsummer, there is no mosquitoes." California Valleys are cultivated in "wheat," and having no summer rains are "bare" enough in "midsummer," and yet, in many of these valleys, we have mosquitoes all the year round, while in others, no matter how "densely shaded with vegetation" the soil is, mosquitoes are wholly unknown. But to apply this rule

APPLICATION. I. In a section of Canada, where I spent my early days, there are two running streams, known as the "Little and Big Humber." From late spring till early fall this is apparently the paradise of mosquitoes, and yet the oldest inhabitant never heard of a case of Fever and Ague, developed, in all that section of country.

APPLICATION. II. Along the Neosho bottoms in Kansas, fever and ague prevails most in early spring and late fall; before mosquitoes come, and after they have left, cold nights having prevented, or removed the pest.

APPLICATION. III. Just go with me up the Frazier River to its intersection of the Harrison, in Sept. the high waters have gone down and left large mud flats in which mosquitoes of pure Pacific growth germanate and multiply *ad infinitum* to such an extent that the settler leave till the pest is abated. But no "Intermittant Fever" or "Fever and Ague" is ever developed here.

APPLICATION. IV. Right here at Farmington California, where I now write, we have mosquitoes all the year round, but no Intermittents or Fever and Ague.

APPLICATION. V. In the Lularie section of California, we have a peculiar type of Bilious Intermittent Fever nearly identical with the dreaded "Panama Fever" which always commences with the essential characteristic of "Fever and Ague" at a season of the year when "mosquitoes" are unknown, men, women and families who have good pure water

are wholly exempt from its ravages, while men who use water out of "stagnant ponds" and are exposed to "night air and morning dew," such as sheep-herders, cattle men &c, are often seriously and fatally attacked; and men who in this country stand high as scientists, whose heads have grown grey in the study of cause and effect, conclude this fever is the product of these causes, instead of the mosquito bite, when there are no mosquitoes to bite. Then again, scientifically speaking a mosquito never does bite, he simply inserts a proboscis and sucks, while the insertion of a silver tube, and suction applied by the human mouth, will produce a phenomena identical with the mosquitoes sting. Chemistry has so far failed to find that the mosquito leaves any deposit behind; if he deposits when he firsts inserts his proboscis, his own suction would at once reabsorb it, and when through sucking, he could only deposit human blood. Now if this is so, and it is, then this whole theory is *Falacia amphibolia* versus *Facts*.

We are then told that the cause of Typhoid Fever, is "eating trichinous pork, or having been bitten by mosquitoes." It would seem to be enough to say that the science of the medical world lies against this assumption. But practical facts will demonstrate its fallacy. "In London England there is very little pork eaten, to such an extent is this the fact, that it is a safe assumption, that not one child in ten, under ten years of age, has ever tasted pork. Mosquitoes are not partial to London smoke and fog. In fact I do not remember ever having seen a mosquito in London, and yet in the fall of 1864, enteric disease, nearly depopulated the Thames District, of its minor inhabitants. The Board of Health, composed of the finest medical minds of England, found that this district used milk from a certain dairy, that these cows were fed on the refuse of "Brewers Mash," and drank water from a certain stagnant pond," the milk was interdicted and the disease stamped out without an injunction on "Pork" or "mosquitoes."

If any of your readers will use a microscope of 500 diam-

eters and examine the cream which rises on milk taken from cows, which drink out of "stagnant ponds," and then examine the mucous slough from the glands of Peyer or the follicles of LeiberKuhn, in interic disease, they will conclude with me that neither "Trichinous pork" nor "mosquito bites," are the sole, or even the general cause of this disease which neither "whiskey" nor Quinine has ever, or can ever cure.

In the October No., of the *journal* this writer volunteers the following; "That alcohol in some one of its various forms is our great, and only antidote for venom in the blood, is a fact that no intelligent man tries to dispute, he simply makes a fool of himself if he does." Septisema is a venom in blood. If "alcohol" is the "only antidote" Garfield should still be alive." "Alcohol" itself is a powerful "Venom in the blood." But take more "alcohol" and be cured. The man simply "makes a fool of himself," who don't? I have seen dozens of men drunk one day and shaking with the ague the next till an intelligent physician would be at a loss to know which disease would prove the most difficult to cure. *Theories*, are the creation of human fancy. *Facts*, are the foundation of the throne of the universe. In the onward march of human intellect, theories will crumble into dust and into nothing fall. But *facts*, will live on and on while endless ages roll; if Rational Medication is ever established; *Facts*, must be its foundation stone, and the material of the whole superstructure. Give us *facts*, Gentlemen of the quill, give us *Facts*.

INFANTILE REMITTENT FEVER.

MRS. S. F. SMITH, M. D.

We are often called upon to treat little children for the different ailments, among which we find remittent fever the most common. It requires considerable tact to properly examine a sick child and make the proper analysis of the case. It is not enough to ask the mother a few leading questions,

for even if that alone would be sufficient, which is not the case, the mother is prone to exaggerate the child's symptoms, on account of her zeal in its behalf and from the fact that some important lesions are likely to be overlooked. The most important point is to be able to read the pathology of the case, with a view of administering the proper remedy. The first step should be to gain the confidence of the little patient, which is easily accomplished by commencing with gentleness and step by step as it were stealing its little heart. In this the lady physician has the advantage over the sterner sex, especially if she has ever had the good fortune to be a mother. Thus far the professional services are not supposed to be scientific, but as soon as this first point is gained, the physician is to proceed according to the most approved method of examination, and search carefully for all the lesions in the case, not being satisfied with a single group of symptoms; but scanning all of the abnormal appearances. Proceeding, we examine the circulation to ascertain the volume and frequency of the pulse. The temperature as to its height or depression, the surface as to whether red or pale, cold or hot.

And the features as to whether placid, expressionless, pinched or full of expression. Taking mental notes of what we have seen contrary to that which is normal. We proceed still further, and examine the secretions, excretions and appearances of mucous membrane as to color, fullness, and as to pointing out lesions of the nerve centers. We are always importuned by the patient's friends to name the disease, and although a name amounts to nothing in the treatment of disease, we must be able to satisfy the friends of the patient. Therefore, let us analyze an ordinary case of *remittent fever*, and see if we can have a treatment that will fit all cases that may be classified as such. The child is fretful for two or three days or more; when a chill is ushered in lasting from a half to one hour, this is followed by a reactive fever; which runs a definite course remitting daily or every other day, the fever not entirely leaving the patient but the tem-

perature falls to over the normal for one or two hours at a stated period, again rising and pursuing the same course as before, and thus it continues until the poison has been eliminated or the powers of nature succumb to the morbid influence and the patient dies. In all this description there has been nothing stated to show an indication for a single remedy, unless it has been quinine, but it is seen that quinine does not cure all cases of remittent fever. Therefore we will give three cases of *infantile remittent fever* illustrative of what it is, how it ought to be treated, and to show how little there is in a name.

CASE.—Ist. Lillie D. æt. three years, was taken sick, an examination showed a temperature of 102,1–2 in the morning, 103,1–2 in the afternoon. The face was flushed, eyes bright, and the pupils contracted. Pulse full, quick and bounding, with 120 strokes to the minute, bowels constipated. The tongue was elongated and pointed with eroded papillæ on the extremity, not coated. There was considerable pain over the left orbit, and if the patient slept she would frequently start suddenly from her slumber with a sharp shrill cry. There was one paroxysm daily in the morning, a slight chill followed by a high grade of fever.

In this case *Veratrum Viride*; *Rhus Tox*; and *Gelsemium*, were the remedies used, until the third day when the temperature was at 99,1–2 and the patient was put upon *Asclepias Tub.* and on the fifth day medical treatment was discontinued. The patient well.

CASE.—II. Willie R. æt. four years, was taken sick with chill and fever, remittent in character. Temperature 100 in the morning, and 100,1–2 in the afternoon. Pulse slow full and compressable, countenance pale, pupils dilated largely. Patient inclined to stupor, very sleepy, does not complain of pain, tongue broad and pallid, involuntary discharge from the bowels and bladder. Patient lies upon his back, and rolls the head from side to side. There was no expression on the face. Those symptoms deepened from day to

day. Treatment, *Belladonna*, *Nux. Aconite* and sulphide of sodæ. Recovery on the sixth day.

CASE.—III. Susie J. æt. six months, was taken with a high chill, followed by fever, remittent in character. Pulse small, feeble and frequent showing a want of heart power. Temperature 100 in the morning, 100, 1–2 in the afternoon, bowels normal. Tongue normal, no complications.

Treatment Aconite in small doses frequently repeated; the third day the fever abated.

In those cases reported it may be seen that each case must be analyzed separately, and treatment given accordingly. It is plain to be seen that Belladonna would not have been the proper remedy in the first case, nor would Gelseminum been of service in the second. While Veratrum would have been out of place in the third case and Aconite could not have succeeded in the first. All conclusions were drawn and treatment given in each case without any regard to what the mother had to say.

Much more might be said on the subject but space will not permit.

Indianapolis, Ind.

HOW. WHEN AND WHERE THE MALARIAL DELUSION ORIGINATED.

B. ACHELOR.

When we read about the people of Salem, in Massachusetts hanging or otherwise executing some poor unfortunate women, claiming they were witches, simply because they had some mothers marks on their bodies, we are tempted to exclaim what kind of “Dampfools” were they any way?

Throw a woman into deep water, if she swam to save her life, she was a witch, if she drowned she was innocent; in either event the woman lost her life all the same.

We have among us a very numerous class of farmers who will only plant water melons when the moon is in Aquarius,

parsnips when the moon is in Scorpio, sow cabbage seed when the moon is in Aries; Castrate their animals when the moon is in Pices,; they are certain the animals would be likely to die if the moon was in Leo.

But ask those believers in witches and witch craft, those believers in the *signs*, for some intelligent explanation; ask them for the evidence why they believe these foolish superstitions and the answer they will give will be just as rational, reasonable and intelligent, as any man can give for his belief about miasma, malaria, fumigating and some other current foolish superstitions. I have been traveling some lately, and at some of our political meetings, I have met medical men of good home reputation. I have said to several—here now I am all attention if you believe in malaria, tell us what it is—how it acts—where the lesion commences—how it operates to act as a periodic—how quinine acts to stop the paryoxsmus, only for a time—why is it Ague only prevails as an epidemic when the temperature is between 50 and 70 deg. Fah.

And yet I have not met with a single individual who had a single reason to give, any more than the believer in witches or the signs have for their belief.

This is not creditable to their intelligence. When I talk about milk-sick, Ague, Yellow Fever, Leprosy, Hog Cholera or anything else, I can always tell, both, what I believe and why I believe.

The belief in witch craft is a living monument of what was once a terrible scourge to humanity. Looking in the alminac for the signs is a living monument of a lost art.

And our superstitions about miasma, malaria, fumigating rags, clothing, &c, are likewise monuments of terrible events in our history. No practical results of any benefit whatever have resulted from any quarantine regulations against Asiatic Cholera, Yellow Fever or the diseases of our domestic animals. If the authorities can stop or prevent Asiatic Cholera, the people would like to see it done. If the authorities can stop or prevent an epidemic of Hog Cholera,

the people would like to see it done. The subject of epidemics and quarantines is now before the American people and I propose to say that before we can successfully prevent Asiatic Cholera, we must study the nature of the disease, and learn how it is propagated—if we are going to successfully prevent Yellow Fever, we must study the disease and learn how it is propagated, and what is true of one is true of all; there is not two or three different ways of propagating the same disease.

The laws of humanity forbid us making practical experiments with something so liable to prove fatal as Asiatic Cholera, Yellow Fever, Diphtheria, &c. But it is not so with the diseases of our domestic animals. Whatever is said about Milk-Sick, Texas Fever, Hog Cholera and Pleuro Pneumonia in cattle, is easily proven, either true or false. We can expose animals to the alleged cause, kill them in any stage of progress of the disease, and by careful analogy learn what would otherwise forever remain a mystery.

Few people know how the miasma, malaria and fumigating superstition originated, so I presume reliable information on the subject will be acceptable. All our quarantine notions, miasma and malaria superstitions have grown out of the Great Plague of London, which occurred in 1565. In less than four months sixty five thousand persons died; the mortality reached five thousand in a day. In that part of the city where the disease prevailed less than twenty per cent. escaped, and over sixty per cent died. That part of the city, in extent about seven hundred acres was entirely deserted, and silent as a grave yard. A rank growth of weeds took possession of the streets. Asia had been dealing with this disease for centuries and had learned to leave what they called "a plague spot" until the plague died. All Europe was compelled to adopt the Asiatic method of dealing with the disease.

Barrels of ink have been used discussing the question whether Typhus fever and the plague were one and the same disease or two distinct diseases

We are able now to explain the whole subject and give the reason why for all the phenomena connected with Typhus fever and the plague, why fumigation was a success, deserting plague spots was a success, and anything else connected with the subject.

The Asiatic method of dealing with the plague was to desert the house and take nothing out; in London this was expensive and scrubbing, replastering and fumigating was resorted to. Success followed the scrubbing, washing and fumigating efforts, and one fumigant in particular was found to never fail. Parliament gave \$25,000 to have it made public, and today with scrubbing, washing, cleanliness and fumigants, Typhus fever is kept within very small bounds in all the European cities.

But about this time Sir Humphrey Davy promulgated his theory of the three constituent parts of air, oxygen, nitrogen and hydrogen. So the medical fraternity got in a fourth that they called miasma. Strangely enough this miasma is the medium in their minds, through which Typhus Fever, Small Pox, Yellow Fever, Asiatic Cholera and all, is transmitted: and it is just as ignorant and stupid a delusion as the belief in witch craft.

The very best talent and best intellect, German, British and American, have decided that Typhus fever in the human family, kinderpest in cattle, hog cholera, chicken cholera, dog distemper, the great horse disease of the tropics, and a similar disease in many other species of animals, are one and the same disease, affecting different species of animals. Hence when we find the cause in one species it will be the same in all. Typhus is caused by what has been well known to exist for a long time and that is the muscle parasite. The muscle parasite is the larvæ of a small insect, which lays the egg in the nostril where it hatches and goes immediately to the lungs, it there enters the circulation and is carried to the terminus of the arterial system where it remains in a quiescent state, until they get their full larval growth. When they start to leave the animal body, they

cut through the capillaries into the veins, follow the circulation into the lungs, force their way through the mucous membrane and are expelled in mucus from the nose, which assists in some way in the change to the imago or perfect insect.

When the larvæ cut their way through the capillaries, a wound is made that fills with blood that ceases to circulate, becomes dead blood and changes into septic acid. When the putrid form of the disease occurs there is either *Trichinæ* or younger colonies of the parasite in the animal, or probably both, the fever heat in the animal body kills the principle of life in the *Trichinæ* which becomes putrid and communicates putrescence to the blood. There is nothing about this explanation that is conjecture, nothing that cannot be understood, nothing that is doubtful; every assertion is easily proved correct. The reader must not think the muscle parasite and *Trichinæ* are the same thing.

The muscle parasite is the larvæ of a small insect, and is male and female.

The *Trichinæ* is not the larvæ of an insect, is not male and female, but like the grape phylloxera it is a degenerate species, of a species of insect that has this strange peculiarity of producing degenerate species. *Trichinæ* is a degenerate species of the muscle parasite that lays eggs once and after that multiplies by simple degeneration.

The subject involves a loss to the people of the United States annually, of from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000, besides there is put on the market a large amount of pork, the product of sick hogs, and *Trichinæ* in pork is a result of hog cholera.

Should any of the readers of the journal wish to see the muscle parasite they must remember there is no parasite in a sick animal, their exit is made before the fever commences.

When an epidemic of hog cholera commences in a herd of swine, kill and dress one apparently in perfect health, cut the lungs into slices half an inch thick, also slice up the hams and legs, lay the slices on a table or cloth, and in

an hour or two a number of the larvæ may be seen trying to make their escape off of the table or cloth. Their locomotion appears like awkward attempts to leap. There is no need of a microscope.

WHAT IS IT? AND WHY IS IT?

B. F. BUFF, M. D.

CASE—Child six months old, girl, rather large of its age, well developed physically, inclined to be fleshy, never has been sick nor complained as if suffering any pain; fair complexion, blue eyes which are large and full but of natural appearance; seemingly very sensitive to light, the pupils contracting and expanding freely. Soon after birth it was noticed to have peculiar oscillatory motions of both eye-balls which seemed to increase until about the third month, since which time it has perceptibly diminished. Strong light increases the motions, with slight jerking, flinching or dodging. Protected from the light the eyes become more steady and almost quiet. Everything seems to indicate a normal development of brain and mental faculties. The following history might prove explanatory of the case to the minds of some.

The mother, aged twenty three, second child, medium size, well developed mentally and physically, light or fair complexion, blue eyes, large and full, no defects in sight, very nervous temperament, which is a characteristic of her father and mother and all her brothers and sisters, two sisters, three brothers. No defects in the eyes of any of the family except her youngest brother, who came near losing his sight from conjunctivitis and ulceration of eye balls but has recovered sight in one eye to a good degree. This boy suffered most with his eyes during the pregnancy of this mother (his sister). She frequently saw him during the time and lamented his condition very much.

The father, aged 24, medium size, well developed mentally and physically, light complexion, blue eyes, very nervous

temperament, which is also characteristic of his father and all his family. Some evidence of scrofula in the family. He is quite near sighted, as well as one of his brothers.

This is a brief statement of the case, and connected history. It would seem evident that the difficulty is congenital, and in the absence of the Ophthalmoscope there is no lesion discoverable. *What is the matter? and what is the cause?*

NEW INVENTIONS.

OBSTRETIC AND GYNECOLOGICAL INSTRUMENT BAG.



These have been constructed to meet the want for a sallow bag, long enough to carry Obstetric and Gynecological Instruments, etc. They are of brown grain leather, lined with chamois skin, contain a pocket, have nickel-plated steel frames, and are made in two lengths, thirteen and fifteen inches.

VAGINAL DOUCHE.

THE VAGINAL DOUCHE APPARATUS, FIGURED IN THE DIAGRAMS,
WAS DESIGNED BY DR. W. H. BAKER.

The Proper Method of using this Apparatus is as Follows.

The pan should be placed on a bed or sofa, with cushions or pillows so arranged behind it as to support the patient's

**Vaginal Douche Pan.****Douche Pail.**

back in comfort ; a small pad or folded towel may be placed over the posterior edge, if the patient desires it. The pail, filled with water at a temperature of from 110 to 115 deg., F., should be suspended from a hook in the wall, or placed in in any other convenient way, at a height that at least twenty minutes would be required for the pail to empty itself. The patient should then assume a reclining position, supporting the feet on a pillow, if necessary ; the head should be slightly raised, but the shoulders rest on a level with the bottom of the pan, in order that the pelvis may be relatively higher, and the too speedy outflow of the water from the vagina thereby prevented. The patient should then hold the vaginal tube over the pan, and raise the lever of the compression catch, to insure the complete expulsion of air, before introducing the tube into the vagina.

CODMAN AND SHURTLEFF. Boston, Mass.

EDITORIAL.

"For the Truth, then, let us battle; And its might shall set us free."

MAXIMS.

A cold bath refreshes the system by stimulating the functions. A hot bath by facilitating them. *Baum.*

When Medical Men come to study the various systems of medicine less and to know more of the human economy; then will grandest achievements accrue. *Ed.*

Proving all things and holding fast that which is good brings real worth to the surface, though time may be requisite. *Ed.*

He who would attempt to subserve his own interests and increase his fame by defaming another, is as wise as the sailor who sinks his own ship, going down with all on board, for sake of revenging an associate. *Dr. J. H. Hanaford.*

Disease is far less an absolute, independent entity, than an outline of the programme which indicates the plan of operations adopted by nature for the removal of existing circumstances and agencies in conflict with the harmonious action of the vital forces in securing health and vigor, one of the symptoms which gives evidence of a necessity for curative agencies, an invitation for the medical adviser to co-operate with nature for the general good.

Dr. J. H. Hanaford.

GROWING PAINS.

Have not been generally considered as of sufficient importance to command attention of medical minds scarcely even the notice of friends.

And yet the positive complaining of the sufferers call loudly for sympathy and help.

In the ages when the dictum of the learned was accepted

as law, when to dissent from the assumed dictations was heinous and sure to bring down censure and obloquy; on those of sterling worth who had sufficient independence to assert their rational convictions; it was quite enough to diagnose and categorically arrange the application under the head of "growing pains."

Advanced rationalism asks if pains at all, what difference is it though they be growing pains?

The sufferer will assure the kind adviser, oftentimes that they are real "growing pains," for he realizes that they have grown from small pangs to large and severe pains.

But in the name nor the fact, does he find relief. Dr. Bouilly in the *Gazette des Hopitaux*.

Is inclined to classify the causes of these pains as a light form of osteo-myelitis, which runs its course without suppuration and is most prevalent at the time of the most rapid growth. Comparison may also be suggested between it and rickets, being due to the faulty circulation of the bones caused by imperfect development. The short and flat bones are seldom affected, the long bones being the usual seat of pain, which occur chiefly near the juxta-epiphyseal zone, most frequently near the lower epiphysis of the femur.

In the lighter form the symptoms pass in thirty hours. In severe cases there is accompanying fever which may last several days and even be attended with some other typhoidal symptoms, followed by the sudden fall of the fever or recovery. The disease may take a chronic, sub-acute form which may last for many months. The prognosis is, however, favorable. Quinine and tonics are recommended. The disease may appear from the age of five years to the twenty-first year, and the symptoms may be brought on by long walks, strains or fatigue.

We quote this to indicate our entire dissent with about the only opinion, that has appeared in print.

Doubtless many have thought about the affection, but few have dared to venture upon the exploit of reasoning, or of prescribing.

If we note well the facts attending the cases and reason from activity of the—ought to be well understood force with.

in, our conclusions ought to be at least RATIONAL ; and to be *thus* is right.

They occur only with the growing persons, which means all that attaches to that stage of life ; tenderness of tissues that have been hastily elaborated—a rush of plastic materials, from rapid, fresh and sharp digestion, to be united into the structures by a vividly acting assimilation.

These if conducted in normal ratio to the vascular and nerve growth and completion of organization, will give no suffering, but let either of the process of assimilation, or that of organization be out of due proportion and pain must eventuate. Now I suppose this is just the precise pathology of the “growing pains.”

The nutritive materials furnished and constructed into tissues, more rapidly than the cancellated structures of bone will allow of, gives pressure on, as yet tender nerve branches and filaments, even perhaps opposing the incipient progress of capillary circulation and eventuating in a sentient perception of inharmonious action—pain. Not exact pain of growing, for of necessity, growing is natural and gives no pain, but pain because growing is in excess of organization.

Note the class affected and if you read closely the book of physiological nature, you may discover this very thing. More difficult in case of aches situated in the bones and the more painful also for that locality, but yet the very same phenomena is to be seen when the like conditions supervene in the soft tissues ; hence the peculiar capillary turgescence of some, producing effects notable through life in the proverbial red face, florid skin, and even to the red nose of the toper.

For alcoholic stimulation conduces to a pathological inconsistency closely allied to the inharmony of tissue relationship.

THE AMERICAN GYNÆCOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

This Society held its ninth annual session at Chicago, Sept., 30th. Oct., 1st. and 2nd. just past.

Many interesting topics were presented and discussed, among which may be noted the conclusion reached by a number, who reported cases, of what they called "sepsis without symptoms."

Dr. Engleman of St. Louis, brought up the subject and remarked upon the total fatality of such cases.

The proceedings of the meeting evinced determination to advance this department of medical studies, in which work there is surely room.

Dr. W. T. Howard, of Baltimore, Md., was chosen Pres. Dr. F. P. Foster, of New York Secty., Dr. M. D. Mann, of Buffalo, N. Y. Tres.

The next meeting is to be held at Washington, D. C., on the third Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of September 1885.

ARE PRESCRIPTIONS POISONOUS?

The question now agitating law and medicine is, can a Physicians Prescription, which orders strychnia or other poisonous substances be classed as poisons, under the druggist laws of our states, where such exist, and where Druggists are compelled to label all poison sold.

A case of this character has lately arisen and is likely to cause a test of the points to be made.

To us it appears the height of nonsense to even raise the conjecture. It looks like reversing the maxim of, swallowing a camel and straining at a gnat.

EDITEMS.

Cholera news from the East indicate some abatement. We may expect this and yet should only sleep on our arms while awaiting this its volunteer armistice.

Dr. Schweninger of Munich, claims to have discovered that, eating and drinking separately will reduce fatty tendencies. And recommends at least two hours between taking

food and drinks, and asserts he has relieved prince Bismarck

A new anæsthetic has appeared at Heidleberg, Germany. It consists of a hydro-chlorate of Cocaine, and is highly esteemed for local influences.

The second annual conference of the state Boards of Health, convened at St. Louis, Tuesday, Oct. 14th. ; a goodly representation being present.

Discussions and Essays chiefly engaged attention, and just what valuable results, if any, transpired, it may require the future to unfold. Should it ever occur that any real lawful and munificent benefactions were brought out, and we get wind of it this Journal will surely publish them.

The National Wholesale Druggists convention, was held in St. Louis, begining Oct. 22nd. We undestand a large representation and a grand good time was the result.

Indeed St. Louis seems to have been the center of conventional attraction this season. We sincerely hope they all enjoyed their visit, and that they will find it suited to their pleasure and interests to come again.

Vanderbilt has just presented the N. Y. College of Physicians and Surgeons, the munificent sum of \$500,000.

The late countess Rose, of Cassel, bequeathed £39,000. to the University of Berlin. for the aid of poor medical students.

The *N. C. Med. Jour* reports the case of a Vaccine scab which was some fifty years old, that retained its infection power and when used produced a genuine protective inoculation.

The eleventh annual meeting of the National conference of Charities and Corrections assembled in this City, Oct. 14th. and after a two days session, adjourned, leaving tracings on the sands of time. It is to be hoped that much good may grow out of the ripened fruitage, of yearly garnerings, and they may continue to labor until man is delivered from the thraldom of wickedness.

The American Health Association has just closed its yearly setting in this city, extending from the 15th. to 17th. of Oct.

Much interest was shown through large attendance and animated discussions. The details of the meeting are necessarily long.

It may not be exactly ominous, that three national bodies, like this one, The National Convention of Charities and Corrections, and the State Boards of Health, should assemble at the same place and same week, but it looks a little so, and in so far as our capacity to prophesy enables us to foretell, we have to say that ere the united work of the three is attained, they will meet again in one city and all together, in wholesome, perfect unity and agreement.

Menthol has been used with success for Ringworm, both in the form of solution and pomade. *Med. Press. and Cir. Lon.*

The Brooklyn authorities, after a thorough investigation have decided that soda-water sold from Tin-Washed copper fountains or from vessels composed in part of copper, lead or other poisonous substances; or even drawn through such pipes, faucets or taps is poisonous and should prohibit its sale.

Four methods of treating fat people are now prominent, viz, the original Banting, or abstinence from Starch, Sugar and fats. The next, or German method, accepts fat, but discards Sugar and Starch. The Munich system of clothing in wool constantly; and fourth, and latest plan, of eating and drinking separately and apart.

Close observations reveal the fact which is worthy of note, that light complected persons require and are best treated with alkalies, while the reverse is essential to those of dark color; i.e, where the complexion is dependent upon temperamental conditions. The natural acids are always preferable.

The mortality of the globe, as reported is as follows ; 67 per minute ; 97 per diem ; 35.639.835 per annum ; while the births are 36,792.000 per annum ; 100.000 each day and 70 every minute. This leaves the net increase at 3 per each minute, 180 per hour, or 4.320 every day.

Ten parts of Collodion to fifteen of creosote, forms a paste more convenient for application to decayed teeth than liquid creosote. *Rev. de Ther.*

Very high French authority pronounces in favor of Iridin as a cure for the vomiting of pregnancy. They use in pill form.

Prof. Nussbaum recommends a few drops oil of cloves to be dropped in the towel or apparatus used for the administration of chloroform in cases where the chloroform is disagreeable. *Med. Rev.*

Thymol 1 part ; Chloroform 1 part : and Olive Oil 3 parts ; mixed is said to cure ringworm. *Med. World.*

Phenated Camphor comes now to be highly recommended for diphtheria. It is made by dissolving nine grms. of carbolic acid, in the same amount of alcohol, and then make a strong solution of camphor ; in this put the carbolic acid solution. To be applied to the patches.

A writer in *Med. Rep.* claims that digitalis will allay all sexual desire, and recommends begining with a dose of ten drop and increasing to a teaspoonful, or until desired influence is obtained. Monobromide of camphor, with Lupulin, has been my sheet anchor, and has never failed me ; and being free from risk is not dangerous.

An infusion of the flowers of Delphinium Ajacis, is said to be an effectual insecticide ; equal to carbolic acid or Iodiform and quite pleasant in use.

It is reported that over \$750.000 was paid last year as duty on patent medicine in England.

Sir James Paget asserts that people are living longer now than formerly, and are not sick so much, and assigns as reasons, that there is less intemperance, less immorality, better and cheaper food, with greater variety, more healthful clothing, a better drainage, better care of sick, and he might add, far less injurious medication.

An exchange says that Fl. Ext. of *Serpentaria* is the surest cure for Rhus poisoning, cloths moistened with it to be laid upon the parts guarding against friction.

Auspitz uses a ten per cent. solution of chrysarolein for psoriasis. *Ibid.*

A decoction of the dry pods of the common white soup beans boiled slowly for three hours, is reported to cure Brights Disease of the kidneys, and Dropsy as well. No other liquid should be taken. *Scien. Amer.*

Dr. J. Field of Kansas City Mo. reports saving cases of retained placenta, by pumping cold water through the umbilical cord. *Med. Rev.*

The relative proportion of nutritive elements in one hundred parts of different kinds of animal food has been estimated as follows: Beef, 26; mutton, 29; chicken 27; pork, 24; brain, 20; blood, 21; codfish, 21; white of egg, 14; milk, 7; bone, 51.

The best cough mixture and of almost universal application is the following:

| | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| R | Acet. Tinc. Lobelia et Sang., | ..... | drs-ijj; |
| | Fl. Ext. Prunus Virg., | ..... | " jv; |
| | " " Lappa Verb., | ..... | " vj; |
| | Syr. Tolu, | ..... | 3 j; |
| | Tinc. Annise | ..... | drs. jss; |
| | " Hyosiamus | ..... | " ss; |
| | Malto Yerbine, | ..... | 3 ij. |

M. S. Teaspoonful as often as symptoms seem to require.

A five per cent. of chrysaphanic acid in liquor gutta percha is a favorite application for chronic eczema. *Med. Re.*

BOOK REVIEWS.

DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF THE HEART, BY CONSTANTINE PAUL. Wm. Wood & Co., N. Y. 335 PAGES.

This is Vol. three of the Standard Library for 1884. Is translated from the French, fifth Edition.

As Heart diseases are justly considered the most difficult and obtrusive of all man's ailments, so it requires most care, caution and skill in managing. These attainments have been essayed in the treatise before us, and certainly accomplished to a remarkable degree.

The writer has most carefully observed in detail the symptomatology, characteristics and effects of heart diseases, besides collating largely from all recognized sources.

His treatment is that accepted by the majority of the profession, and reflects the full force of European means, but omits some of our American herbal remedies now conceded of great worth.

For scholarly definiteness the work has no superior. Its worth is simply immense.

St. Louis Book and Stationery Co.

HOOPER'S PHYSICIAN'S VADE MECUM. TENTH EDITION, REVISED BY WILLIAM A. GUY, M. D., ETC, AND JOHN HARLEY, M. D. ETC. VOLS. I. AND II., Wm. Wood and Co., N. Y. LIBRARY SERIES 1884.

In this work we have an American reprint of the old and so uniformly accepted, work of Hooper.

As representing this Edition we cannot do better, than quote from the publishers Note of Preface.

"One of the remarkable books in medicine is Hooper's Physician's 'Vade Mecum'. For over fifty years it has enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the profession; revised and improved from time to time, it has always kept its place in the foremost rank as a reliable and concise treatise on the practice of medicine. The present issue is reprinted from the 10th. English edition, which is

fresh from the press and presents the most advanced and approved views of the subject of which it treats."

The work has been and is mostly admired for its clear, comprehensive and practical utility.

St. Louis Book and Stationery Co.

PRACTICAL MANUAL OF OBSTETRICS ; DR. E. VERRIER ; FOURTH EDITION, ENLARGED AND REVISED, with the four Obstetric Tables of Prof. Pagot. ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE ILLS. THE FIRST AMERICAN EDITION BY EDW. L. PARTRIDGE, M. D. WOOD'S LIBRARY 1884. Wm. WOOD & Co., N. Y., 395 PAGES.

Dr. Verrier gave to obstetrical practice a most worthy work, which has now been enhanced in value by the American Edition.

Its most note worthy features, perhaps, next to its high authority, is its succinct description. There is no taughtology about the writing, it is practical and profound, reflecting the continental indoctrinations and practices

St. Louis Book and Stationery Co.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION 1882-3. WASHINGTON, D. C.

This work contains 872 pages of closely printed information of greatest import.

Tabulated, abridged and systematically arranged for ready reference and easy comprehension.

The liberality of the government in their works, though slow in showing results is nevertheless building upon a sure foundation the principles of general enlightenment that is a monument stronger than war, and more enduring than national ardor.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES IN CHILDREN. BY EUSTACE SMITH, M. D, 844 PAGES, CLOTH. Wm. WOOD & Co., NEW YORK 1884.

Dr. Smith's advantages render his treatise a good representative of the views of European practitioners, as also an authoritative exponent of their most advanced treatment.

It is quite thorough, in hygienic recommendations very good. His prescribing reasonable, for he lays just stress on light exhibitions and presses prominently forward, nourishing well, as essential in nearly all cases, in this too he may be said to possess highly rational views, and with the exception of recommending Bacon,

for children convalescing from measles, stands parallel with foremost practitioners views on this side the "mighty deep".

Altogether it is a highly instructive work, lucid in expression candid and frank in avowal, while capacitated to fill an important place in any physicians Catalogue of Wants.

St. Louis Book and Stationery Co.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION FOR 1882-'83.

This Summary show 134 schools of Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy, employing 2.000 teachers with 15.000 students.

Medical Schools of the "regular" class number 80 with 10,500, Eclectic schools, 10 with 900 students; Homeopathic schools, 11 with 1300 students; Dental schools, 18 with 800 students; Pharmacy schools, 15 with 1600 students.

A MANUAL OF OBSTETRICS BY EDW. L. PARTRIDGE M. D., ILLS. Wm. WOOD AND Co., 295 PAGES, CLOTH, \$1.00.

This is one of the publishers pocket manuals, neat and tastily gotten up, serviceably bound and of convenient size.

It is intended as a sort of ready reference book, remembrancer, and convenient aid to student and practitioner when reviewing.

St. Louis Book and Stationery Co.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STATE MEDICINE, OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF INDIANA BY THAD. M. STEPHEN M. D. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

A very interesting pamphlet, pertinent to the topics discussed and in form a diversion from the ordinary methods in vogue.

A STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS, BY H. J. SHARP, M. D., LONDON OHIO.

This is another suggestion and attempt to solve the question of higher medical attainments.

CIRCULARS OF INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION. No. 4; 1884, WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOTICES

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF MEDICAL WIT, HUMOR AND CURIOSITIES OF MEDICINE.

The undersigned proposes to publish during the coming year a large volume under the above or a similar title.

In this undertaking he respectfully solicits the kindly aid of the profession, Witticisms, and anecdotes of a humorous, or curious nature are solicited. There are numberless unpublished experiences that would prove a source of amusement and instruction, and all physicians, druggists, dentists, and others supplying original contributions will receive due credit in the work.

Information regarding suitable literature—home and foreign, ancient and modern—will be gladly received, and highly appreciated. The author is especially anxious to avail himself of every source, and would appreciate all information concerning publications likely to be useful for reference.

All letters, contributions, clippings, books and other matter should be addressed to

JULIUS WISE, M. D.,
806 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

HYDROLEINE.

This preparation to which the distinctive name of Hydroleine (Hydrated Oil) has been given is not a simple emulsion of oil, but a permanent and perfect saponaceous emulsion of oil in combination with pancreatin soluble in water, the saponification producing a cream-like preparation possessing all the necessary qualities of chyle including extreme delicacy and solubility whereby a ready and perfect assimilation is afforded.

The use of the so-called emulsion of Cod Liver Oil during the extremely sensitive condition of the digestive organs always accompanying consumption does not usually afford beneficial results.

Those of the profession who have under their care cases of Consumption, Diabetes, Chlorosis, Brights Disease, Hysteria and in short any disease where a loss of appetite is followed by a breaking down of the tissues of the body in its effort to support the combustion supplying the animal heats are urged to give this preparation (Hydroleine) a trial.

Attention is called to the recent enlarging Hydroleine bottles from 8 to 12 ozs.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE vs. DILUTE PHOSPHORIC ACID.

October 1st, 1881, I began a series of comparative studies of the effects of the Acid Phosphate, (of Horsford) and the Acid Phosphoric of the U. S. P., which has been continued up to April 1st. 1882, a period of six months. These studies were made on nineteen selected cases of inebriates and opium cases; patients who resembled each other very closely in natural vigor, degree of degeneration and disease. The plan pursued was to begin the use of the Acid (Horsford's) about two weeks after admission, when all the active symptoms had subsided, and continue its use for six weeks, then after an interval of one week try the U. S. P. Acid for an equal length of time. In meantime noting the pulse, weight and general condition of the patient every day. Reversing the order in other cases, is—U. S. P. Acid first, then Horsford's last. The difference in every case, after excluding all possible complications, was very prominent; consisting of increased nerve force, improved heart action lessened nutrient perversions, and a somewhat remarkable change in the *delusions* and *insomnia* present in many cases. The memory of all the *mental* operations were visibly strengthened—in one case the patient could not write to his wife, or concentrate his mind on any topic, unless he used a small dose of Horsford's Acid; the other acid would not answer, and although he did not know the difference, it had not the same effect. My studies are not yet complete, because they do not cover a large enough field, or cases that are treated long enough. But I can say at this time, that I think the following facts are already indicated from this limited study.

First.—Horsford's Acid Phosphate is a remedy of great value in Inebriety and Opium taking, particularly in building up functional energy and brain force.

Second.—exceeds the U. S. P. Acid in every case where these may be indicated.

Third.—As a nutritive medicine, so far it seems unequalled in its power of restoring building up forces of the body.

I have gathered some data from which with further study I hope to reach some conclusions, which may be stated with great confidence.

T. D. CROTHERS, M.D.

Physician and Sup't, of Asylum at Walnut Lodge, Hartford, Conn. for treatment of Inebriates and Opium cases.

We have received from *Richard A. Saalfeld 12 Bible House New York*, the following pieces of music:

With Cleveland *we shall win the day*, a veritable "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too" melody, by J. P. Skelly, which should carry the New York Governor to the White House.

Cleveland and Hendricks' Grand Victory March by J. J. Freeman.

Whether this March carries the Democratic Candidates to victory or not, the music is very pleasing and taking.

You Ask Me To Forgive the past, by Ed. Greene, a very taking little, sentimental ballad, full of melody, which will surely find its way to the hearts of all.

Better Luck To-Morrow, by Henry Martyn. A new Motto Song; full of hope, good cheer and downright sensible thought. Music very good. Words excellent.

Amatori Waltzes. by Frank Conway.

A set of Waltzes, by no means, new but for the first time brought to notice in these columns, When the publishers claim over 100,000 copies have been printed, and that the demand is steadily increasing, it goes without saying that the Waltzes are very good. In fact the movements are more than ordinarily pretty, and the melodies very catching.

The above pieces retail at Music Stores for from 30 to 50 cts. each. The five would cost \$2.10. The publisher however offers to send the lot post free on receipt of \$1.00

Address: R. A. SAALFIELD,

12 Bible House, N. Y.

For fine work, and substantial wares, go to The Belleville Clay Mining and Pottery Co. Belleville, Illinois.



ST. LOUIS Medical Journal.

VOL. XI.

DECEMBER, 1884.

No. 12.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Short, Pithy and Practical Articles Solicited.

If thou hast Truth to utter,
Speak it boldly—speak it all.

GUN-SHOT WOUNDS OF THE SKULL.*

A. J. SMITH, M. D.

In cases of fractures of the skull, I have found that no rule of procedure can always be followed. If the bone be shattered the pieces may be disengaged from the attachments, and separately removed, no trephine being needed. In this procedure it is necessary to be on our guard against injuring the dura-mater or, the brain structure. When coma and symptoms of compression are present it is well to remove clots and to favor free discharges. A depressed fragment still retaining connections with the scalp and meninges, may be elevated sufficiently to take off all pressure upon the brain. Probing to find pieces of bone, or missiles, is to be conducted with discretion. The cerebral masses are so soft that an implement cannot be made to follow the track of a ball, but it will easily go wherever directed and pushed.

In trephining the operator must bear in mind the vascular trunks of importance which may be in the way of the instruments. The middle meningeal artery in the temporal region

*From a work on Surgery now preparing for the press.

is to be remembered, also the longitudinal and lateral sinuses. To open one of these great venous conduits would seriously complicate a case. The well equipped surgeon should have a large and a small trephine to reach varied cases. It seems awkward for an operator to take a large disc of bone when a smaller will do as well or better. Before using the trephine the spot of bone where the center-pin is to rest, and the circular saw is to cut, should be bared of scalp and pericranium, yet an undue boring of cranium is bad surgery.

Commonly a crucial incision over the spot to be trephined will give the best opportunity to expose the skull. While using the trephine it will be known when the diploe is reached by the ease the instrument cuts; also by the blood oozing from the lacerated diploic veins. After the spongy structure is cut the trephine is to be employed carefully in perforating the internal table. The liberation of the disc of bone that has been circumscribed by the crown of the trephine, may be finally effected by the use of a pair of forceps or any small instrument as a lever. At length, after fragments of bone and clots of blood have been removed and depressed parts elevated, the wound is to be dressed like any other. The flaps of scalp are to be returned to their original places, but not joined by sutures. A pledget of lint, wet in carbolized water, is to be laid on the wound, and then a handkerchief lightly tied or pinned around the head and over the compress; such dressing may be removed twice daily.

There is something in a legal sense to be considered in trephining the skull. To illustrate I will relate a case in point. Not long since I was called to treat George Macombs who had been shot with a pistol. The bullet, one of three fired—entered the forehead on the left side, between the frontal eminence and the superciliary ridge. The supposition was by those in attendance that the ball had not entered the cranium, from the fact that there existed no brain symptoms. There was so much swelling and confusion that I

could not explore the injury satisfactorily without making an incision and exposing the bone. A probe met an obstruction which at first was taken for the missile, but the use of a bullet-screw decided otherwise.

By further manipulations I succeeded in carrying the probe through the walls of the skull to the meninges.

Knowing the responsibilities of the case I concluded not to implicate myself. As the assailant was under arrest for murderous shooting, and if the victim died a close contest would be waged to clear the prisoner, throwing as much suspicion as possible upon the surgical treatment. I knew that the bullet was in the brain, and that the patient would die, though rational at the time I made the examination. If coma or symptoms of compression had existed I should have judged that a trephining operation was justifiable. Although besought to operate, I declined the service till the symptoms would warrant the operative procedure. I deemed it best to keep the wound open for free drainage, and wait on events.

On the fourteenth day after the shooting the aperture in the skull became occluded and stupor supervened. The circulation was slow, the heart beating only fifteen times to the minute, yet the temperature of the body rose, and the skin became hot to the feel, I considered that the time had arrived, and that the only chance for the patient was in trephining for the purpose of giving escape to pent, up fluids. I did not expect to find the ball though I made an opening in the skull large enough for its extraction. The trephining took place on Saturday and Macombs died the following Tuesday. After the operation the patient became conscious and less stupid, and gave some promise of a more hopeful state, though a fatal issue was unquestionable.

Subsequent events in the court-room, proved that if I had trephined at the beginning the operation might have hastened the patients death through shock and additional traumatism. As it was the attorneys for the defense failed to show that premature surgical interference had hastened the patients death. My conduct was sustained by the court, al-

though the cross examination by the defense was long (being two days) and severe. There were several impromptu surgical experts on the side of the defense, but their anatomical knowledge was so deficient, as to cause them to break down the moment they were put upon the cross examination. I went upon the witness-stand with many misgivings, knowing that the only hope the defense had was to make it appear that I had caused his death by surgical interference. Therefore I was much gratified that, although alone, I had succeeded so well as to get the compliments of the defense.

LEPROSY.

B. ACHELOR.

There is no spot of Leprosy in the United States. The nearest it is to us is in the Sandwich Islands. There is a Lazetto or Leprosy Hospital at Tracadia in New Brunswick Dominion of Canada, where the disease got a foothold from clothes, washed ashore from a wrecked ship. It has never spread away from the near vicinity of the shipwreck, which was in 1820. At present there is still a few lepers there and a Leper Hospital is maintained.

Few persons are aware that at one time Leprosy was spread all over Europe, including Scotland and the British Isles. In 1226 there were two thousand Leprosy Hospitals in France alone, and in other parts of Europe sixteen thousand more.

During the sixteenth and seventh centuries it began to slowly disappear from Europe. The last cases in Scotland disappeared about the beginning of the present century. It still lingers in Norway and some of the Russian possessions. At present it is in a state of activity in India, China, Egypt, the Sandwich Islands and central America. Commercial trade and intercourse with any of these countries is very liable to introduce the disease into the United States. There is nothing in our climate, manners or customs to prevent it gaining a foot hold.

In the present condition of Medical Science, Leprosy is an incurable disease; of the poor unfortunate persons smitten with Leprosy less than two per cent. is ever cured. Once smitten the poor unfortunate creature is doomed for life, not only to suffer the pains and inconveniences of the disease, but to be an outcast from society. The baccillus fiend is abroad in the land, he has found the baccillus Lepra, he describes it as a rod about the one half length of a red blood disc, tapering at both ends, one fourth as wide as it is long; the spores are on this rod. With the respect and reverence the American people entertain for the Bible there are two more wonders of the world to be added to the original seven. One is why they will tolerate such silly superstitions as prevail about Leprosy. The other is why will men who claim to have a Medical Education, claim to be Scholars, write such silly twaddle as they do about Leprosy.

Ever since we have been a nation there has been Lepers in the United States. A hospital for Lepers was opened in New Orleans in 1785, and now after a century of experience with the disease, and the greater part of the time one or more Lepers in every state of the Union, and for the last ten years California has had an average of two hundred and fifty, yet there is not the well authenticated history of a single person contracting Leprosy in the United States.

If a number of Lepers varying from fifty to five hundred, can live in a country for a century without any body contracting the disease from them, why will any medical man write any silly twaddle about it being hereditary in the face of the fact that many of the Lepers were thirty years old before they ever saw a Leper; or showed any signs of Leprosy on their person.

Moses claimed that he knew all about the disease and how to deal with it, and there is no doubt whatever that scientific research will sustain Moses, and put to shame the whole infectious Baccillus and hereditary theory. Moses gave very full and explicit directions how to diagnose the disease, how to know if it was cured or incurable; and as touching how

the disease is propagated the xxxivth. verse of the xxivth. chapter of Leviticus reads: "When you become into the land of Canaan which I give you for a possession, and I put the plague of Leprosy in a house of the land of your possessions, he that owneth the house shall come and tell the priest saying, 'It seem to me as it were a plague in the house.'" Now it is a very plain case that it was not the house where the leper lived, the clothes that he wore, or the bed on which he slept that was to be destroyed, as something infected, but on the contrary, it was a deposit on walls and textile fabrics of a certain well defined appearance that could be seen with the naked eye, for they had no microscopes in those days.

And if it was a deposit as Moses most emphatically declares it to be, science comes in and says it was certainly one of two things either a fungus vegetable growth or an insect deposit.

Fungus vegetable growths only occur on organized matter. never on stone or clay walls, so the conclusion is irresistible that Leprosy comes from a venom.

But to lay aside all controversy as to what that deposit described by Moses is, beyond all controversy, it is something that may be seen and recognized with the naked eye, and the way to deal practically with the subject is for the government to offer a reward for the recovery of the lost art, of knowing the infection of leprosy at sight.

There is some insect that deposits a venom to kill other insects either for itself or for the use of its young. This venom is harmless until it gets into an erysipelas sore, whenever it does it modifies erysipelas into Leprosy.

DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT.

It throws no light on the subject to sling Greek terms around the different symptoms and manifestations of the disease. Whatever disease comes from the infection that produces Leprosy should be regarded as Leprosy; if not produced by that infection it is something else. Leprosy is modified erysipelas, and erysipelas is a disease of the

cellular tissue. When the first commences it may be somewhat difficult to diagnose, but very soon it takes on well defined appearances. As a cause for Leprosy everything imaginable has been suggested. Sexual commerce with menstruous women, filthy habits, want of cleanliness, miasma and Malaria, microbes and bacteria: in short anything to beat Moses. Not very many readers of the journal are aware that so long as the Jews were a nation with a priesthood, they cured Leprosy with the Urim, which was one of the infections worn in the breast plate of the high priest; but there is perfectly reliable and authentic history, both sacred and profane, showing such was the case. The *mad-stone* and the *urim* are one and the same thing. When the priest sweat the Leper with the urim, the appearances soon told whether or not a cure was effected, and if we can cure Leprosy with the Drei there will be no controversy as to whether or not we have success. I think that recent cases are easily cured and that old chronic cases may be benefited. But the reader is ready to ask if you can cure Leprosy why do you not do it. I think it will interest the readers of the journal to answer this question in a way and manner they can understand. All the cases of Leprosy in the United States are old chronic cases that have suffered for years. It would take both money and time, either for us to go to them or for them to come here, and it would take both money and time to go to the Sandwich Islands. To develop any new science somebody has to spend time and money. In the Drei there is not only a cure for Leprosy, and a cure for Hydrophobia, but there is the commencement of the development of a new Medical Science, that was once brought to great perfection, but is now one of the lost arts.

The great French Savant, M. Pasteur, is making slow progress in the right direction, we Americans are ahead of him. But the new medical science we speak of is propagating one disease to cure or prevent another.

We have an example of this science in the vaccine virus, but we have failed to improve on Jenner as we might have

done. If we take the vaccine lymph and put it in fresh butter and use this butter as a vaccine ungent, we get better results than by Jenners mode.

Some very highly satisfactory experiments have been made. The sum and substance of the experiments indicate the following facts, The laws that govern the use of a vaccine ungent are the same as the effects of milk sick—quantity and malignity are both factors. The person who suffers from milk sick once never suffers severely the second time, and will not be effected at all unless from a full meal of milk sick beef, or a drink of very malignant milk. Milk sick in the butter will not effect them at all. Nothing but the test of practical experience will tell how far a vaccine ungent will be a success. Let me explain the object in view.

After a person has been exposed to small pox, if carefully watched for the premonitory symptoms, as soon as the disease could be diagnosed as small pox, if a vaccine ungent was used freely the disease would be modified into a milder one not infectious, consequently the necessity of universal vaccination would be entirely obviated. We could any time stop an invasion of small pox by using a vaccine ungent on those who were exposed and there would be no necessity for the universal vaccine ungent or universal vaccination. In the same manner as I have described the vaccine ungent controlling small pox into a non-contagious and non-infectious disease, with the use of a Drei ungent, we will modify and control measles into a non-contagious non-infectious disease. The sporadic origin of neither small pox or measles exists in the United States, and consequently they might be made extinct here.

It will take time and practical experience to demonstrate what can be done in this direction. Interested parties took legal advice on the subject of how far a patent would protect the exclusive use of a vaccine ungent and the reason the process was not patented was this ; Parties have furnished money to foot the expense of making those practical experiments, that gave this information, and the money that

procured the information about Yellow fever. They furnished the money with the quassi understanding that they were to participate in all benefits.

It was not desirable to have any legislation on the subject of a reward for, Milk sick, Texas fever, Hog cholera or Pluro pneumonia in cattle, until we were certain what bug bite made Yellow fever, that some of the interested parties sought for legislation to secure a reward for Texas fever, Milk sick and Hog cholera, is all very true, but it was the interest of Dr. Salmon and all the other veterinarians to keep the discoveries discredited and unknown. But the situation is altered now, we are satisfied about Yellow fever and we are going to bring the subject before the American people in an intelligent manner. A large dealer in stock has agreed to furnish all the animals necessary to practically test the Milk sick and Spanish fever theory. If the sore heel venom kills his cattle he gets double price with interest until we receive a reward from government, if the sore heel venom does not kill the cattle he gets nothing, the presumption is the cattle will not to be injured. The same about Milk sick. He agrees also to all allow us to examine a number of hogs for the muscle parasite. We have engaged two medical men to assist; one of them stands at the head of the medical profession in southern Illinois, and it does not take a college education, so much as good sense, to enable us to judge correctly of these matters.

Any of the readers of the journal who wish to see progress in Medical Science, should know that it is the hope of reward that stimulates the diligence necessary to success.

And they may be very certain the question is going to be tested, whether or not the government is under obligation to reward scientific discovery. A large number of persons will be called on to witness the experiments with the sore heel venom of the Texas cattle and to see the muscle parasite in cholera hogs. And we will publish all about Yellow fever, and when we petition Congress for a reward we will tell them we will make them believe in the venom theory

for Yellow fever. If the idea is too absurd for their consideration we will turn Yellow Jack loose in Washington city and a few printing offices. As an eloquent persuader Yellow Jack just can't be beat. We have spent our money and our time to develop Medical science, we have made no discoveries that are worthless, or can not be demonstrated to be all that is claimed for them. We are able to make the government reward us and we propose to do it.

RADICAL CURE OF VARICOCELE.

A. J. SMITH, M. D.

A patient, laboring under a severe case of varicocele, was brought into my office on the 9th. of last Feb. It appeared that he had suffered for some time from pain in the part, and in the loins. The testicle upon the effected side was evidently much wasted; but the most remarkable feature in the case was the great distance that it hung below the other side. The testicle on the left side was pendulous and loose, so that when the patient lay on the operating table it hung over towards the outside of his left thigh. I proceeded to operate in a way different from the usual custom. Having introduced a thin needle between the vas-deferens and the abnormal veins, I passed a figure-of-eight ligature, over the ends of the needle, and the bunch of veins was thus compressed. The same was in like manner repeated at the lower part of the scrotum. A piece of thin leather was placed under the thread to prevent pain. A considerable extent of the skin of the scrotum and of the enlarged veins beneath it were thus included between the two needles, and the circulation was obstructed. A thin knife was then introduced about midway between the two needles, and between the vas-deferens and the enlarged veins. The knife was directed upwards, so as to divide the integument near the upper needle. A second incision was made to pass downward, so as to divide the skin near the lower needle.

A wedged shape portion of tissue, skin and enlarged veins, were all removed, and a considerable interval was left.

Some extremities of divided veins, and some cellular tissue, were removed with scissors, and a clean surface was left. Although such extensive surface was exposed in so vascular part no hemorrhage followed, being completely controlled by the acupressure of the needles.

The needles were now drawn together and maintained in position, and thus approximated the edges of the wound, which was then dressed by a piece of lint, and the patient sent to his hotel.

In due time the needles were removed and adhesion by the first intention was found to have taken place.

In the earlier stages of varicocele a surgical operation is unnecessary, a good suspensory bandage, and the employment of tonic and astringent lotions will suffice. But in the more advanced stages nothing short of an operation will cause a radical cure. There are many contingencies that may arise such as erysipelas, tetanus, phlebitis or pyæmia, but such things must be met with appropriate treatment, and what cannot be cured must be endured. In a practice of near thirty years I have had to contend with but few of such complications, and fortunately none were fatal.

ANTISEPTIC MEDICATION.

JAMES EGAN, M. D.

Pasteur says "Dr. Declat has created a new system of Medicine, founded on the employment of one of the best known antiseptics (carbolic acid), on the grounds, namely that transmissible diseases are each the product of a special ferment, and that medical and surgical therapeutics must try and prevent the penetration of ferments coming from without into the liquids of the economy, or, if they have penetrated, to find anti-ferments to destroy them without diminishing the vitality of the histological elements of the

liquids and tissues." This was the starting point of Sir Joseph Lister's antiseptic Surgery, which has revolutionized that science. Hospital gangrene is a thing of the past.

It is with antiseptics as applied to medicine that the system of Dr. Deplat, which has taken the labor of his lifetime to formulate and complete, is related. Our knowledge upon the subject of *nervous organism* may be summed up in the conclusions appended to the paper of Dr. G. V. Black Jacksonville Illinois and which we reproduce.

1. All cognizable forms of life are dependent upon the production of molecular change in matter for their continued existence.

2. Every cognizable form of life, capable of independent existence, must have the power of digestion for the preparation of food material for the nutrition of its material structure.

3. Each living cell must appropriate to its nutrition food material prepared by a digestive body of its own formation, or by the appropriation of material prepared for it vicariously by some allied living cell.

4. Every living cell must support its life and material structure by the continued imbibition, and remolecularization of matter within itself; except during the special provisions of rest as in the seed egg &c.

5. Every living cell must as the result of the remolecularization of matter within itself, form waste products of two classes; a respiratory waste product, rich in oxygen, and urinary waste product poor in oxygen, all waste products are poisonous to the form of life from which they emanate.

6. Natural organic poisons are uniformly waste products of the organisms in which they are formed.

7. Pathogenic micro organisms by their remolecularizations of matter, form poisons of the nature of the alkaloids which are the active agents in the production of disease.

8. While I should not class the digestive bodies, and diastases, as organic poisons, they may act as irritants when

applied to another form of life than that which produced them.

9. The normal tissues of the animal resist the invasions of micro organisms by throwing out, or forming a digestive body calculated to destroy them or dissipate and nullify their action; aroused thereto by the presence of, or the irritating agents given out by the organisms.

There is no longer a doubt that disease germs—micro organisms—invade the human body by the lungs—skin or stomach through the food we eat; and, by multiplication and propagation, create many diseases by the changes which they determine in the blood and tissues. Each disease has a special germ or ferment, producing and reproducing its kind. A single germ can produce over fifteen million in twenty four hours. The bacteria of putrefaction must not be confounded with and as identical to germs of disease. Some diseases produced by germs are transmissible while others like intermittent fever are not.

The consummation devoutly desired is an antiseptic which will exert a destructive influence upon the parasites and yet be harmless to the tissues. There is one antiseptic when given in a sufficiently concentrated form which will destroy the parasite, prevent further change in the tissues, and be innocuous to the individual, and this is Phenic Acid chemically pure prepared after the formula of Dr. Declat and on this account bearing his name.

Phenic acid is the synonym for carbolic acid, Hydrate of Phenyl and Phenol, a contraction of Phenilic alcohol, the most appropriate name. The pure acid always crystallizes in long needle shaped crystals; never in masses. It has no action on litmus paper, and it is soluble in distilled water in the proportion of six per cent. A specimen which does not stand these tests is not chemically pure. In its pure state it changes readily on exposure to moisture, air, or light. Under the most favorable circumstances when kept in a tightly fitting glass stoppered bottle and excluded from the light it will not remain in its nascent condition over two weeks,

becoming of a pinkish color. Pure Phenic acid has a pure clean, sweet smell. This change, or decomposition can be prevented by combining it atom for atom with syrup or glycerine. Sir Joseph Lister contends as strenuously as Dr. Declat for a pure Phenic acid insisting upon this as essential to the success of his antiseptic surgery; charging all the failures and accidents to the impurity of the material used. If for a topical application purity is essential how much more is it necessary when to be used internally and subcutaneously.

As regards the topical application of pure Phenic acid which is represented by the Glyco Phenique of Dr. Declat too little attention has been paid to its local anesthetic effect. It is a fact amply confirmed by all who have had any experience on the subject that a solution applied by means of thin cloths will promptly remove the pain of burns, erysipelas and other superficial affections. The pain will be removed inside of ten minutes and the relief will be permanent if the application be continued for twenty four hours. If applied to burns suppuration will be entirely prevented.

We have been cognizant of attempts made to imitate Declat's Glyco Phenique where, in place of the pure Phenic acid being used, the commercial article was substituted, the result being increase of pain, suppuration or irritation of sore. To our mind this was conclusive evidence of the claim made by Declat and also Lister that nothing but chemically pure Phenic acid ought to be used and that failure in results would ensue from substitution.

Any preparation of phenic acid taken into the stomach or used subcutaneously must be absolutely pure or it is not free from danger. The medical journals have contained from time to time accounts of cases of poisoning from the administration of impure Phenic acid; and even of Salicylic Acid prepared from Carbolic Acid; but in no case has such occurred from the injection of pure Phenic acid as prepared according to the formula of Dr. Declat although taken in a maximum dose. It is only pure when colorless; any shade of pink or red or smell resembling creosote or other substance stamps it as poisonous.

When taken internally, in either of the combinations of syrup or Glycerine, it resumes its nascent condition so soon as the process of digestion and absorption free it from its combination. Being then readily diffuseable, it permeates the system, performing its germicide work on the way, and passes off principally by the lungs and skin, but a slight amount being eliminated by the kidneys. The rapid elimination renders it non cumulative and may necessitate frequent doses. Being an alcohol rather than an acid its use is perfectly compatible with other remedies, which may be added thereto according to the exigencies of the case and the views of the attending physician.

In addition to its principal action as an antizymotic or germicide there are two minor effects that claim attention. One is that it has a tendency to cause constipation, which can be easily obviated by a mild laxative. The other is that to a very slight degree, it diminishes the fluidity of the blood. In many cases, especially those of chronic diseases, these effects are not objectionable, and the tendency of Phenic acid to diminish the fluidity of the blood can be counteracted by the use of an ammonia Phenate combination, which facilitates the circulation by keeping the blood fluid, at the same time stimulating the nervous system and acting sovereignly as an antipyretic.

The following are the preparations which have been commonly employed; but any combination can be prepared by the Declat Manufacturing Co. which may be desired by physicians. We also give the general indications for which they have been found remedial.

1st. The preparations of *Pure Nascent Phenic Acid* are recommended in malaria, affections of the mucous membrane, air passages, stomach, intestines and bladder, as an antiseptic in general, to prevent contagion, hasten convalescence, check suppuration, and oppose the fermentative changes which causes an alteration of the normal proportions of red corpuscles in the blood. They can be given in alternate doses with the compound preparations, where the full Phenic

acid effect is required with but slight modifications. In malaria one dose of the pure nascent Phenic acid in conjunction with subcutaneous injection will at once abort the paroxysm and with a short continued treatment will certainly cure without fear of relapse.

2nd. The preparations of Ammonia Phenate are preferable in acute cases of disease accompanied by fever. They are antipyretic lowering the temperature, effectually and permanently and infinitely superior to Quinine or any other antipyretic not excepting cold water in all forms. By their superior antipyretic properties the delirium and coma of fevers and also the insomnia and restlessness can be removed. Where temperature is abnormally high and nervous disturbance great it will be necessary to use subcutaneous injection in combination with internal medication. They are therefore indicated in all fevers, contagious and zymotic diseases, pyæmia, tendency to stasis of the blood, headaches, Acute Rheumatism and Gout, paroxysms of Asthma, and are also of some service in albuminuria.

3rd. The preparations of Sulpho Phenique are indicated in chronic forms of Rheumatism, Gout, Asthma, Pulmonary, Catarrhal and Cutaneous affections where sulphur in some form has been found curative. In Croup, Diphtheria and Tonsillitis they can be alternated with the Ammonia Phenate preparations. To secure prompt and immediate effects subcutaneous injection is recommended.

4th. The preparations of Iodo Phenique are indicated in chronic Scrofulous affections, glandular enlargements, tumefactions, cachexias, anemias, osteoscopic pains, specific and constitutional diseases. In syphilis in all its varied forms they are a specific, removing any cutaneous eruption in a few days when conjoined with subcutaneous injection. The most rapid and permanent cures have been obtained from the use of these preparations. In chronic nasal catarrh alternated with those of sulpho Phenique many cures have resulted and relief in all cases where a cure was impossible. In scarlet fever the nascent phenic acid preparations are to be used alternately with Iodo Phenique.

The strength of the preparations for internal administration are triturated to allow the usual dose of half an ounce to be taken two, four, six or eight and in grave cases ten times in the twenty four hours. The graver the case the more frequent the repetition of the dose will be required. For children under fourteen years the dose will be a teaspoonful or less according to age.

We have before stated that where a prompt and thorough effect is desired subcutaneous injection is necessary. These may be used once or twice a day.

The strength of the hypodermic injections are triturated to allow each injection to be 60 minims U. S. P. and when used internally the dose is two teaspoonfuls, one half the amount of that, of the preparations prepared specially for internal use.

The indication for the use of the hypodermic injections are of course precisely the same as for those for internal medication. It is unnecessary to do more than name them.

- 1st. Hypodermic injection of Nascent Phenic Acid.
- 2nd. Hypodermic injection of Ammonia Phenate.
- 3rd. Hypodermic injection of Sulpho Phenique.
- 4th. Hypodermic injection of Iodo Phenique.

In using these hypodermic injections it is essential both for success in treatment and for the comfort of the patient that Declat's syringe be used. This instrument is graduated on the piston to the full capacity of eighty minims and the needle is fitted without a screw. The cutting point of the needle is made to penetrate the tissues with the least amount of force and to make as small a wound as possible and one that readily closes by coaptation of the opposing surfaces.

The abdominal region is generally selected as the site for subcutaneous injection for reasons that are patent to the merest tyro, viz, that there lies the most abundant supply of cellular tissue. This however is an immaterial matter and physicians will make their own selection of locations to suit their patients.

Every one knows how to apply the hypodermic syringe

and it is only necessary to say that the needle is to be thrust well into the cellular tissue *and the injection made slowly*. If this be strictly attended to the operation will be painless. At one time it was not deemed practicable to inject a large quantity of fluid subcutaneously which we now know to the contrary. Dr. Todd, of Kansas City proposes to inject saline solutions of great bulk to replace the water lost in cases of cholera. It has been demonstrated in the epidemic now raging in France that by the use of Declat's concentrated solution of ter phenate of ammonia cholera has been robbed of half its terrors and that the drain of the serum of the blood can be in many cases, promptly checked.

There is no danger of sores or small abscesses forming if the needle be properly inserted *and the fluid be warmed which in all cases is an essential*. Of course when injections have been repeatedly performed the part may become tender and irritable; in such cases another portion of the body must be selected. It is clear that no sores can form as the fluid used is an antiseptic which would prevent or abort the formation of ulcers, indurations or erysipelatous inflammations.

The great advantage of the subcutaneous injection is the rapidity and certainty of the absorption of the remedial agent. In some diseases and cases this is of paramount advantage. In congestive chills, pernicious fever, where absorption from the stomach is impossible we fear no danger when we have the hypodermic syringe at hand. In cholera and Yellow fever the physician may not see the case until too late to depend upon the exhibition of drugs by the stomach and he at once resorts to subcutaneous injection. In stages of many diseases we are compelled to use the hypodermic syringe to quiet or stimulate the system so as to make the stomach available for ingestion of remedies.

Subcutaneous injections are intended to be used once or twice a day together with the internal remedies. The frequency of applications depends entirely upon the gravity of the case and of this the attendant must be the judge. There

can be no cumulation and if symptoms manifest an over dose there need be no alarm as it will soon be eliminated and a longer interval can be ordered between the operations.

At present there are many cases of Typhoid in various parts of the country where the application of the antiseptic method in its full entirety would settle the question as to whether this disease can be aborted or not. Dr. Duncumbe has informed me that he has seen a well marked case of Typhoid fever aborted and a physician in New York has made a similar statement. Dr. Roberts Bartholow speaks in the highest terms of the treatment of this disease by Iodine and Carbolic acid on opinions formed from clinical tests. Of the thousands of cases treated by Dr. Deplat he lost none when treated by his antiseptic method.

In a future paper we shall give results obtained by the use of the antiseptic method; and only cases, which have been seen and watched by several disinterested physicians, will be narrated.

PRACTICAL THERAPEUTICS.

L. H. WASHINGTON, M. D.

MENORRHAGIA, (*Excessive Menses.*)

Tannin, 1 drachm; Water, 1 ounce. Mix. Dose. Teaspoonful every hour until relieved.

Oil of erigeron, given in doses of 15 to 30 drops, rubbed up with sugar, every half hour or hour as necessary, often acts promptly.

Senecin, Geranin, equal parts. Mix. Dose. Two to four grains, repeated as necessary.

Tincture of Cannabis Indica is very effectual in controlling profuse menstruation. A single dose of 20 drops is often sufficient or it may be repeated as needed.

Dr. W. Donovan.

During the period perfect quiet should be observed; the feet must be kept warm by hot dry flannels, or some other

means that will not produce steam, mustard may be applied to the arms, and half a grain of opium given two or three times a day; I say opium, for paregoric, Dovers powders or morphine will increase secretion. If these means should fail to keep the discharge moderate, cloths saturated with cold whiskey, in which alum has been dissolved, may be applied to the pubes and vulva; there is no danger of taking cold from this application and producing a suppression.

Dr. R. Thompson.

Dr. Demussey mentions two cases of profuse menorrhagia treated by applications of bags of hot water to the lumbar region. Within twenty four hours the flow was materially diminished, and in two days it wholly ceased. In both cases however, the patients complained of pain in the head, dyspnœa, etc.

Dr. J. R. Black has found bromide of ammonium a reliable agent for the control of non structural catamenial excesses. In the administration of the remedy, an essential rule is that its use shall precede the expected period by at least ten days. Any associated disorder, which has even a remote bearing upon the menstrual excess, should, of course receive appropriate attention. His formula is: Bromide of ammonium, 1 ounce; Syrup of Orange, Water each, 3 ounces. Mix. Dose. A teaspoonful before tea and at bed time, commencing ten days before expected period, and continue through it.

Dr. W. W. Ogden also extols the value of bromide of ammonia in the excessive discharges of blood from the uterus at or about the menstrual period, continuing longer than four or five days. He places the patient on a hair or straw mattress, with light covering, in an easy recumbent position gives cooling drinks and a mild laxative. After the bowels are moved he gives the bromide at once in doses of 20, 30 or 40 grains according to the urgency of the case, every three hours, until three doses have been taken: then he reduces the dose to one half to be continued as long as requir-

ed, not neglecting such measures as are calculated to remove the cause.

Dr. W. C. Cooks reports several cases of excessive menstruation where ice applied to the lower portion of the spine, produced excellent results. Either Chapman's spinal bag or a bladder may be used. The ice must be broken in small fragments placed in the bag until two thirds full, and placed under the patient lying on her back, immediately to the lower portion of the spine. It should be retained to the part from half an hour to two hours.

In a case of passive menorrhagia Dr. T. C. Fear, used the following prescription successfully; Tincture of Ergot, 3 ounces; Tinct. of Gentian, 1 ounce. Mix. Dose. Teaspoonful every hour until relieved.

Dr. Cushing has also used ergot (40 drops of the fluid extract three times a day) successfully in the case of a lady who at each period lost a large quantity of blood, the flow often continuing for two weeks.

In many cases of excessive menses the use of *Viburnum prunifolium* (black haw), commencing two days before the discharge has rendered the flow normal in character. Dose. Fluid extract half to a teaspoonful three times a day, infusion, 1 ounce, three times a day.

In eight cases of menorrhagia, in which the flooding was very profuse, hot water injections proved most beneficial. In every case it controled the flowing; in a few of the cases the treatment had to be persevered in for some time. Many of the cases were of long standing. The injections were used once or twice a day. In profuse menstruation, no treatment has been so successful in my hands.

Dr. Jas. Cody.

Helonin, Senecin, (Keith's) each 40 grains. Mix. Divide into 20 powders, and give one four times a day between the menstrual periods, but discontinue during the menses and

give oil of erigeron 5 to 15 drops on a lump of sugar every three or four hours as necessary. This seldom fails.

Tinct. Muriate of Iron, 1 ounce ; Fluid extract of Cannabis Indica, 1 ounce : Oil of Erigeron, 1,1-2 ounces. Mix. Dose. Forty drops in water, three times a day.. This is highly recommended by Dr. Joseph Adolphus.

Dr. Z. A. Green gives the following formulæ. When due to a relaxed condition of the uterus ; Cinnamon Water, 4 ounces ; Ergotine, 1 drachm ; Tinct. Nux Vomica, 30 drops. Mix. Dose. From a few drops to a teaspoonful, repeated as necessary.

When due to debility of the mucous coat ; Fluid Extract Hammamelis, Cranesbill and Hydrastis, equal parts. Mix. Dose. Thirty drops, repeated frequently.

When due to anæmia ; Quinine, Collinsonin, Hydrastin, Iron by Hydrogen, each, 10 grains : Extract Nux Vomica, 4 grains. Mix into fifteen pills. Dose. One every four hours.

When it occurs at the cessation of the menses. Fluid Extracts of Hydrastis, Cinchona, Helonias, each, 1 ounce ; Fluid Ergot, 1-2 ounce. Mix. Dose. Teaspoonful three or four time a day.



EDITORIAL.

“For the Truth, then, let us battle; And its might shall set us free.”

MAXIMS.

Simplicity is grandeur, real and paramount. *Ed.*

Truth is simple because right, artifice really on a minor scale because of lacking necessary innate worth. *Ed.*

In the treatment of disease, just to the extent that we ignore the grand scheme of nature, intended for the recuperation of the vital force, we shall fail, and curse our fallen humanity. *Dr. J. H. Hanaford.*

An ounce of common sense, vitalized by independent thought, based upon everlasting truth, is worth more than a pound of “science, falsely so-called,” particularly in the treatment of disease, when real science is utterly ignored, when the whole realm of nature is ransacked, its secrets fathomed, its resources put under contribution, that the most virulent poisons may be dragged into service, violently warring upon the forces of the body, in violation of her fundamental laws. *Dr. J. H. Hanaford.*

THE DEPARTING YEAR.

All beginnings have their end, and years as well as lifetimes form no exception.

Eighteen and eighty four wanes and soon will count only as one among the past.

What its epochs have been the scroll of time will exhibit, while the encumbency resting upon our freighted lives, direct us all to prepare well the pathways for another campaign.

Whatever may be said of individual progress, none can dispute the inevitable advancement of the professional body.

In this our Editorial soul rejoices and as we draw near the closing year and effect to humbly thank our kind and gra-

cious readers, contributors and friends, all of whom we love to remember; it fills our exhilarant nature overwhelmingly full, to realize the mighty strides that now stand recorded on the strands of time.

Every medical devotee owes, lasting appreciations to the successful effulgence of this year, while longing for and utilizing every impulse of nature to further promote the grand achievements that await our near future.

Sharing with you my friendly compeers and co-adjutors, I bid you each and collectively a hearty God-Speed in every work of enriching professional accumen; let me observe the time honored custom, with a real vehemence that is inspired of deep appreciation, nourished by pleasant communings, and finds expression in our most pathetic wish of merry, thrice merry Christmas, to one and all.

MEDICAL SECTARIANISM.

There is a common creed-bound dogma that prevails in every division of society, continually crying, "lo! I am *the* way." One does not sit in his or her pew very long under the "drippings of the sanctuary," until he or she is thoroughly reminded that *ism* is preached rather than christianity. So in secular society. The modern statesman is reckoned brilliant in proportion to the amount of spleen he is capacitated to vent, or pile of abuse he is qualified to heap, upon those who have honest grounds for a difference.

Nor is there a dearth in medical society. Journals teem with self-praising superiority. One is a close communion allopath, and vaunts, with seeming pride, his *ism* to the world: and points to the "long line of ancestry," pretty much like the democratic platform read in '76. Another is a one idea'd eclectic, chock full of vanity and egotism, which he airs on every conceivable opportunity. Another still is a homœopath—a medical nondescript—who imagines *he* is right, and every body else wrong. There are folks who possess homœopathic heads, allopathic feet, and eclectic stomachs.

Their heads are too small to hold more than one idea at a time, their feet are continually tripping over the pebbles of incredulity, and their stomachs are so select they cannot digest half that's reasonable. We are speaking of a faction only, who are everlasting "bullragging" those not of their suasion. There are others, many others, we are pleased to say, whose swallowing and digesting capacities are enormous, who take in everything wholesome, digesting and assimilating the nutritious and essential parts, casting off the debris without sacrifice of ease or honor. These are the bone and sinew of the profession, "who stand between the family and the grave, fighting back the disorders that troop up from their encampment by the cold river." F. A. E.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS OF THE BLIND.

This humanizing body just closed its late session, Aug. 22nd. at St. Louis.

The work performed was mostly in the interest of blind scholars and pertained to the art of instructing.

We append the following gleaned statistics for the benefit of medical readers.

STATISTICS.

According to the census of 1880 there were in the United States on June 1st. of that year no less than 48,928 blind persons, or an average of 1 to each 1,025.1 of the aggregate population. Of these 8,329 were of foreign birth, being 1 in each 802 of the total foreign-born population, while 7,385, exclusive of Chinese and Indians, were colored, being 1 to each 891 of the total colored population. About 33,000 or two-thirds of all the blind of the United States were native whites, being 1 to each 1,114.5 of the whole native white population.

But in order to ascertain the relation of race to the prevalence of blindness independent of climate and density of population, we should compare statistics of the same locality. Accordingly we find in the fourteen states having more than 100,000 colored inhabitants each, the mean ratios were 1 white blind person to

each 910,5 of the white population and 1 colored blind person to each 905,3 of the colored population, thus indicating that climate and the attendant local conditions exert far greater influence in this respect than race. And it may be that the greater prevalence of blindness among Indians and aliens than among native inhabitants is largely due to the more careful observance of hygienic laws by the latter than by the former.

But the prevalence of blindness even in the same latitude and the public provision for the care and education of this class of defectives vary greatly in different States, as will appear from the following table showing for the principal States and Territories the whole number of blind persons in each, the average number in 1,000,000 inhabitants, and the number of blind pupils attending institutions for their benefit June 1, 1880:

| State. | No. | No. in 1,000,000. | Pupils |
|---------------------|-------|-------------------|--------|
| Alabama..... | 1,399 | 1,108.7 | 15 |
| Arkansas..... | 972 | 1,211 | 29 |
| California..... | 644 | 744.6 | 26 |
| Colorado..... | 104 | 535.2 | .. |
| Connecticut..... | 613 | 984 | .. |
| Delaware..... | 127 | 866.3 | .. |
| Florida..... | 215 | 798 | .. |
| Georgia..... | 1,634 | 995 | 47 |
| Illinois..... | 2,615 | 849.6 | 116 |
| Indiana..... | 2,238 | 1,131 | 110 |
| Iowa..... | 1,310 | 805.4 | 87 |
| Kansas..... | 748 | 750.9 | 46 |
| Kentucky..... | 2,116 | 1,284 | 60 |
| Louisiana..... | 845 | 899.3 | 26 |
| Maine..... | 797 | 1,228.5 | .. |
| Maryland..... | 946 | 1,012 | 80 |
| Massachusetts..... | 1,733 | 971.8 | 96 |
| Michigan..... | 2,289 | 787.4 | 46 |
| Minnesota..... | 448 | 573.8 | 27 |
| Mississippi..... | 1,071 | 946 | 33 |
| Missouri..... | 2,258 | 1,042 | 99 |
| Nebraska..... | 220 | 486.3 | 22 |
| New Hampshire..... | 412 | 1,187.6 | .. |
| New Jersey..... | 829 | 733 | .. |
| New York..... | 5,031 | 986 | 373 |
| North Carolina..... | 1,873 | 1,325 | 65 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|---------|-------|
| Ohio | 2,960 | 926 | 167 |
| Pennsylvania | 3,884 | 906.6 | 172 |
| Rhode Island..... | 300 | 1,085 | ..... |
| South Carolina | 1,100 | 1,105 | 16 |
| Tennessee | 2,026 | 1,314 | 30 |
| Texas..... | 1,375 | 865 | 75 |
| Vermont | 486 | 1,462 | ..... |
| Virginia..... | 1,710 | 1,136 | 34 |
| West Virginia | 625 | 1,010.6 | 19 |
| Wisconsin | 1,075 | 817 | 64 |
| District of Columbia .. | 164 | 923.3 | ..... |
| New Mexico | 358 | 2,994.2 | ..... |
| Utah | 126 | 875.2 | ..... |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Total | 48,928 | 975.6 | 1,980 |

The remaining States and Territories have less than 100 each.

It thus appears that in the States of Vermont, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky the number of blind exceeds one-eight-hundreth of the total population, while in Minnesota, New Jersey California, Kansas, Michigan, Florida, Iowa and Wisconsin it was less than one-twelve-hundredth.

Eight-ninths of the blind of this country live in private families, five per cent. in alms houses, and four per cent. in educational institutions for their benefit. One hundred and seventy-eight were in the charitable and industrial homes in New York, Philadelphia and St. Louis, and about 1 per cent in other benevolent institutions.

VACCINATION, MEDICAL INTOLERATION.

Our English cousins, for whom we "always entertain the profoundest sympathy, are just now earnestly wrestling over the question of compulsory vaccination. Think of it! Under the shadows of Oxford, Cambridge and Eaton, the fair women of England must submit their little babes to the unphilosophical, injurious, cruel experimentations of a few heathens, fakirs and fogies, who persist in believing that the way to escape one disease is to be contaminated with another! It is sufficiently discreditable to the profession to entertain opinions at variance with common *mule*-sense, much

less trying to force a something upon a people that few know so little about and fewer still commend. The only excuse that could be offered in palliation for such egregious errors is the absence of conscience and common sense, and the alarming small size of somebody's money bag? Nor is the average American Doctor a whit behind his british prototype. What with state medical boards from sea to sea, whose fingers are throttling the liberties of the people, who dare erstwhile call himself a republican physician—a medical freeman. Who sees the policy of such boards? Not he whose cheek grows pale, whose eye grows dim beside the flickering flame of the midnight-lamp; nor he whose brow is broad with noble thoughts; nor he it is whose heart beats only for the true and the good; but rather he whose intellectual wings being too weak to sustain a lofty flight, plumes them in sweet content o'er fields thick strewn with political and official carrion.

F. A. E.

SPRAINS.

In the entire list of surgical ailments we meet with no more common, painful and resisting ailments than sprains.

A conjecture of simplicity perhaps has delayed close investigation and ultimated in great professional obloquy.

The medical minds have through a series of long epoch been drifting towards and into a materialistic ideality that blinded investigation in the true and real line of research. Times are changing, thought is leading through fruitful channels to higher, better and more sufficient knowledge.

The materialism of past ages and present befogment, is vanishing, is passing away and a more perfect realization of physiological law is superceding to the thrown of reason and practical worth.

Better thinking leads to higher thoughts, research and attainment, until a knowledge of natural and rational medicine, will succeed.

Such a desirable epoch will arm every competent medical

practitioner with ability to better remedy existing evils.

Amid the many conflicting treatments, the following represents our practice.

I use a strong decoction of the *Polygonum Punctatum*, as hot as can be born, keeping the part submerged, and gradually increasing the temperature, for from fifteen to thirty minutes. This may be followed, in sever cases, with a galvanic current in efferent directions. A laxative when needed and absolute repose. Or if brevity and convenience must be consulted the

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| R Oil of Polygonum | ℥ ss ; |
| “ “ Sassafras | ℥ j ; |
| Alk. Ext. Canabis | drs. ij ; |
| Dilute Alcohol, | ℥ jss. |

M. Ft. Liniment and apply with brisk but bearable friction.

EDITEMS.

The European Cholera epidemic, though much quieted and the disease mere tractable, yet it has by no means ceased to threaten. Its lingerings are portentious and spring time awakening may witness it coming prominently westward.

Correction. The article in Nov. No. written by Mrs. Smith M. D., should have the Initials E. F. instead of S. F., as printed.

As Dr. Koch's cholera bacillus has been tested by Dr. Klin's swallowing a portion without harm, who will risk martyrdom in the cause of science and subject notoriety, by making a similar test of his Koch's *Bacillus tuberculosis*, found in the urine of some consumptive patients?

The question now is, at Washington how does (did) the money go since a very large amount is missing from the medical service funds, and no one seems to know where it went. Ans. "that's the way the money goes."

Coming to it at last. The *N. Y. Med. Jour.* quotes from Mr. J. Wharton Jones, his title: "A remonstrance against the accepted theory of inflammation," and proceeds to criticise it. This is right, discussion will open the eyes of men and lead to thinking independently of old chrystalized dogmas. Truth must arise sooner or later, so let us have free and untramed discussion of this topic. It will do us all good.

Dr. Baker, Secty. of the Michigan State Board of Health reports several outbreaks of cheese poisoning in his state, with one hundred and ninety persons affected, none fatally. The symptoms, very similar, were pain in the stomach, cramps, coldness of extremities, great prostration, violent retchings and purgings. Specimens examined showed a peculiar odor, due to caprylic or caproic acid, mold and several kinds of bacteria.

Wm. A. K. Young in the *Brit. Med. Jour.* reports the case of a man swallowing three pounds and two drachms of Mercury for intussusception, and carrying it for thirteen days before it passed away, when the patient recovered.

The doctrine of Koch's comma-bacilli has met early and merited doom through Dr. Klin's of the English commission to investigate cholera at Bombay, swallowing some of the genuine "bugs," and not suffering in the least from them. This ought to and doubtless will constitute a strong factor in the right work of dissipating the modern irrational theorie of insect causology.

Ti's *error*, not *Truth* that is of such hideous mien that to be dreaded needs but to be seen, so let us investigate, study, live and learn, nobly utilizing the constantly increasing advantages of the advance of centuries, of life and of learning.

Prof. Huxley gives the following as the normal weight of a man and of his separate proportions.

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|-----|--------|
| Weight | , | , | , | , | , | 154 | pounds |
| Muscles and appertenances, | , | | | | | 68 | " |

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Skeleton, , , , , , | 24 | " |
| Skin, , , , , , | 10,1-2 | " |
| Fat, , , , , , | 28 | " |
| Brain, , , , , , | 3 | " |
| Thoracic Viscera , , , , | 3,1-2 | " |
| Abdominal , , , , | 11 | " |
| Blood , , , , , | 7 | " |
| Such a man should consume per diem ; | | |
| Lean Beef Steak, , , | 5.000, | grains. |
| Bread , , , , | 6.000, | " |
| Milk , , , , | 7.000, | " |
| Potatoes , , , , | 3.000, | " |
| Butter , , , , , | 600, | " |
| Water , , , , , | 22.900, | " |

His heart should beat 75 times per minute, and he should breathe 15 times per minute.

In twenty four hours he should vitiate 1,750 cubic feet of air, to the extent of one per cent ; he therefore ought to have 800 cubic feet of well ventilated space.

He would throw off by his skin eighteen ounces of water ; 300 grains of solid matter, and 400 grains of carbonic acid every twenty four hours, so that his total loss during that time would be six pounds of water and a little above two pounds of other matters.

The Michigan State Board of Health is busy stirring up health matters instead of waring against the medical fraternity. Its time all such boards could find worthy employment, in legitimate channels.

Quite a disposition exists to hunt up old people and many localities are making claims to centegenarians. St. Louis is prepared to compete for the oldest as well as for the most National Conventions ever held in any one city in one season. There is now living on Sixth St. a queer personage, supposably a male and claiming to be a natural healer, who rumor says is now 160 years old.

The authority given is almost beyond question. The old

man is active and blithe and expresses the desire and entertains the hope of living always. He claims that perpetual living is a possibility, and is earnestly engaged as he says, in raising up an army of workers to oppose death.

BOOK REVIEWS.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF INDIANA. 2 VOLS. 8VO. CLOTH, FOR YEARS, 1882-3.

During the legislature session of 1881 and act was passed and approved by Governor Porter creating a State Board of Health. The result of the labors of that Board appears in the two volumes before us.

In the selection of members the Governor was exceedingly fortunate, conferring the appointments on Drs. John W. Compton of Evansville Ind. Pres., W. W. Vinneedge, of Lafayette, Ind. J. M. Partridge, of South Bend, Ind. Wm. Lomax, of Marion Ind., all gentlemen of the highest standing in the profession well and favorably known, as practitioners of large experience, able contributors to medical works, and thorough sanitarians. So satisfactory has been the work of these gentlemen to the state, Profession, and People that on the expirings of their original term they were reappointed by the Governor and promptly confirmed by the Senate. It is to be hoped that, Governor elect Gray, will again nominate the same persons as it is not an office of emolument and the present board will be enabled to consummate the work which they mapped out for themselves *ab initio*.

At the original organization of the Board Dr. Thad M. Stephens of Indianapolis, was elected Secretary and Executive Officer. On his vacating the position, Dr. E. R. Hacon Ex. Secretary of State was his successor in office; and under his regime the harmonious cooperation of the medical profession throughout the state was achieved. The blank

forms for the collection of statistics were simplified and issued gratuitously ; and plans were formed by him and adapted by the board which he did not live to carry out. His successor Dr. E. S. Elder has been and is now putting in practical shape these various measures of sanitation which we will notice.

The appropriation for all the expenses of the board including rent of office is five thousand dollars and with this insignificant sum more has been done than was accomplished by the National Board of Health with its magnificent endowment of hundred of thousands. Unlike that institution no sums were paid to friends to write reports on special subjects which when written fell dead born from the press and reflected no credit upon the writer except the regal pay defrayed from the national purse. Known to be unconstitutional and only created through the personal solicitations of legislators who were interested in keeping yellow fever from our doors, let it be remodled or quietly legislated out of existence. The truth cannot be gainsayed that too much of the peoples money was spent in paying for papers which might have been of some service if published in some medical journal, and I only know of one which would have been likely to have inserted them. Their length would have prevented acceptance.

Omitting mention of the routine work which is common to all state Boards of Health we shall notice only that sanitary work which is distinctive of the Indiana Board. A sanitary survey has been made of the ten thousand school houses in the state, a form was prepared and approved by the board and sent to the several County Health Officers and a report of the "sanitary survey" of each school house obtained. Information was thus procured of the location construction and condition of each building and the source of supply from which drinking water was obtained. In addition to the information which would naturally be called for, special attention was directed to what concerned the eyesight, viz the location of the windows and blackboards. As

a result of this sanitary survey it is proposed to ask the legislature to enact a law which will compel all school buildings to be erected in conformity with certain plans to be agreed upon when models shall have been presented and accepted.

Each member of the board has contributed one or more papers which together with those of volunteer contributors appear in the yearly reports. As all are good it would be invidious to particularize and we have not space to enumerate the titles. All are pertinent to preventive medicine; terse and short, dealing in facts only, and omitting useless theories. They are gems; and reprints ought to have been sent to every physician in the country. In our opinion they are just the style of papers which ought to grace our medical journals, *but do not*, short, terse, racy, practical and true.

Deeming a visitation of Asiatic Cholera probable instructions have been sent to every country Health Officer and by him to be communicated to the physicians and people, showing what is best to be done on the appearance of the disease; how it is to be prevented; how treated; and how it may be stamped out before it obtains full headway.

The collective investigation of disease has received much attention at the hands of Dr. E. S. Elder and the Board. In this way may zymotic diseases have been studied as small Pox, Scarlatin, Diphtheria, Typhoid fever &c. Blanks were mailed free of expense and reports returned from the city, town, and county Health Officer. By this means a large amount of evidence was collected upon disputed points which ought to be digested and furnished to the medical journals. On the question of vaccination and the immunity furnished by it from small pox it was proved that in the whole state not one person properly vaccinated had contracted the disease and died. Dr. Compton reports the experience of a physician who by the exhibition of carbolic acid and Sulphate of Soda aborted all cases which fell under his care. This coincides with the experience of Dr. Declat, which has been corroborated by many French Physicians, who prescribe his antiseptic preparations. It would be well

to give a fair trial to Declat's Sulpho Phenique in this disease and publish results. In typhoid fever the Board has not yet settled the question as to whether or not the disease can be contracted from impure drinking water *de novo* or requires the presence of the Typhoid germs. The former seems to be the most probable.

Dr. E. S. Elder is at present engaged in making a sanitary survey of the several state charitable and penal Institutions; and the secretaries of the county Boards will inspect the Poor Houses, Hospitals, Station Houses and County Jails of their respective counties. When this has been completed and the reforms carried out which inspection renders patent and necessary, the board will have achieved a work which will carry their names to posterity more glorious than monuments of marble and granite.

In Indiana the cribs and camisoles and straight Jackets have to a great extent been abolished from the Asylums and, when necessary, are used only to a limited extent. The humane superintendents have found exercise and freedom are more potent than mechanical restraints. It devolves upon the board to state the necessary hardships to which these infirm patients are still subject, in the county asylums for lunatics, which are the work houses.

To even mention all the good work which has been achieved by the Indiana State Board of Health since its creation would require more space than can be devoted to a notice of its labors. Enough has been said to show what gentlemen acting harmoniously can accomplish not for their own pecuniary benefit but solely for the benefit of their fellow beings.

To Dr. E. S. Elder and the board we say in conclusion *proceed with your good work* and God will speed and bless you. You carry with you the prayers and blessings of the inmates of the state and county Institutions; and your Saviour will say "*in as much as you did it for the least of one of these, you did it for me,*" now you have your reward.

E.

THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. BY NATHAN S. DAVIS, M. D., LL. D., DEAN AND PROFESSOR OF THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, CHICAGO MEDICAL COLLEGE, ETC., ETC. PAGES 872, CLOTH, \$5.00; LIBRARY \$6.00. Chicago, ILL., JANSEN, McCLURG & Co. 1884.

This book is a series of lectures in the inimitable style peculiar to Prof. Davis. Beginning on the definitions of disease and changes in morbid action, the author advances gracefully and smoothly, and with the least degree of verbosity, to the classification, analysis, pathological consideration, diagnosis and treatment of all diseases usually treated of in works on Practice.

The chapters on Rheumatism, Pneumonia, Spinal Sclerosis, Scrofula, and Periodic fevers are especially opportune. We cannot however, get used to the idea that hydrargyri chlori mitis is the one thing needful in typhoid fever. But we can readily look over this in the many good things the volume holds. The objectionable features of the decimal system are palliated by the avoirdupois. (American) system being duplicated in all the formulæ. It is an elegant work and does the authors and publishers great credit.

F. A. E.

HOUSEHOLD CONVENIENCES, BEING THE EXPERIENCE OF MANY PRACTICAL WRITERS. 12 MO. CLOTH, 240 PAGES, WITH TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY ILLUSTRATIONS. ORANGE JUDD & COMPANY. 751 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, PUBLISHERS. PRICE \$1.50.

This is an exceedingly interesting and instructive work. By following its precise and detailed directions any one unaccustomed to the use of carpenters tools can construct an endless variety of useful and ornamental articles of furniture at a nominal outlay. The cost of the work is saved in the making of any one device described. From window flower ornamentation, and kitchen furniture to the decoration of a parlor nothing is left undescribed. The poor with their own labor can surround themselves with all the ornamental and useful conveniences which wealth procures for the rich by procuring a copy of this work. It is a *multum in parvo*. E.

ANNALS OF SURGERY. BY L. S. PILCHER M. D., BROOKLYN NEW YORK AND C. B. KEETLY, F. R. C. S., LONDON, ENG.

This is title of a new Monthly Periodical. to be published simultaneously in St. Louis, and London, and devoted exclusively to the interests of surgery. \$5.00 per annum, J. H. Chambers & Co. St. Louis, Pub

MUMPS AS A CAUSE OF SUDDEN DEAFNESS. BY LEARTUS CONNOR, A. M., M. D., DETROIT, MICH.

Notes on the Treatment of Trachæmia by Jequirity. Leartus Connor, A. M., M. D., Detroit, Mich.

LINDSEY & BLAKISTON'S PHYSICIAN'S VISITING LIST.

Again ready. This complete, universally known and so commonly used, friend and needful companion to the physician is out and ready for the annual duties of 1885. It has regularly, faithfully and welcomely served the profession for years and having grown only more servicable with age seems to fulfill every requirement of a constant companion and bosom friend.

DESCRIPTIVE AMERICA. To Dr. Baker, Secty. of the Michigan State Board of Health, we are indebted for a copy of his health sheet, embracing more pith and point of interesting and health topics than many voluminous books. It is concise and deals in facts.

Through the Dr. and his Board of able patriotic coadjutors, we note their publication of the action of the late conference of State Boards of Health on the subject of Asiatic Cholera, embracing recommendations relative thereto, of Dr. Rauch, of the Illinois Board of Health, Quarantine etc. By Chs. Smart Surgeon U. S. A.; can epidemic diseases be excluded, by Dr. C. W. Chancellor of Maryland, and the resolutions offered by Dr. Baker on the practical work required for the prevention of cholera in this country, which were endorsed and recommended by the convention and ordered printed and circulated.

MALARIA AND MALARIAL DISEASES; BY GEORG M. STERNBURG M. D., F. R. M. S. Wm. Wood & Co. N. Y.

This treatise enters into the work of handling this vexed and much abused subject, with a common sense sort of appreciation of his task. His effort is noted for its distinctness, clearness of thought and diction.

He has dealt herein with the so called malarial and its allied forms of disease as candidly and more real information may be gathered from this dissertation than the works of more extended scope.

The classification is rational, the causes probable, the symptoms well delineated, diagnosis and prognosis good, and in treatment he comes up abreast of the times and best methods; ignoring the

old antiflogistic and reducing plan, he accepts the expectant, specific and tonic course as his hope and reliance. It is in fact a truly philosophical, physiological and indoctrinally sound work.

St. Louis Book & Stationery Co.

COURIER-REVIEW CALL BOOK, BY E. M. NELSON, M. D., PH. D.,
J. H. CHAMBERS & Co. PUB. ST. LOUIS.

A Physicians pocket reference book and visiting list, for 1885. Its size cannot be said to be as good as its arrangement, which contains a vast amount of information collated for reference, besides its monthly (should be weekly) record of business and accounts.

THE PHYSICIAN'S POCKET DAY-BOOK, BY C. HENNI LEONARD, M. A.
M. D., DETROIT MICH. 1885.

A well gotten up, admirably arranged companion to the practitioner. It is unique in having no other matter save the daily register of business and credits; obstetrical memoranda and miscellaneous accounts.

A Manual of Diseases of the Throat and Nose, including the
Pharynx, Larynx, Trachae, Oesophagus, Nose and Naso-Pharynx. By Merrell Mackenzie M. D. London, Vol. II. Library
Wm. Wood & Co. N. Y.

Vol. I. of Mackenzies work has so long been before the public, and gained such recognition and favor as to leave no room for needful mention. The present vol. will fill the expectation of professional readers with pleasing satisfaction. Such important parts having been so long neglected, or commonly slighted, but impresses the great value of Mackenzies treatise on evry practitioner. The author seems to have a profound appreciation of his task and does himself great credit and the profession a lasting service.

In execution it supports the now well known style of the Wm. Wood & Co. standard Library works.

The illustrations, completely rob criticism of its sting: while as a work of reliance on its subject matters this one is to be the guide and authority for time to come.

St. Louis Book and Stationery Co.

REPORT on the prevention of Epidemic Cholera in America. Adopted by the American Public Health Association and the Conference of State Boards of Health, giving origin and dissemination, official inspection; Canadian Health Alliance, Local Safeguards and advice to citizens.

TRANSACTION OF THE COLORADO STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY, 1884.

A voluminous report embracing over 150 pages. It speaks well for the Young State Enterprise and scholarship.

JEQUIRITY; ITS USES IN DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BY JOHN V. SHOEMAKER, A. M., M. D., PHILA. PA.

REPRESENTATIVES OF PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL IN AMERICA. P. LORILLARD & Co. JERSEY CITY, N. J.

A plate representing 16 of the champion players of our National game.

NOTICES

It is a pitiable sight to read the false assumption of manufacturers, fed to the public only to press the sale of inferior goods. Contrasting with this however is the business, honesty and candor, of **DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER and EXTRACTS**, which not only has the endorsement and recommendations of the leading chemists, but what is more, the approval of the experienced housekeepers, throughout the land.

We here quote from eminent authority, which is also confirmed by twenty two leading chemists.

The outrageous advertisement of the Royal Baking Powder Co is the *most contemptible and dishonest* attempt to give the impression that the long list of distinguished chemists whom it names approved of the Royal Baking Powder, but instead of approving it, I have not hesitated to condemn it as inferior, in *purity, healthfulness and strength* to **DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER**. The Royal it not "absolutely pure," but grossly adulterated with the disgusting drug *Ammonia*. As to its *Healthfulness* many distinguished physicians have pronounced it otherwise. I have never stated any thing to the contrary. I denounce the dishonest advertisement as a false and contemptible forgery so far as the use of

my name is concerned. If the Royal Baking Powder Co. are capable of concocting such a lying statement and do not hesitate to employ my name without authority I think it is not surprising that they offer to the public a baking powder adulterated with *Ammonia*, while at the same time they have the audacity to proclaim it "absolutely pure."

Boston, Nov. 4, 1884.

JAMES F. BABCOCK,

State Assayer, Boston, Mass.

The reputation of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder and Flavoring Extracts is world wide. If you wish for a nice cook book for their use, send for "The Hand and Cornucopia." "Full of good things for everybody," and we will mail one free. Price Baking Powder Co., Chicago, Ill.

RAILROADING.

The attention of our readers is called to the vast system of railroads now operated and controlled by the Pennsylvania company. We refer particularly to the lines west of Pittsburg, or more properly speaking, west of the great Pennsylvania railroad, which stands by itself, a monument of what can be done in this country as regards perfection in railroading.

This system covers a very large territory, and probably reaches more large and important cities than any other system of railroads in existence. Their principal lines reaching out from St. Louis, Chicago, Toledo, Cleveland, Erie, Indianapolis, Louisville and Cincinnati, concentrate at Pittsburg, where their immense volume of business is turned over to and received from the Pennsylvania railroad proper. One trip over any of these trunk lines, and especially the one via St. Louis, starting out from that city by the VANDALIA LINE, will convince the most fastidious that there are no lines where all of your wants are so carefully looked after as by those of the Pennsylvania system. The Pullman Hotel Cars and Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars, which leave St. Louis Union station, every morning and evening, Sundays included, are models of perfection, and the inner man is sure of good care whenever located in them. These cars go through to New York without change.

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